

THE MERCHANTMAN.

Devoted to the Interests of the Wholesale Business of the Dominion.

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(SECOND SERIES.)

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Special Notice.

We shall be happy to receive and publish papers treating of the trade or manufactures of Canada; but as our paper is devoted solely to commercial interests, communications of a political nature will be excluded. In all cases, the writer's name and address are necessary, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot undertake to return or preserve manuscript.

TORONTO, SEPTEMBER 1, 1874.

RECIPROCITY.

Feeling the necessity in these dull times of having something to write about or abuse, the press of Canada has for the last six weeks been picking holes in or patching the Reciprocity Treaty, according to the sentiments of the journal treating on the subject. The Reciprocity epidemic has even affected the junior debating clubs of the Dominion, who are always ready to discuss and criticize any subject whether it be an abstract metaphysical question, a strategic move of some great general, or the political ability of a Pitt or a Burke. Very few, if any, papers or individuals view the matter with an unprejudiced eye, the Conservative press of the Dominion following out their opposition tactics by denouncing it because proposed by the present Government and brought definitely into existence by a gentleman long connected with the Reform party, whilst many Reform papers advocate the Treaty solely on party grounds. Viewing the matter through the distorted representations made by these conflicting journals, it will be impossible to form a true opinion of the subject.

others the clause which provides for free interchange of the natural products of both countries, is exactly what we require. We are an agricultural people and have almost unlimited mineral resources, and want to sell our grain, meat, potatoes, iron, gypsum, &c., duty free, the advantage of which none can deny. The shipbuilding clause is another which must certainly receive general commendation, giving advantage which are needed in both countries; to us the inland coasting trade of America, and to the Americans the liberty of our shipyards and timber.

Again, it is accepted as a foregone conclusion by the opponents of the Treaty that the U. S. Senate are going to jump at the chance of establishing a sort of semi-reciprocity between the two countries. It is not certain that they are at all anxious to confer that boon upon us (that some Canadians are so prone to deprecate); the opposition from some of the manufacturing States will be strenuous, and when Vermont, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and Pennsylvania take up the cudgels to oppose the Treaty, their efforts and arguments will perhaps open the eyes of those who consider the manufacturing interests of the Dominion in danger by the adoption of the entire Treaty.

PUBLIC MORALITY.

We had hoped that the day was past when an eager public would purchase and read the "last dying speech and confession" of some notorious murderer or other criminal, but it appears that the current literature of the day must be highly seasoned to suit the depraved taste at present so prevalent. We are led to this conclusion by the prominence given to the Beecher and other scandals of the day by our so-called respectable prints. Now what, may we ask, has the general public to do with the disgusting details of the various immoral subjects at present going the rounds of the daily press?

But how much less excusable is the action of those papers which not only report such details in extenso, but draw narrow-minded and atheistic inferences therefrom, spreading the same broadcast through the country, so that our wives and daughters are made acquainted with all particulars of a *Belshazzar's Feast* and ought never to have been exposed to such a generation are induced to read the following:—

...only a fresh proof added to many other instances, whether Papist, ...
...a curse to every household ...
...an influence, and ought to be ...
...by all who desire to protect the ...
...of their families."

...of the above upon a person of ...
...ment, and how it will be, and ...
...irreligious or immoral ...
...the community that

supports a paper which will use such language in reference to the teachers and professors of Christianity, and it would be well for those who simply publish statements upon which the quoted paragraph is a comment, if they would recollect the penalty denounced against "him through whom scandal cometh."

THE CARTWRIGHT LOAN.

In all the criticisms that have appeared on this transaction, it has been assumed that a five per cent loan of four millions of pounds sterling could have been placed on the London market at the current quotation price of our former 5 per cents. This is a great mistake. The issue of a new loan of four millions would have broken down the price at once, probably to not much over par, therefore any calculations based on the outside price are unsound. A further justification for a four per cent, instead of a five is the desirableness of our securities being placed on the London market as near to the rate borne by consols as possible. In time the four per cent. debentures, which were placed at 90 per cent., will be quoted at a considerable advance. Future loans will have the advantage of this quotation, and the public will recognize Dominion securities as ranking next to consols, being therefore the second best in the world.

To secure this advantage by placing a loan at a rate to cost the country about 4½ per cent. cannot, therefore, be considered otherwise than favourable.

We are happy to learn, from reliable sources, that the crops in Ontario will give a much higher than average yield. With such prospects we may look forward to a brisk Fall and Winter trade. In the maritime Provinces the fisheries are not quite as remunerative as in former years, seals being notably declining, owing to the reckless slaughter of the old seals which has been carried on. Manitoba has been suffering from the grasshopper plague, and it will be impossible there to procure more than half an average crop. Importations through the lower Province are steadily on the increase, and railways are being built rapidly, giving work to large numbers and materially aiding the progress of that part of the country.

desirable visitor. The following pathetic narrative from the New Bedford *Mercantile*, shows one of the many trials to which a retail storekeeper is exposed. Many of our readers will, no doubt, recognize the picture:—"One midsummer day, when Æolus slept and the thermometer stood in the nineties, a lady entered a store not a thousand miles off, and inquired for parasols. The obliging proprietor spread out before her samples of a large and varied stock. "Have you any of this shade of a size larger?" said the lady. The size larger was produced. "I think, on the whole, I prefer the size smaller." The size smaller was presented. "Have you any of this size a lighter shade of blue?" The required shade was brought out. "Haven't you any of this kind with a crooked handle?" The shade with the crooked handle appeared. "Have you any with the crooked handle not quite so heavy?" said the lady, and so continued her inquiries for every conceivable size, shade, and weight possible in the line of parasols. After nearly an hour had been thus consumed the fair shopper gathered up her handkerchief and gloves, and moved for the door. "Can't I sell you a parasol?" inquired the exhausted proprietor. "O dear, no," replied the lady, "I was merely inquiring the price. I am going into mourning and have one for sale."

Communication.

THE TREATY.

To the Editor of the Merchantman.

SIR,

In Canada the great question of the day is Reciprocity, and I doubt if ever in the history of the Country any commercial question has ever arisen which has evoked so much, and such bitter partisanship. That there should be two sides to the question is only natural, for so surely as one of the great political parties declares itself on one side, its opponent, if for nothing else than opposition's sake is sure to array itself upon the other. While taking sides with no political party in this question, I as a Canadian, cannot but feel a deep interest in watching the progress of this treaty, for on its adoption or rejection, depends in a great measure the future of our country. Some say, "adopt the treaty, and the country will at once be flooded with goods of American manufacture, our factories unable to compete with those of the United States will be compelled to close up entirely, while last but not least, you will pave the way for ultimate annexation." The annexation cry is so transparent that it only requires mention to shew its absurdity. Great Britain possesses no subjects more loyal than Canadians, who are proud of being connected with a country "on whose possessions the sun never sets" which is as rich in venerable traditions of the age of chivalry as in the more modern trophies of conquest by sea and land; a country which leads the van of civilization, whether in the promotion of the arts and sciences, or the protection of the weak against the strong. Her flag sweeps every sea, and is everywhere recognized as the synonym of Justice and Peace. Is it any wonder then, that we are proud of our connection with such a country, or should be loth to sever it for one, which although honorable enough in itself, and to those who prefer it, offers but few advantages compared to Great Britain, and is distasteful to the vast majority of Canadians. The first series of charges, viz., throwing our trade into the hands of American dealers, and destroying our manufactures are really the questions at issue, and upon them I beg leave to offer a few suggestions.

So far as the question of Reciprocity is concerned, the population of Canada may be divided into two classes, Manufacturers and Consumers. The appropriate proportion of Manufacturers to Consumers is about ONE to FORTY, while the proportion of Capital invested, would not bear anything like the same ratio. As the primary object of all legislation is to benefit the

greatest number, it follows, that if Reciprocity were beneficial to the Consumers, even though it were detrimental to the Manufacturers it ought to be adopted. The theory of cheap goods by protection has been long since exploded. Everyone now knows that the higher an article is protected, the less competition there is in it, and consequently the profits are greater, thus while it is beneficial to the Manufacturer it is injurious to the consumer. Taking these facts into consideration and even admitting for the sake of argument that Reciprocity means ruin to our Manufactories, why, I ask, should the Forty consumers impoverish themselves that the One Manufacturer might be made rich? But while the force of this argument cannot be denied, I am not prepared to admit that the passage of this treaty would destroy our manufactures. Everyone acquainted with the production of an article, knows, that the price greatly depends upon the quantities produced, the larger the quantity the cheaper it can be manufactured, and *vice versa*. It follows that in the United States, where manufacturers cater for a population of say Forty Millions, they can manufacture cheaper than Canadian producers, who (on account of the protective policy at present enforced by their neighbours) can only extend their sales over the limited area and population of their own country. Let however this treaty come into force, and in this respect our Manufacturers would be immediately upon an equality with those of the United States, and instead of their trade being confined to Four Millions of customers as before, they would find the numbers increase to Four and Forty Millions. At the present time, and with the existing Chinese wall of protection, with which the United States have hedged themselves about, it is impossible for Canada to export manufactured articles into that country. We export nothing but raw material, much of which we import back again in the shape of manufactured goods, and in so doing, we not only help to keep up the foreign trade of the United States, but also increase the revenue of our own country by paying duty on what, were the treaty in force, would be manufactured at home. The great advantages that Canadian manufacturers would have were the Treaty in force, would be cheap Raw Material and cheap Labor. With equal facilities for selling what they make, and the advantages just enumerated, I cannot see why Canada should be afraid of competing with the protected manufactures of the United States. In many branches of manufactures Canada is not only able to make for her own consumption, but also for exportation, and at the present time certain articles manufactured here are sold in almost every civilized country in the world, and at prices which defy competition. Practically shut out as British manufacturers are at present from the United States, the Treaty passed, they would at once see in Canada a vantage ground, from whence, by the aid of transplanted manufactures, they could again hope successfully to compete with its hitherto protected manufacturers. That this would cause a great influx of both capital and skilled labor to this country I have no doubt, as here the British Capitalist would not only find a safe and remunerative investment for his money, but also live under the same flag, similar laws and institutions. In the face of these facts I think we have no reason to fear the extra competition, which its opponents assert the working of the Reciprocity treaty, would furnish to our manufacturers, or the embarrassment which it would entail upon our wholesale merchants by throwing the trade into the hands of American dealers, but on the contrary not only that our manufactures would be increased, but that Canada acting as middleman between the United States and foreign countries, must derive a great trade and considerable sources

of revenue from the transaction. Shakespear says, "There is a tide in the affairs of men, which if taken at the flow leads on to fortune." If this be true, in regard to individuals it is also correct in regard to nations as history will abundantly testify. Let us not then wait for the re-action and ebb of our commercial tide, but sweeping boldly onward, and utilizing the adventitious opportunities by which we are at present surrounded, let us go forward in the vigorous prosecution of the mighty destiny which awaits us in the not far distant future. Thanking you for your valuable space, and trusting that you will continue to give your valuable support to this advantageous measure, until it shall have been crowned with success.

I am,
Yours truly,

CORRESPONDENT.

Toronto, August 18th, 1874.

THE TREATY.

(From the Toronto Globe).

We are free to confess that the violence of the attack on the Treaty has not been without some advantage. The shriek of affected horror and alarm at the utter ruin about to fall on our doomed country from the consummation of the Treaty, obtained for the subject a degree of prompt and earnest personal attention that but for these wild utterances it might not have secured. Every man in the most remote degree likely to be touched by its operation—every one in dread of loss, real and imaginary, likely to accrue from it—every protectionist manufacturer who thinks the people of Canada bound to pay him, on every article he makes 17 1/2 cents per dollar more than they can buy the same article for elsewhere—has had his grievance dished up for popular edification, and has extended to him the tender sympathies and condolences of his brethren in misery. All that could be conceived against the proposed Treaty—intelligently or ignorantly, justly or unjustly, honestly or dishonestly, innocently or maliciously—has been said. The public ear has been wide open to the wail of the discontented—the Reform press (mindful of the inconvenience of discussing an incomplete measure under negotiation with a foreign State) has refrained from interference—the wild stories of a bitter and reckless Opposition alone have been heard, and yet what has been the sum total of the whole din? Why, that ninety per cent. of the provisions of the Treaty have been all but unanimously approved of, and that the entire objections scraped together against the remaining fraction (were every one of them well founded and justly stated) would be as nothing in comparison with the impetus that would be given by this measure to the great industrial interests of the Dominion.

The agricultural interest of our country definitely surpasses all other interests put together; seventy per cent. of our entire population are directly or indirectly engaged in it; it feeds all our people, largely aids in clothing them, and contributes enormously to the foreign exports of the Dominion. The lumber interest comes next, and by it one hundred thousand families are said to obtain their living. The sailors, fishermen and shipbuilders follow next—and they form a vast and most valuable interest.

After them come the miners of coal, iron, copper, silver, gold, petroleum and salt—an interest destined at no distant day to vie in importance with that of agriculture. All these branches of industry will be much benefited by having a market of forty millions of people thrown open to their productions—and yet not a whisper of dissatisfaction with the treaty has come from any one of them.

The alarm has come entirely from the manufacturers—and these are more frightened than hurt. It is possible that some of them may suffer from the withdrawal of the protection they now enjoy; but assuredly, if they cannot compete with manufacturers across the line on equal terms, it must be because they lack capacity or sufficient capital to prosecute business with advantage. It requires, moreover, but a glance at Schedule C, to perceive that every one of the articles named in it is either of prime daily necessity to the masses of our people, or necessary to the sufficient prosecution of some useful branch of industry, and, therefore not a fit object for taxation.

Could the Finance Minister of the present or any other Dominion Government afford to give up without some special motive a portion of the revenue, the articles named in Schedule C would be precisely those he would select to free from taxation, as at once the most popular course and the most beneficial to the public weal.

No measure of taxation ever gave universal satisfaction. No customs tariff was ever framed—nay, no change of a customs tariff was ever made that did not press heavily on somebody's corns, and that with all the care of one paternal government to hold the scales of justice and benevolence. How, then, is it possible that a treaty negotiated between two separate Governments with diverse interests, and each having an earnest regard for its own special advantage, could secure to each man in each of the countries the exact boon that he desires? One man may rule his own affairs as he likes; but when two independent men, equally intelligent, and equally alive to a personal advantage, sit down to make a bargain together—the conclusion arrived at (if any) must be not that which one wants, but what both will assent to.

The question as to the proposed Reciprocity Treaty, as with every other treaty, is not whether it obtains for everybody in Canada everything he would like—but on a fair balance of advantages and disadvantages, do the advantages preponderate? Will it give a new impetus to our national industry? Will it increase largely our foreign commerce? Will it bring new classes of buyers into our markets, create competition, and secure top prices? Will it set at rest all troublesome questions with our great neighbours for a quarter of a century, and give peace in our time? For ourselves we have not a shadow of a doubt that it will do all this. We believe it will be advantageous for Canada, and necessarily more advantageous to the United States from their numerical preponderance; and that it will set the wheels of industry in motion in both countries with a vigor that has not before been witnessed in our international transactions vast and lucrative to both parties as they have been for the last half century.

AN AMERICAN VIEW OF RECIPROACITY.

The New York *Nautical Gazette* publishes a purely American view of the Treaty, which, says the *St. John Globe*, "in its way is about as sensible as some of the views taken of the Treaty by certain members of the Dominion Board of Trade. Indeed, the whole letter reads very much like some utterances on this side of the line, with a mere change of terms."

Under the pretence of seeking Reciprocity in trade, our Canadian neighbors are laying their plans to undermine the shipping interests of the United States. They are sharp fellows, these Canadians, who wish to exchange a stock of thistles and thorns for an invoice of grapes and figs. For the trade of ten Yankee States they offer us the license of a pedlar for the territory of a single Province. They wish to interchange, "on equal terms," in the proportion of five to forty millions. They offer us a ship market wherein one ship might be sold, in exchange for a ship market in which one thousand would be. They offer us an opportunity to carry one passenger by water, for the privilege of carrying one thousand and one in return.

The Canadians propose a treaty to build our vessels, and to navigate and own them. They wish us to build canals for their use, and to put up light-houses where it may suit their commerce to have them located. They wish to be as "Yankees" with us—on terms of equality. Where we trade, they wish to trade. Where we manufacture, there they wish to be excused from manufacturing. Where we pay a dollar for labor, just there they want to be free to do better. But in the market where we sell, they *calculate* to get most for their wares. They want two horses to ride, two strings to their bow, and a free accommodation for man and beast, wherever they find will rest and refresh themselves. Brother Jonathan's farm-house must be made free to all who choose to pass his way. Like an old fool, he may "gin in" to the strangers, and entertain them, and divide his herds and his flocks with them on the morrow. This is what is expected from him by every nation and people under the sun.

It has been too much the practice of politicians at Washington to give away what they cannot steal; to make a show of liberality to the vagabonds of all the world besides. Very likely this villainous scheme of "Reciprocity," so called, will be entertained in-

stead of being kicked out of the Senate. What do many of our Senators know or care about shipbuilding, navigation, or commerce? There are not ten men among them who care two straws about anything except *mere office distinction* when they go over to Europe, and sit under the mahogany of aristocrats and titled imposters, and enemies of the American Government, dining and wining with men who hate the very idea of American Nationality—this is what many of our statesmen aim at—distinction for favors done to foreigners, from men abroad, who despise your "cosmopolitan," "international," milk and water, lollolly, "free trade," no spunk, Yankee Doodle politicians, without a pedigree, horse, sense, or common pride of nationality.

PRAYER BY BUSINESS MEN.

Most business men carry a heavy burden of care. The severe and often exhausting mental effort required of them, the fluctuations of the markets, the scarcity of money, and many other things incident to most kinds of business, give rise to anxieties which, in the aggregate, make a wearisome load. There are, indeed, persons of buoyant temperament, who do not seem to feel it; and those who are prosperous have the exhilaration of success, which sustains them under care, and causes its weight to be but little felt. But these are the favored few. As a whole, it is doubtless true that business men live under a weight of toil and solicitude which is often oppressive.

We earnestly commend to those who are thus burdened the habit of prayer—not merely prayer in general, such as relates to spiritual things, but, specifically prayer about their business. As one who has experienced its value under this pressure of care, we beg to ask our fellow business men to try it.

It brings a sweet sense of companionship in our cares. It makes that divine One who, while on earth, so tenderly sympathized with all human sorrow, near to us. We can tell Him all that we feel, assured that He will feel with us in it. We cannot be too familiar in these communications. No formalities are required—no restrictions of time or place. Talk with Him as an ever-present friend; tell Him your anxiety, your burden; spread out the case before Him in whole or in part, as you feel prompted;—but tell Him. Nothing on earth is so sweet to a Christian heart as this experience of the divine society.

And with it is a sense of help, also. It is the presence of a strong Friend, who is abundantly able to support you; you can lean upon Him; He has placed you where you are; it is by His loving permission that all this burden has come upon you; and He now stands by to take care of you under it. He will not allow you to be tempted above that you are able to bear. All human affairs are in His hands; His is all the money, all the markets, all the courses of trade and exchange; His the hearts and hands of men; no bank is so rich as He, no patron so influential; no friend so generous and forbearing; and whatever He is and has is yours. "Shall not He, who spared not His own Son, with Him also freely give us all things?"

Prayer, too, brings direct answers of help and relief—not always in the way expected or desired, but in some way which, in the end, is clearly seen to have been the best way. Innumerable instances might be cited of this; nay, as the doctrine of living by faith is more understood and practiced, the more abundant and striking they become. We have just received from a friend the following narrative, which we have his permission to relate:—

He was feeling deeply dejected, from pecuniary embarrassment. Having only the proceeds of an agency with which to support his family, and being already pressed with liabilities past due, he knew not where to turn for relief. Meeting, one day, a warm-hearted ministerial friend, the latter enquired of him the cause of his despondency. After some hesitation the case was stated. "Come," said the good man, "let us go and tell the Lord of it." They went into his study, and knelt; the minister prayed as one who was at home at the mercy-seat; he besought the Lord to show his friend that he was not forsaken—nay, in that very hour to send him a token of His care. On leaving the study the gentleman repaired to an eating-house, where he was accustomed to dine, and while seated at the table a person came to him and requested an interview on business. It was granted, and the result was a transaction which brought him a commission of over \$600—sufficient to pay his debt, and leave him a balance with which to begin a new year. On reaching home, and re-

counting to his wife the signal mercy he had received, she informed him that she, too, perceiving her husband's dejection, had set apart that very hour when his interview with the minister occurred, for special prayer in his behalf. Thus literally, while two were "agreeing" in their request, the promise made to such was fulfilled.—*Exchange*.

CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS AND RECIPROACITY.

(From the *Chicago Times* Aug. 14.)

The manufacturers of the Dominion of Canada have been holding a convention to discuss the subject of reciprocity, and have, with great unanimity, expressed their hostility to the proposed treaty. In this there is nothing surprising or unexpected. The manufacturers of Canada have lately been clamouring for protection against the United States, just as the manufacturers of the United States are always clamouring for protection against the world in general, and Canada and England in particular. They are not so extravagant in their demands, indeed, because there are fewer Morrills and Kelleys in the Dominion Parliament than in our Congress, and because the Canadians will not submit so quietly as our people do to the opinion of fleeing in the name of home industry. But they are as ready as our manufacturers to offer resistance to any progress in the direction of commercial freedom.

The action of this Canadian convention brings to light the curious fact that the manufacturers on both sides of the line are opposed to the treaty. The manufacturers on this side are afraid that with free commerce the Canadians will crush out their infant industries, and the manufacturers of the other side are equally afraid that we will crush out *their* infant industries. Now it is obvious that there cannot be good ground for fear on both sides; and as both sides are about equally afraid, it is presumable that they are tolerably well matched, and that neither has any good reason to fear the other. It must be confessed, however, that the fear of the Canadians is much more unreasonable than that of our own manufacturers. Our tariff is about 35 per cent. on the average on dutiable articles, while the Canadian tariff is only about 15 per cent. And if 15 per cent. is sufficient to protect Canada against "ravenous competition with the pauper labour of Europe," and if 35 per cent. is no more than sufficient to protect us against the same thing, assuredly the Canadians need not be afraid to meet us on equal terms.

There is, in reality, no cause for fear on either side. The French manufacturers were as hostile to the commercial treaty of 1860 with England as the manufacturers of this country and Canada now are to the proposed treaty. And yet they found when the treaty went into operation that so far from being crushed out, they were decidedly benefited. Commercial freedom enriched the country, and enlarged the home market of the manufacturers, from which they expected to be driven by English competition. This experience let a little light into the minds of French manufacturers, and to-day they would not return to the old policy of prohibition on any account. And so it will be both here and in Canada, if the experiment of free interchange between the countries is fairly tried. It will, of course, take a little time for business to adjust itself to the new order of things. But in the end all concerned will derive benefits which they never afterwards will be induced to forego for the sake of any supposed advantage to be derived from the system of spoliation which is mis-called protection.

AN INCIDENT WITH A MORAL.

Some years ago, when defalcations of bank officers were not so frequently made public as at present, a young gentleman was invited temporarily to fill the place of an absconding teller of a prominent bank, who had neglected to square up his accounts before leaving. One day not long after a check for a large amount, signed by the president of the bank, was presented at the counter by one of his clerks. The president had no such amount on deposit, and the clerk was politely informed of the fact by the teller, and that, of course, the check could not be paid. "But it *must* be," said the clerk; "it is for the president of the bank." "I cannot help that," said the *pro tempore* officer, "there are no funds to meet it." "I'll see if you won't pay it," said the clerk, who at once carried the dishonored check to his

principal, then in the directors' room. That official hastily appeared behind the counter, and in no gentlemanly manner demanded why his check had not been paid. "No funds." "That makes no difference. You know I could make it good in a few hours. You must pay it." "Sir, I shall pay no check unless the funds are here to back it," said the teller, firmly. "Then I will cash myself," said the president, proceeding as if to do so, from the piles of money before him. "Sir," said the teller, "I am held responsible for that money, and if you touch a dollar of it, you do it at your peril. But when my accounts for the day are made up, and accepted, you may take the whole for all I care." The president used some very strong language and retreated to the directors' room, and told how "that impudent fellow" had refused to honor his check. A brief talk with his associates showed him that the teller was right. One of the directors who had funds loaned his check to cover the emergency, as the president's note for ten times the amount would have been promptly discounted if he had asked it; and the teller, supposing his time was up, carefully prepared his accounts before the time for closing, and presented them to the president, saying he supposed he was to leave after what had passed. "No sir," said the president, "you are not going. You were right and I was wrong."

Moral.—If all bank cashiers and tellers could have the frankness and grit to refuse all overdrafts of their directors and other powerful customers, we should hear of but very few defalcations of those officers; and if directors always conformed strictly to their own rules, and were moderately careful in looking after the books of their officers, there would be little inducement and less opportunity for such defalcations to continue for any series of years.—*Worcester Spy.*

The rivalry between the inventors of big guns and the manufacturers of shot proof armour has, besides costing England a pretty large sum, given rise to more than one joke, notably that famous calendar of "Punch" which described, prophetically, the contest between Sir William Armstrong and the Admiralty; but it is not only between guns and armour that rivalry of this nature exists. It is to be met with in a line of a different character, and the efforts made by either side are quite as strenuous as those of the war artificers. Burglars and safe-makers are the contending parties in the struggle, and up to this time the "cracksmen" have had the best of it; patent locks have given way before them, and, however skilfully the maker might put his safe together, his enemies found means for getting into it. Of course this will not do, and banks, jewellers and others that have valuables to store away, want a secure safe, a safe that will be worthy of the name and not one which, however ingenious in its construction, only serves to exemplify the thief's greater ingenuity. It having been found that the cleverest devices were futile, safe-makers have turned their attention to a new way of checkingmate depredators, and are adding weapons intended to maim, or, at the very least, badly injure any would-be forcible intruders. The most recent notion is the "Chemical Armour for Bank vaults," a very pretty system of asphyxiation. The armour is so contrived that, should the interior of the vault or safe be violently entered, a number of glass bottles must necessarily be broken, their contents—sulphuric acid—at the same time combining with powdered carbonate of lime. The result is the production of such a tremendous quantity of carbonic acid gas that the burglars, be they one or a hundred, must infallibly be choked off in a minute. Probably the "cracksmen" will be clever enough to avoid this danger, but unless they wear a diver's helmet, with air pipes and all, it is difficult to see how they are going to get the best of it.—*Nova Scotia.*

NATHAN ROTHSCHILD OF LONDON.—The high priest of the Exchange was not happy even in the midst of his overflowing coffers. Naturally enough he had few friends and numberless enemies. In his late years he suffered from constant dread of assassination. He was always receiving threatening letters, declaring that his life depended on his sending certain sums of money to certain addresses. He scented murder in every breeze, suspected poison in every cup. In sleep he had nightmare visions of crouching things; in walking hours he started at every unsuspecting noise. One morning two strangers were announced as having important business with the banker, and they were shown into his private office. He bowed to them and inquired the nature of their negotiations. They bowed and said nothing, but

advanced toward him, thrusting their fingers nervously into their pockets. Rothschild's alarm was excited at once. They must be searching for concealed weapons; their bearded faces made it clear to his frightened fancy that they were homicidal ruffians. He retreated in terror behind a large desk, seized a ponderous ledger, hurled it at their heads, and screamed "murder" at the top of his voice. A small army of clerks poured into the room, and laid violent hands on the strangers, who proved to be wealthy Polish bankers bringing letters of introduction to the (physically timid) lion of lions. Embarrassed by his audaciously august presence, what is there in a breathing money bag, capable of inspiring awe? They forgot their speech and their common coolness of conduct. They were nearly as much terrified as the renowned Israelite, and as it was their initial visit to England, they imagined at first that all foreigners were deemed robbers and desperadoes until the contrary was established. The wretchedly rich Nathan never went out alone after dark, never entered an unlighted room, had servants within call of his bedchamber, slept with loaded pistols under his pillow.—*Harper's Magazine.*

MANUFACTURERS' OPINIONS.—There appears to be a little disposition on the part of those newspapers which have taken upon themselves to oppose the Reciprocity Treaty, to discuss the merits of the case fairly. They object to the Treaty in spite of the most authoritative evidence in its favor. This is certainly a very foolish and unpatriotic plan of deciding upon a purely commercial question. It has been claimed that Reciprocity will affect disastrously the manufacturing interests of the country, and in answer to that assertion we published the opinions of leading manufacturers in favor of Reciprocity. The *Spectator* takes the ground that these opinions were not carefully considered, as they were not given in connection with a discussion of the draft of Treaty now before the country. It further insinuates that "Mr. Wood's Parliamentary Committee was a well laid scheme to entrap the manufacturers into thoughtless admissions for the benefit of those who were all the time in favor of Free Trade." Those who know the history of the formation of that committee must acknowledge the injustice of this assertion. The very proposal to have a committee was objected to by prominent free traders, who said that it was a one-sided scheme in favor of Protection. The opinions of the manufacturers, which we have already quoted, point very decidedly in favor of Reciprocity, and when our contemporary rejects such testimony from the very men who of all others ought to know in what direction their interests lie, it may be taken for granted that its objections to the treaty are founded on something else besides devotion to manufacturing interests. The opponents of the treaty are honest in admitting that they do not object to Reciprocity in general, but to this particular treaty. Had the same treaty been proposed in another quarter, and drafted under other auspices, their opposition would not have been forthcoming.—*Hamilton Times.*

UNINFLAMMABLE WOOD.—The *Pitt Mail Gazette* reports the result of a trial at Devonport dock-yard, England, of a method of rendering wood uninflammable by saturating it with tungstate of soda. The prepared wood is under all circumstances much less readily inflammable than the ordinary wood, and chips and shavings of it, although they may be made to burn, will not by themselves set fire to the substantial timbers of the prepared wood. The cost of preparing the wood, and its largely increased weight, however, are against these advantages. The patentee desires a large sum from the British Admiralty for the right to use his patent, but his offer will not be accepted until further tests are made. Two small vessels are to be built, alike in all particulars, except that one will be built of prepared, and the other of ordinary wood. These will be filled with combustibles, and set on fire, and from this experiment a decision will be made on the value of the invention in retarding the burning of ships. The prepared wood can be burned by great heat, but steadily resists a mere flame without great heat. In building operations (apart from its cost and increased weight) it could prove of little value except in retarding the spread of a fire in its early stages, and even then, with combustibles of other kind piled up near the wood-work, it would be exposed to the heat which it cannot resist.

A novel watch has been invented by a Swiss watch-maker of Aragon. The motive power is compressed air.

One of the best paying industries of the South is the manufacture of artificial ice, a branch of the trade which is rapidly extending throughout all the great cities of that section of country.

Type-setters should be careful to dip their fingers into the right boxes. Our West an editor has been sued for libel, in having published that a certain Mr. Harrison was a well-known house breaker. The defence of the editor is that he wrote horse breaker, which the plaintiff is by occupation.

While New York City has 950,000 inhabitants and 470 places of worship, Berlin, with a population of 850,000, has only sixty churches and chapels, yet for the most part costly edifices. In the United States there are 72,000 houses of worship—68,000 Protestant and 4,000 Roman Catholic, or 600 people to a church.

"If," advertised a philosophical victim, "the person who took a fancy to my overcoat was influenced by the weather, then all is serene; but, if he did so from commercial considerations, I am ready to enter into financial negotiations for its return."

The man who is only honest when honesty is the best policy is not in reality an honest man. Honesty is not swerving policy, but stable principle. An honest man is honest from his inmost soul, nor deigns to stoop to aught that is mean, though great results hang on the petty fraud.

A machine for sewing boots and shoes, a patent for which was granted in England to Thomas Saint, July 17, 1790, is alleged to contain substantially the same mechanism as that which forms the basis of existing American machines. This machine is interesting as a curiosity, but bears no more relation to modern sewing machines than the ancient revolving pistols do to the repeating fire-arms of the present day. The machine of Saint had the eye-pointed needle, the loop-stitch, and the horizontal feed.

If you desire to boast, to be conspicuous, to monopolize attention, to hurt the feelings of innocent people, and sow dissension between friends, you cannot make a lady or a gentleman of yourself by any number of airs and graces. But if you are kind and good, and wish people well, and prefer to say pleasant things when you can, you will be polite without trying to be, and only silly people will criticise any form of hearty welcome, any effort to make them comfortable that may occur to you.

One's corns ache less if the person who has trodden on them returns with a sincere "Beg pardon," and what would be an affront may be turned to a civility by a simple "Permit me." But one cannot stop in the press of business to perpetrate the politeness deliberately; it must come spontaneously from habitual use. The spirit of consideration must be learned—as all other expressions—by practice. One may be polite at heart; and one may be falsely polite in manner without possessing the spirit, but neither is true courtesy without the other.

A Parliamentary return states that during 1873 there were in all 1,682 miles of railway in the United Kingdom. The total authorised capital amounting to £676,687,686, of which £588,320,308 was paid up. The number of passengers, exclusive of season ticket-holders, was 455,320,188. The total receipts from all sources amounted to £57,742,000, of which 55 per cent. was from goods traffic, and 41 per cent. from passengers traffic. Fifty-three per cent. of the gross receipts was consumed in working expenditure, leaving £16,989,151 for net receipts. This was 5.59 per cent. on the total paid up capital.

PAYMENT BY CHECK.—In the case of Heywood vs. Pickering, which has just been tried by the Court of Queen's Bench, a fresh decision has been given to the effect that, where the receiver of a check is guilty of no delay in presenting it for payment, and it is dishonored by the failure of the bank on which it is drawn, the acceptance of it is no discharge of the debt for which it had been given. The action arose out of the failure of the Jersey Bank on the 1st of February, 1873. The plaintiff received from the defendant a cheque on that bank on the 27th of January, after banking hours, and said it into his bankers, the London and Westminster Bank, on the following day. The check was followed in due course by the latter bank, and was, in fact, received by the Jersey Bank before failure; but the Jersey Bank did not remit. The question as to notice of dishonor was not raised at the trial, the dispute being confined merely to the question of presentment.

ORDERLY PEOPLE.—There are persons who are never easy unless they are putting your books and papers in order—that is, according to their notions of the matter—and hide things, lest they should be lost, where neither the owner nor anybody else can find them. This is a sort of magic faculty. If anything is left where you can find it, it is called litter. There is pedantry in housewifery as well as in the gravest concerns. Sir Walter Scott complained that whenever his maid servant had been in his library, he could not set comfortably to work again for several days.

PERMANENT LIGHTNING.—A chemical experimenter in St. Petersburg has discovered a new and beautiful means of popular illumination. Placing a pencil of charcoal in a glass tube not more than six inches long, exhausting the air from the tube, and hermetically sealing the latter, and then passing a current of electricity through the charcoal, he produces a light at once brilliant and soft, which will last for an indefinite period. As the charcoal is not perceptibly consumed in the process, and two hundred tubes at considerable distance apart can be kept splendidly luminous by a single electrical machine, the discoverer thinks that he can light a whole city at fabulously small cost.

A good deal of amusement was provoked on Change at Liverpool the other day by the exhibition of what was described as the "army worm," an insect which is very destructive to the cotton plant, and one of the most terrible scourges of the cotton market. During the day parties of frequenters of Change were crowded around the table upon which the curiosity lay nestled in a sample of cotton recently arrived, and as they went in and out of the newsroom the anxious question asked was, "Have you seen the army worm?" The whole affair, however, turned out to be a practical joke, the "army worm" being nothing more or less than a carcass of a gigantic prawn, which had, by some means or other, found its way into the cotton.

The number of miles of railroad in the United States at the close of 1873 was 61,564. The amount of capital stock was \$2,071,251,984; total debt, \$1,999,741,597; total cost, \$3,728,416,958. Gross traffic for 1873, \$478,886,697; net receipts over operating expenses, \$174,330,913. The last two items relate to \$4,454 miles, all that are reported, on which the net income applicable to interest and dividends equals \$3,201 per mile.

A barrel with only one stave has been invented. The stave is procured by turning a steamed log the length of the barrel against a knife of the same length, and cutting from the log a continuous sheet or vessel of the proper thickness. This sheet is cut into lengths of the circumference of a barrel, and by machinery is crozed or chamfered, and by means of a gang of saw sliding slits into the ends of equal lengths, the size of the lengths is reduced for the heads and the proper edge produced. The barrel, when bound with the usual number of hoops, appears to be quite as strong as the ordinary barrel.

The "Colonist," in striving to find arguments against the Reciprocity Treaty, speaks of "the loss of the coasting trade." As the Provinces never possessed the American coasting trade, the "Colonist" will have some difficulty in proving that we have "lost" it.—*Halifax Chronicle*.

WHILE England, between 1862 and 1872, decreased her national debt \$175,000,000, and Holland decreased hers \$30,000,000, nearly all other civilized nations added to their indebtedness. During the period in question the United States has borrowed \$1,750,000,000; France, \$2,500,000,000; Italy, \$1,250,000,000; Spain, \$1,100,000,000; Russia, \$550,000,000; Turkey, \$535,000,000; Austria, \$450,000,000; Egypt, \$350,000,000; Brazil, \$275,000,000; Portugal, \$200,000,000; and Peru, \$160,000,000. A very large part of this sum was loaned by English capitalists, where no less than \$14,113,585,105 of foreign securities are now held. While other nations are engaged in terribly costly and destructive wars, England has been quietly monopolizing trade and becoming the great banker of the world.

SOUTH AMERICA.—According to communications, the printing trade of Rio de Janeiro, as well as that of the entire of South America, is not very prosperous, besides being in a most unsatisfactory state. An average tariff of prices, work time, and other trade regulations does not exist. In Rio, about 18,601 is reckoned per 1,000 ems, in whatever type it may be, large or small. The word "phant" is not

known (happy land!), nothing is paid for extras, and even the paging is done by a compositor with regular wages. (The Brazilians do not appear to be quite so stupid.) Such a compositor gets 9s. per day, which sounds very high, but, according to prices there, scarcely suffices to keep body and soul together. There are about forty printing offices in Rio, of five of which Germans are masters.—*Shipper's Monthly Circular*.

The Registrar-General estimates the population of the United Kingdom in the middle of this year, 1874, at 31,412,010, being 600,000 more than double the population enumerated at the first Census in 1801. The population of Ireland in 1874—viz., 5,300,485—is only 84,000 more than in 1801. The population of Scotland in 1874—viz., 3,462,916—is 212,000 more than double the population in 1801. The population of England and Wales in 1874—viz., 23,648,600—is above five and a half millions more than double the population in 1801.

HOW TO PUT CHILDREN TO BED.—Not with a reproof for any of that days sins of omission or commission. Take any other time but bed time for that. If you ever heard a little creature sighing or sobbing in its sleep, you could never do this. Seal their closing eyes with a kiss and a blessing. The time will come, all too soon, when they will lay their heads upon their pillows lacting both. Let them then at least have this sweet memory of a happy childhood, of which no future sorrow or trouble can rob them. Give them their rosy youth. Nor need this involve wild license. The judicious parent will not so mistake my meaning. If you have ever met the man, or the woman, whose eyes have suddenly filled when a little child has crept trustingly to its mother's breast, you may have seen one in whose childhood's home, "Dignity" and "Severity" stood where Love and Pity should have been. Too much indulgence has ruined thousands of children; too much Love, not one.—*Faunty Fern*.

MR. DISRAELI AND RITUALISM.—The *Saturday Review* notes that Mr. Disraeli has deliberately chosen to put his eggs into pannier, to repudiate "elaborate mystification," and to "put down Ritualism" under conditions which, so far as the Premier is concerned, leave no high Churchman safe in the enjoyment of his most cherished practices. Mr. Disraeli is not yet, we suppose, so constant a votary of the Church Association that he will continue for conscience sake to incur the distrust of his High Church followers. He can beat a retreat, what atonement he can make, is not our business to suggest. So versatile an intellect as his is would take any poor suggestion of ours as almost an insult. We have fulfilled all neighborly duties towards our actual ruler in pointing out to him that he has very suitably dug a very deep pitfall for himself in at his Government.

THE LATE BARON ROTHSCHILD.—The Vienna correspondent of the *Eastern Budget* writing on the 31st ult., says:—"The death of Baron Anselm Rothschild has produced an extraordinary impression at Vienna; the papers are full of articles describing the smallest incident of the late Baron's career, the simplicity of his life, and especially the great influence which he exercised on the commercial world. This influence, however, was entirely due to the wealth which was at his disposal, and not to the position which he occupied either in society or in politics. In society Baron Rothschild sedulously avoided all ostentation, and he lived so moderately that he gave no cause for envy either to the aristocracy or the lower classes. Now that he is dead, however, and that all sorts of estimates have been published of his immense wealth, people are discussing whether the concentration of so much capital in the hands of a single individual produces a beneficial or an injurious effect on the community. The late Baron himself used to say that he considered he was only the administrator of his property; but there are many who think it would have been better managed if there had been more people with a right to dispose of it. During the late crisis, especially, complaints were frequent that the manufacturers were at the mercy of the capitalist, and that the latter made the greatest possible use of their advantage; and the house of Rothschild would doubtless have been even more popular than it is if it had held aloof from such transactions. As a member of the Upper House and belonged to the Constitutional party, but he seldom or never expressed his opinions in the Chamber. According to the most probable estimate he has left property to the value of 150,000,000 florins.

SEASONABLE ADVICE.—During the present heated term—which seems resolved on fighting it out on that line if it takes all summer—it behooves people to be careful in guarding against the discomforts and dangers of the intemperate season. In the first place, with their muscles all relaxed, they ought not to attempt to follow or even read all the advice given them on the subject. They should cut out such "hunts for summer" as they see in the newspapers, and file them away for perusal at the cheerful winter fireside.

As to how to advise people to keep cool and enjoy this bright beautiful weather, we are at a loss just now, unless it might be to tell them to sit on a big cake of ice and fan themselves. The best plan seems, however, for a fellow to go it alone and look out for himself.

But there are some dangers with regard to diet that deserve attention. People should be disabused to the idea that it is their duty to eat all the green apples brought into market. The fruit is cheap, sour and tempting, it is true, and at the rate at which it is selling (twenty cents a peck) a first-class case of cholera-morbus would cost but about two cents—children half price; but druggists, doctors and undertakers can depend on other things for a living besides green apples.

Cucumbers are plenty, nice and cooling, but they should not be eaten in large quantities just before going to bed. In such cases they are likely to prove more cooling than one's mourning friends enjoy. Green corn is stalking into market, along with unripe pears, plums and grapes; and soon the water-melon, cholic bombshell of destruction will appear. There is plenty of other dangerous ammunition on hand and in prospect, which it seems that people ought to be wise enough, before they have died of some fearful internal torment, to handle tenderly, so to speak. But it may be added that the innocent young onion, if carefully masticated, may be eaten with impunity and salt, provided the patient thereafter stays at home, and does not expose himself at social parties, church and public gatherings.—*Cincinnati Commercial*.

THE NEW WELLSLAND CANAL.—Chas. P. Morse, contractor on the Welland Canal, has furnished the Oswego Board of Trade with a map showing the route on the new canal and giving the first accurate statement of its size and capacity yet published. By the map it appears there is to be an entirely new and separate canal from Marlott's Pond to Port Dalhousie, and an enlargement of the old work from the Pond to Lake Erie. The new line, from lake to lake, will be nearly one mile shorter than the old line, and will have one lock less. The prism of the canal will have 100 feet bottom width, slopes of banks, 2 feet to 1 of height, height of banks 17 feet, and width from surface edge to top path to the same of berm bank, 168 feet. The locks are to be 280 feet long in chamber, 46 feet wide and to have 14 feet water over miter-sill, and 12 feet lift, which will allow a vessel to pass of 260 feet length, 45 feet width, and drawing 14 feet water. Such a vessel will easily carry 60,000 bushels of grain. The whole line of canal will have at least 16 feet water throughout, so that a vessel drawing 14 feet, with water required to feed the line and the locks, will have no difficulty in passing, and no delay will be occasioned by a shortness in the water supply. On the completion of this great work by the Dominion Government, Lake Ontario will be placed on a par with Lake Erie, so far as the carrying capacity of propellers and sailing vessels are concerned, and as the Western business men and producers will soon discover which is the cheapest route to the tide-water. The work is mostly under contract, and is expected to be ready for navigation in 1877.—*Exchange*.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

T. J. G., MONTREAL.—Back numbers can always be obtained by applying for them.

ORIENT.—A Rouble is worth about sixty-three cents.

JEWELLER.—(1) Mizpah signifies a "watch-tower." The word "Mizpah" on articles of jewellery is translated, "I will watch over thee." You can obtain such a locket at any wholesale house in the line.

DRUGGIST.—Gosnell's are the best, the higher priced is amply compensated for by superiority of quality.

E. J. W.—It would not be advisable for you to sell real estate and embark the money in a business which you do not thoroughly understand.

Common paper, by a simple process, may be converted into a substance as strong as parchment, by means of sulphuric acid. The paper is simply dipped in the acid; but the acid must be of an exactly determined strength, and mixed with half its bulk of water. A sheet of paper dipped in the liquid is almost instantaneously changed in character. It becomes tough, hard, and fibrous, but its weight is not increased and it is far better for writing purposes than animal parchment. It can be rubbed better than paper, and almost as well as sheepskin; and it serves for vellum in bookbinding, and all legal purposes, as well as animal parchment, for strong binding, and as a substitute for bladders to cover pickle and jam jars; and any paper that has even been printed on may be converted, by means of sulphuric acid, into vegetable parchment. Paper can be made waterproof without giving it the character of parchment by dissolving 24 oz. of alum and 4 oz. of white soap in 2 lbs. of water; also 2 oz. of gum arabic and 6 oz. of glue in 2 lbs. of water; the two solutions are to be mixed, and the sheets of paper dipped into the mixture while warm. They are then to be hung up to dry, and pressed. This paper is very useful for packages exposed to the damp, or for any purpose connected with the preservation of articles from moisture.—*Cook's "Household Guide."*

CIRCULAR

OF THE HOUSE OF

ROBERT WILKES,

TORONTO AND MONTREAL.

To the Merchants of the Dominion:

In a market such as the Dominion of Canada where general dealers keep a larger assortment of Goods than in any other part of the world, it becomes of the utmost importance to the trade to secure the services of a reliable House that can supply all that infinite variety outside of mere staples, known as *Sundries*. It includes important departments of the Shelf Hardware trade, considerable lines in the Drug trade, Fancy Goods of every variety, and Watches, Clocks and Jewellery of all descriptions, as well as a number of articles usually sold by Dry Goods dealers. To supply such a large variety right, any house must do a large trade, and must virtually control the manufacture of the principle articles. It must also be satisfied with a moderate profit, so as to have no danger from competition attempted. Above all, to create and extend such a trade, a reputation for integrity and fair dealing must be deserved, and the quality of guaranteed goods must be reliable. No house can ever establish a good reputation by venting inferior goods, no matter how cheaply sold. By observance of these rules and principles we have endeavoured to meet the requirements of the trade, and to establish a House that would command the support of merchants in all sections of the Dominion. The development and success of our trade since its establishment many years ago, and its position in the two leading cities—Montreal and Toronto—must be the answer to those who enquire if we have succeeded in our endeavours.

For the present season we are prepared to execute the orders of our friends, in all departments, in the most satisfactory manner. To secure prompt delivery for the Fall trade, we respectfully request that orders shall be placed as early as possible. In PLATE, CUTLERY, NICKELITE, and many other staples the demand is generally in advance of our utmost producing power; orders have, therefore, to be supplied according to date of receipt—with good houses we have less regard for mere time than that orders should be delivered in good season. Soliciting the increased patronage of reliable merchants in all parts of the Dominion, we assure them of no pains being spared to give satisfaction.—Advt.

Boots and Shoes.

Men's French Calf Boots \$3 62 to 4 00; Men's Grain K. Boots, tap 0 00 to \$3 85; Men's Riding Boots, tap 0 00 to \$4 00; Men's Stogas, bts, ex, & tap 0 00 \$3 00; Men's Stogas, No. 1, 0 00 to \$2 75; Men's Stogas, No. 2, ex, & tap, \$2 20 to 2 50; Men's Stogas, No. 3, ex, & tap, 0 00 to \$1 99; Men's Kip Boots, Tap, \$2 45 to 3 26; Men's Kip Boots, D sole, \$3 35 to 3 10; Men's Felt Cong. MS. to G, 0 00 to 0 00; Men's D. S. Buff Fox Bal 0 00 to \$2 40; Men's D. S. Buff Congs, \$1 75 to 2 00; Men's Buff plain \$1 60 to 2 15; Men's Kip Cob & bunkums \$1 60 to 1 70; Men's Split \$1 20 to 1 60; Boys' No. 1 ex Stoga Boots, 0 00 to \$2 10; No. 2 Stoga Boots \$1 55 to 1 70; Riding boot, tap 0 00 to \$2 80; G. K. boots, tap 0 00 to \$2 50; Tap Sole Kip boots 0 00 to \$2 35; Bunkums & Balmor \$1 10 to 1 60; Buff and Calf Congs \$1 35 to 1 90.

Youths' No. 1 ex Stogas 0 00 to \$1 70; Bunkums & Bals. \$1 00 to 1 00. Womens' D. S. Calf Batts 0 00 to \$1 50; Split & Buff Batts \$1 00 to 1 40; Peb & Buff Bal \$1 15 to 1 60; Buff Cong 0 00 to \$1 60; M S Pel Bals \$1 20 to 2 00; M S Pel Cong 0 00 to 0 00. Misses' Split & Buff Batts 0 80 to \$1 05; Peb & Buff Bals 0 95 to \$1 30; M S Peb & Buff Bals 0 00 to \$1 50. Childs' Split & Buff Batts \$1 63 to 0 75; Peb, Buff Bals 0 90 to 1 05; Turned Cacks 0 95 to \$1 15.

Groceries.

PRICES CURRENT.

TEA.—Young Hyson, common to fair 0 31 to 0 35; Medium to good 0 35 to 60; Fine to finest 0 65 to 0 82½; Gunpowder, good to fine, 0 35 to 0 60; Finest to choice 0 70 to 0 80; Imperial, fair to good, 0 30 to 0 45; Fine to finest 0 60 to 0 80; Japan, fair to finest, 0 35 to 0 65; Congou & Souchong, fair to good, 0 28 to 0 40; Fine to finest 0 40 to 0 70.

COFFEES.—Rio Green 0 24 to 0 27; Java Green 0 29 to 0 33.

SUGARS.—Redpath, refined 0 08 to 0 09½; do. Low A Crushed 0 09½ to 0 10; Scotch and English, refined, 0 08½ to 0 09½; Dry crushed and ground 0 10½ to 0 10½.

FRUIT.—Raisins, Lays, \$2 75 to \$3 00; Valencia 0 12½ to 0 13; Sultana 0 12 to 0 14; Seedless 0 11 to 11½; Currants, new 0 05 to 0 06½; do. old, 0 05½ to 0 05½; Figs 0 10½ to 0 12½; Almonds, soft shell, 0 15 to 0 16.

RICE.—Arracan \$1 65 to \$5 25; Rangoon \$4 60 to \$4 75.

FISH.—Codfish \$4 75 to \$5 00; Herrings \$3 25 to \$7 00; Smoked Herrings 0 32½ to 0 35.

SARDINES.—Half Tins 0 11 to 0 12½; Quarter Tins 0 23 to 0 24.

SYRUPS.—Golden 0 48 to 0 50; Extra Golden 0 50 to 0 54; Amber 0 70 to 0 75.

TOBACCOS.—10's, 0 40 to 0 45; Pocketpieces 4s. 6s. and 8s. 0 40 to 65; Solace 0 40 to 0 52½.

LIQUORS.—Best Old Rye 0 90 to 0 93; Malt 0 90 to 0 93; Toddy 0 90 to 0 93; Pure Spirits 25 up to 0 80 to 0 88; Rum, Jamaica \$2 25 to \$2 50; Demerara \$1 80 to \$2 25; Gin, Red Cases, \$7 75 to \$8 00; do. Green Cases \$4 25 to \$4 50; Wines, Port and Sherry, common \$1 00 to \$1 25; Good \$1 50 to \$4 00; Champagne \$9 00 to \$21 00 per case; Brandy in Wood, \$2 50 to \$3 00; do. in case, Hennesseys, \$9 00 to \$9 50; Martelles \$8 50 to \$9 00; Jules Robin \$7 75 to \$8 25.

Hides & Skins, per lb.

Green, No. 1, 0 00 to 0 07½; Green, No. 2, 0 00 to 0 06½; Cured and inspected 0 08 to 0 08½; Calfskins, green, 0 00 to 0 10; Calfskins, cured, 0 11½ to 0 12; Sheepskins, 0 00 to 0 20; Lambskins, 0 00 to 0 30.

Oils.

Cod Oil, 65c, 70c; Lard, extra, 85c, 88c; do. No. 1, 78c, 80c; do. No. 2, 72c, 72½c; Duncan-Clark & Co's, 45c; Linsced raw, 75c, 80c; do. boiled 80c, 8½c; Machinery, 30c, 40c; Olive, common, per gal, 95c, \$1; do. salad, \$1 80, \$2 30; do. salad, in bottles, qt., per case, \$3 30, \$3 50; Seal, pale, 72c, 75c; Spirits Turpentine, 58c, 65c; Whale, regned, 90c.

Hardware.

TIN (FOUR MONTHS).—Block, per lb 0 28 to 0 30; Grain, 0 30 to 0 32.

COPPER.—Pig, 0 22 to 0 24; Sheet 0 27 to 0 31.

CUT NAILS.—3 inch to 6 inch, \$4 17 to 4 25; 2½ inch to 2½ inch, \$4 42 to 4 50; Shingle, \$4 92 to 5 00; Lath \$5 67 to 5 75.

GALVANIZED IRON.—Best, No. 12, 0 09 to 0 08½; Best, No. 24, 0 09 to 0 09½; Best No. 26, 0 09 to 0 10; Best, No. 28, 0 10 to 0 10½.

HORSE NAILS.—Guests or Griffin's assorted sizes, 0 00 to 0 00; E. T. to W. assorted sizes, 0 19 to 0 20; Patent Hammered do. 0 00 to 0 17.

IRON (at 6 months).—Pig—Gartsherric No. 1, 0 00 to 0 00; Eglington No. 1, 0 00 to 0 00; Eglington No. 3, 0 00 to 0 00; Other Brands, No. 1, 0 00 to \$32 50; Other Brands, No. 2, 0 00 to 0 00; Bar—Scotch, per 100 lb, \$3 00 to 3 25; Refined, 0 00 to 0 00; Swedes \$7 25 to 7 50; Hoops—Coppers \$3 75 to 4 00; Hoops—Band \$3 75 to 4 40; Boiler plates \$4 50 to 4 75. Canada Plates: Hutton \$6 00 to 6 50; Arrow & Glamorgan \$6 50 to 6 75; Swansea, \$6 50 to 6 75.

LEAD (at 4 months).—Bar per 100 lbs 0 06½ to 0 07; Sheet 6½ to 7; Shot 7 to 0 77.

IRON WIRE (4 months).—No. 6 per bundle \$3 25 to 3 35; No. 9, per bundle, \$3 55 to 3 65; No. 12, per bundle \$3 85 to 3 95; No. 16, per bundle, \$4 25 to 4 35.

POWDER.—Blasting Canada, \$4 00 to 0 00; FF Canada \$5 00 to 0 00; FFF Canada, \$5 25 to 0 00; Blasting, English, 0 00 to 0 00; FF English, loose, \$5 00 to 5 50; FFF English, \$5 50 to 6 00.

PRESSED SPIKES (4 months).—Regular size, 100, \$5 50 to 6 00; Extra sizes, \$6 50 to 7 50.

TIN PLATE (4 months).—IC Coke \$10 00 to \$10 25; IC Charcoal, \$11 00 to 11 25; IX Charcoal, \$13 00 to 13 25; IXN Charcoal \$15 00 to 15 25; DC Charcoal \$10 00.

Produce.

GRAIN.—Wheat, Spring, 60 lb, \$1 29, \$1 23; do. Fall, 60 lb, \$1 30, \$1 35; Barley, 48 lb, 75c; Peas, 60 lb, 73c, 76c; Oats, 31 lb, 61c, 53c; Rye, 56 lb, 80c. Seeds: Clover, choice, 100 lb, \$9 65, \$10 25; Timothy, choice, 100 lb, \$6 25, \$7 25. Flour (per brl.)—Superior extra, \$5 75, \$5 80; Extra, \$5 50, \$5 60; Spring extra, \$5 05 \$5 15; Superior, \$4 80, \$4 90; Oatmeal, per brl, \$5 60, \$5 80.

Provisions.

Butter, choice, per lb, 18c, 19c; do. ordinary, 15c, 16c; Cheese, 12½, 13½; Pork, mess, new, \$19, \$19 25; Bacon, Cumberland cut, 9c, 9½c; do. smoked, 11½c, 12½; Hams, smoked, 12c, 12½c; do. canvassed, 12½c, 13c; Lard, 11c, 11½c; Eggs, 12½c; Tallow, 5c, 5½.

Salt, etc.

Liverpool coarse, \$1, \$1 10; Godrich, \$1 30.

Paints, &c.

White Lead, genuine, in Oil, per 25 lbs, \$2 25, \$2 50; do. No. 1, \$2, \$2 25; do. 2, \$1 80, \$2; do. 3, \$1 60, \$1 75; White Lead, 7½c, 8c; Red Lead, 6c, 7c; Venetian R-d, English, 2c, 3c; Yellow Ochre, French, 2, 3; Whiting, 85c, \$1.

Dyestuffs.

Annatto, 35c to 60c. Aniline, Magenta, cryst, 2 50 to 2 80; do. liquid, 2 00. Argols, ground, 15c to 25c. Blue Vitriol, pure, 9½c to 10c. Canwood, 6c to 9c. Copperas, Green, 1½c to 2½c. Cudbear, 16c to 25c. Fustic, Cuban, 2½c to 4c. Indigo, Bengal, 2 40 to 2 50; do. Extract, 30c to 35c. Japonica, 7½c to 8c. Lac dye, powdered, 35c to 38c. Logwood, 2½c to 3c; do. Camp, 2½c to 3½c; do. Extract, 10c to 14c. Madder, best Dutch, 12c to 14c. Quercitron, 3c to 5c. Sumac, 6c to 8c. Tin, Muriste, 10½ to 12½. Redwood, 5c to 6c.

Fancy Goods Trade.

REVIEW AND PRICE CURRENT.

(Alphabetically arranged.)

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.

BRUSHES.—There is a large variety of this line of goods in this market. English goods are chiefly used in all staple lines, Gosnell & Co. having the preference. We quote: *Ordinary hair brushes*, from \$2.25 to \$10.25 per doz.; *Do. Buffalo back, inlaid*, from \$8.40 and \$12.00 to \$21.00 and \$28.80 per doz. "*Florence Co.'s hair brushes*, with handsomely carved backs, range from \$6.25 to \$16.25 in close lines; *Do. Cloth brushes* are worth from \$3.20 to \$7.50. *Do. Buffalo back, inlaid*, \$22.50 to \$31.20 per doz. A new feature in these goods, is the set, consisting of *bat, cloth and hair brushes*, which run from \$6.00 to \$12.00 per set. In *Shaving brushes*, a fair article can be had from \$9.00 to \$12.00 per gross, while good *French Badger hair* command from \$5.40 to \$12.00 per doz. *Tooth brushes* vary considerably, from \$5.40 to \$24.00 per gross. In Gosnell's goods there is a greater variety than hitherto, and a slight decline in price is noticeable; *Hair brushes* vary from \$3.75 to \$20.00, with slight gradations; *Do. shell backs and ivory*, command \$23.00 to \$30.00 per doz, and the celebrated *Trichoacra* run from \$14.00 to \$18.50 per doz.; *Nail brushes*, \$2.80 to \$10.00 per doz., and *Tooth brushes* from \$12.00 to \$30.00 per gross.

COMBS.—India rubber may now be said to have become the standard material in combs, the horn comb being almost superseded. A very marked difference is observable between the American and Canadian quotations, the former being three times the price. There is a large choice in horn, from *Green*, at \$3.60, \$6.00, and \$8.40 per gross, to *Best White*, at \$2.00 to \$3.00 per doz.; *Fine tooth*, average \$3.60 per gross, and *Pocket* run from \$3.00 to \$12.00 per gross, according to quality and finish; *Ivory fine* are scarce and high, at from \$1.00 to \$3.25 per doz.; and *Tortoiseshell sides* from 75 cts. to \$6.00 per doz. In *Rubber* goods a wider range is offered, and good selling stock can be procured at low figures. *Rubber dressing*, plain, from \$7.20 to \$27.00 per gross, and *Metal backed* at \$7.20 to \$12.00 per gross; *Circular*, average from \$3.50 to \$7.20 per gross; *Fine* run from \$4.00 to \$7.20 per gross, and *Pocket* from \$4.80 to \$15.00. *Rubber Bands* for hair, from \$4.75 to \$7.20 and \$15.00 per gross.

HAIR-OILS.—are cheap and in good demand, at \$1.20 to \$2.00 per gross; *Gosnell's hair-oils*, assorted, \$1.50 to \$10.00 per doz.

HAND MIRRORS.—Although *Mirrors* have been successfully manufactured in Canada, the imported article is better, both as regards appearance and quality. The "*Florence Co.'s Oval Hand Glass*" is quoted from \$3.25 to \$8.20 per doz.; *Do. Round*, from \$6.00 to \$7.20; *Do. Folding Oval*, \$9.50 to \$11.50 per doz.; *French plate Oval Hand*, \$12.00 to \$21.00 per doz.; *British plate Hand Mirrors*, in polished wood, from \$8.40 to \$13.50 per doz.; *Mirror stands*, with hand mirrors complete, at \$8.50 each.

NURSING ARTICLES.—*Rubber nipples*, \$6.00 to \$8.40 per gross; *Do. Dapers*, \$10.80 per doz. In *Tooth rings*, *rubber* goods at \$6.00 per gross, are staple articles; *Bone rings*, \$2.50 per gross, and *Ivory* at from \$1.20 to \$2.00 per doz. are not so extensively used; *Safety pins*, \$1.80 to \$3.40 per gross; *Rattles*, in vegetable ivory, 90c. to \$3.50 per doz.; *Puff Boxes*, in fancy paper with puffs, from \$2.00 to \$4.00 per doz.; in *Tartan and Scotch wools*, from \$3.10 to \$10.80 per doz.; *Toilet powder* (Gosnell's), from 80c. to \$3.50 per doz. packs.

PERFUMES.—In this line Gosnell and Lubin take the lead for best goods. We quote the ordinary domestic and imported article from \$9.60 and \$12. to \$14.00 per gross; *Lubin's extracts*, assorted, and *Lokey Club*, from \$5.00 to \$6.00 per doz.; *Eau de Cologne*, from \$1.50 to \$9.00 per doz., by different makers, *Parina* being most in demand. Gosnell's *Florida Water*, \$1.50 per doz. Gosnell's *perfumery*, assorted, \$1.30 to \$6.00 per doz.; *Toilet Vinegar*, \$1.50 per doz.; *Satchets*, perfumed, at \$3.60 per doz.

SOAPS.—Our domestic productions in this line are steadily improving, but they lack the quality and finish of English and French goods. *Glycerine*, in cakes, \$3.00 to \$12.00 per gross; *Magnum Windsor*, \$7.20 to \$12.00 per gross; *Brown Windsor*, 15 cts. to 20 cts. per lb.; *Fancy Fruit* soaps at \$5.00 to \$9.00 per dozen boxes. In Gosnell's soaps, the following are the latest quotations: *Assorted Tablets*, (3 in box) \$2.50 to \$4.50 per doz. boxes; *Do. Fancy*, \$1.60 to \$4.00 per doz. boxes; *Do. (12 in box)*, \$1.30 per doz. boxes; *Fruit soaps*, \$2.75 to \$8.40 per doz. boxes; *Honey Tablets*, 26 cts. per lb.; *Old Brown Windsor*, put up in various sized boxes, averages from 18 cts. to 30 cts. per lb.; *Transparent Violet and Milleheurs*, \$3.00 to \$4.50 per doz.; *Shaving Cream*, in tubes and pots, \$3.00 to \$4.50 per doz.

SCENT BOTTLES.—The choice in this line of goods is comparatively limited, prices being determined by the size, quality of glass and mounting. We quote plain scented bottles from 75c. to \$8.40 per doz.; *Silver mounted* do., \$12.00 to \$30.00 per doz.; *Scent cases*, containing 1, 2, 3 and 4 bottles, from \$2.20 to \$3.75 each; *Pearl* do., 1, 2 and 3 bottles, \$1.50 to \$4.50 each, and *Shell* do., 1, 2 and 3 bottles, \$1.00 to \$2.50 each.

SYRINGES.—Rubber is now the principal material in syringes, which run from \$8.40 to \$18.00, according to size and finish.

SHAVING MATERIALS.—In this line we quote *Zinc shaving boxes* from \$9.00 to \$12.00 per gross; *Do. wood*, with *zinc cup*, \$12.00 to \$15.00 per gross. For *Razors*, see *Cutlery*.

TRUSSES.—Of all the various styles now in use, the *French rubber* has the preference. We quote, for rights and lefts, \$13.50 per doz.; other varieties from \$8.00 to \$48.00 per doz.

GOSNELL'S TOILET ARTICLES.—*Cold cream*, in pots and tubes, \$3.00 per doz.; *Hair wash*, \$3.75 to \$5.75 per doz.; *Aqua Aramilla* (Hair restorer), \$7.80 to \$13.50 per doz.; *Pomades*, assorted, \$1.50 to \$4.50 per doz.; *Court Plaster*, \$1.25 to \$4.00 per doz. packages; *Cherry Tooth Paste*, \$1.50 per doz.

FANCY GOODS.

ALBUMS.—Although the immense demand for photographic albums, which has lasted for some years, is now abating, as the market has been, to a certain extent, overdone, yet a moderate supply of a good article will always find a ready sale.

The following are the current rates in *photographic albums*: 40 *pictures*, \$3.50 to \$5.00 per doz.; 50 *pictures*, \$4.50 to \$7.50 per doz. for ordinary goods, \$12.00 to \$20.00 for better; 100 *picture, oblong*, \$8.00 to \$15.00 per doz.; 200 *picture, quarto*, \$2.75 to \$7.20 each; *Photo Musical*, \$4.20 to \$14.00 each. A great variety of *pocket albums* can be had at prices ranging from \$1.80 to \$3.60 per doz. *Albums*, with covers in *Pearl, Tartan*, carved *Ivory*, and rich *Morocco*, vary from \$5.00 to \$25.00 each.

BAGS, POCKET-BOOKS AND WALLETS.—In *Bags*, those of French and domestic manufacture sell best. An almost unlimited choice is presented in *Ladies' chain bags*, at from \$6.00 and \$7.20 to \$30.00 and \$32.50 per doz.; *Gents' Courier Bags*, \$14.00 to \$22.50 per doz.; *Gents' Hand Bags*, \$4.75 to \$7.00 each; *Gents' Pilot Bags*, \$7.50 to \$20.00 each; *Ladies' Do.* will bring about the same price. In *Purses*, a good plain leather article sells from \$14.00 to \$36.00 per gross; *Do. with chain*, \$2.20 to \$3.60 per doz.; *Fancy, with chain*, \$3.50 to \$9.00 per doz. The *Lothair purse* \$3.00 to \$9.00; *Pocket books* in various styles from \$1.80 to \$8.40 per doz. In *wallets* the material governs the price, a good *sheepskin* can be had from \$18.00 to \$20.00 per gross; *calf* from \$2.80 to \$6.50 per doz., and *morocco* from \$3.60 to \$8.40; *Long Bill wallets* range from \$5.40 to \$8.40 per doz.

CARD CASES AND LADIES' COMPANIONS.—In *card cases* Ladies' sizes are principally in demand and as they are usually made in shell and pearl the consumption of leather goods is very small; a good card case can be had from \$1.00 to \$7.50 per doz. *Ladies' companions*, nicely fitted, are in fair demand and are worth from \$2.75 to \$30.00 per doz.

DRESSING CASES AND DESKS.—In this line there is a large variety of shapes and sizes now offered. We give quotations of the leading styles. *Ladies' dressing cases*, furnished, vary in price according to style and finish, they run from about \$2.00 to \$24.00 each. A low quality of *gents' dressing cases* can be had from \$7.80 to \$15.00 per doz., good ones, however, command the same price as Ladies'. In desks, *leather despatch desks* cost from \$1.75 to \$3.00 each.

GLOVE, HANDKERCHIEF AND JEWEL CASES.—*Glove and handkerchief cases* cost from \$7.20 and \$16.00 to \$7.00 and \$20.00 each. *Jewel cases* are in demand and cost from \$6.50 to \$10.00 each.

NOTE BOOKS AND BLOTTERS.—*Note books* are coming into general use more than formerly and sell readily, they can be had from \$1.50 to \$6.50 per doz. *Blotters* are worth about \$1.50 per doz.

PEDLARS' BOXES nicely arranged with *Trays* and *drawers* are new and will take well; they cost from \$5.00 to \$10.00 each.

RETICLES.—This indispensable portion of a lady's outfit is one of the staples of Fancy leather goods. Without fittings they cost from \$18.00 to \$18.00 per doz., fitted complete, from \$2.50 to \$7.20 each.

OPTICAL SUNDRIES.

BAROMETERS.—The *Aneroïd Barometer* is generally preferred. They are constructed without mercury and specially adapted for this climate. They are from \$10.00 to \$20.00 each with and without stands. We quote the "*Dominion*" *Mercurial* as a standard article at \$72 per doz. (sub.)

BURNING GLASSES cost about \$3.60 per gross.

COMPASSES.—There is a large variety in *pocket compasses*, some of the better classes being remarkably accurate and well finished. They can be had at all prices from \$1.50 to \$8.40 per doz.

EYE GLASSES.—A good horn *framed eye glass* is worth from \$2.25 to \$4.50 per doz.; *do. rubber framed* from \$2.50 to \$6.00 per doz.

FIELD GLASSES cost from \$8.40 to \$15.00 each in cases.

GOOGLES.—The *fine wove wire goggle* is the best for the jobbing trade, they are worth about \$24.00 per gross. The ordinary article can be had at \$18.00 per gross in blue, green or white glass.

MICROSCOPES.—They are principally of French manufacture and have come into such general use as to be considered an appropriate toy for young people; they run from \$2.00 to \$5.00 each, those furnished with *achromatic lenses* are more expensive and average from \$12.00 to \$18.00 each.

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.—A cheap class of goods can be had from \$6.00 to \$12.00 per doz., whilst a good article is worth from \$18.00 to \$30.00 per doz.

MAGNETS are much used as toys and run from 80c. to \$3.60 per doz.

MAGIC LANTERNS AND SLIDES.—This is fast becoming a popular source of amusement and is particularly appropriate for School festivities as it conveys not mere amusement but also valuable instruction in geography and astronomy. A *Toy Lantern* with 12 slides runs from \$1.80 to \$24.00 per doz.; a good quality with English japanned cases from \$15.00 per doz. to \$35 each. *Slides*, put upon wooden boxes, from \$1.00 to \$4.50 per doz., while first class slides, including *movable figures* and *changing scenes*, cost from \$1.50 to \$27.00 per doz. The *Wonder Lantern* for Photos is a new article in this line and can sell at from \$1.50 to \$9.00 each.

OPERA GLASSES.—Whenever theatrical representations are given this class of goods will be in demand, the following are the principle lines:—*Japanned* \$1.75 to \$3.00 each, *do. in leather cases* \$3.00 to 4.50 each; *Ivory* \$4.50 to \$7.50 each, *pearl* \$3.50 to \$15 each.

SPECTACLES AND CASES.—are the staple of a Canadian optician's stock; the snow glare in winter and the intensity of the summer sun being both very trying to the sight. *G. S. Framed*

\$12.00 to \$20.00 per gross; *Steel Framed convex glass* \$12.00 to 36.00 per gross; *do. concave*, \$1.25 to \$6.50 per doz.; *do. periscope*, \$5.00 to \$8.40 per doz.; *do. green and blue glasses*, \$2.00 to \$5.60 per doz.; *Pebbles* are worth from \$15.00 to \$21.00 per doz.; *Gold Framed* \$3.75 to \$5.00 each. *In cases the materials are paper*, from \$1.80 to \$3.00; *Leather*, from \$3.00 to \$21.00; *Tin*, from \$15.00 to \$18.00; and *Wood* about \$7.20 per gross.

SAND GLASSES are sold from \$7.20 to \$15.00 per gross.

STEREO SCOPES AND VIEWS.—In "scopes" the long slides are having the run just now. They are worth in *Rosewood* and *Mahogany* \$15.00 to \$36.00 per doz.; *do.* with regulating focus from \$30.00 to \$54.00 per doz.; a folding *pocket stereoscope* costs from \$9.00 to \$18.00 per doz. *In views* the American and Canadian take the lead; ordinary assorted are worth about \$7.20, \$10.80, \$15.00 per gross; the illuminated from \$1.40 to \$21.00 per gross; *do.* on glass \$10.80 to \$12.00 per doz.

TELESCOPES.—There is still a limited demand for these goods although they are almost superseded for ordinary purposes by the field glass. A good article, three jointed, sells from \$2.25 to \$7.50 each; superior ship telescopes from \$4.00 to \$9.00 each.

THERMOMETERS.—The *Dominion thermometer* now claims precedence in the market, the japauned sell from \$6.00 to \$12.00 per doz. (sub.) *Brewers* \$21.60 to \$30.00 per doz.; *Boxwood* \$6.00 to \$18.00 per doz.; *Registering*, \$30.00 to \$60.00 per doz.; *Mantle-piece*, \$8.00 to \$60.00 per doz. in ornamented styles.

STATIONERS' SUNDRIES.

BOOK MARKS.—In various styles, from \$1.50 to \$3.60 per doz.

BOOK SLIDES.—In walnut run from \$10.80 to \$36.00 per doz.

BACKGAMMON BOARDS.—In nests of 3, Black and White run from \$1.40 to \$2.25, and in Red and White from \$2.75 and \$3.25 to \$6.00 per nest.

CHESS BOARDS & MEN.—In wood, *Chess boards* are worth \$10.80 per doz.; in black and white leather \$5.40 to \$8.40 per doz.; *Do.* red and black \$14.50 to \$10.80 per doz. *Chess Men* in ebony and boxwood cost from \$7.20 to \$30.00 per doz. sets; *Do.* in bone from \$1.25 to \$3.00 per set. *Ivory* \$10.00 to \$25.00.

CHIBBAGE.—*Boards*, from \$1.40 to \$7.20 per doz.; *Boxes*, \$3.60 to \$10.80 per doz.; *Legs*, \$1.50 per gross. *Fine tartan Chibbage Boxes* can be had about \$2.00 to \$3.50 each.

CAMEL HAIR.—*Pencils* assorted from 75c. to \$1.50 per gross; *Copying brushes* from \$1.75 to \$3.50 per doz.

COLOR BOXES.—Are in large variety from the toy at 30c. 40c. and 60c. per doz.; better class from \$1.00 to \$3.60 per doz. to a good article at about from \$7.80 to \$15.00 per doz.

DRACHTSMEN.—Also called *chequers*, can be had in stained wood and composition from \$1.80 to \$4.20 per doz. sets; in ebony and boxwood from \$4.50 to \$7.20 per doz. sets.

DICE AND BOXES.—Dice are worth from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per 100; boxes run from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per doz.

DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.—Can be procured at \$6.00, \$9.00, \$12.00, \$18.00, \$24.00, and \$30.00 per doz. in useful school lines.

DOMINOS.—The common *Domino* we quote from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per doz.; *Do.* better finish \$1.00 to \$5.40 per doz.; *Do.* in polished mahogany boxes run \$9.00 to \$15.00 per doz.; *Do.* with *Double nines*, \$9.00 to \$18.00 per doz.

INK STANDS.—In pearl, are worth \$3.00 to \$9.25 each. In shell, \$1.50 to \$4.50 each. In tartan 1 and 2 bottle from \$1.50 to \$4.50 each; in wood are worth from \$1.20 to \$9.00 per doz.; in bronze with dog, stag, and other heads, from \$3.00 to \$21.00 per doz. Glass goods all prices from \$3.00, \$5.00, \$10.00 to \$18.00 per doz.

LETTER SCALES.—In brass and bronze run from \$6.00 to 9.60 per doz.

LEAD PENCILS.—The "*Dominion*" costs about \$2.00 per gross; "The Canada Pencil Co.'s" (best quality of lead) *School Nos.* 1 and 2 \$3.80 per gross; *Do.* *Drawing Nos.* 1, 2, 3, \$1.80 per gross; *Do.* *Office Nos.* 1, 2, and 3, \$5.40 per gross; *Do.* *Do. bone tipped* \$6.80 per gross; *Do.* *Do. polished hexagon* \$12.60 per gross; *Do.* *ball room chamelled white and bone tipped* \$2.25 per gross; *Do. pocket book* \$1.50 per gross; *Do.* *Imitation ivory pocket* \$9.00 per gross; *Do.* *Do. propelling* \$1.60 per doz.; *Do. ebony propelling pocket* \$2.50 per doz.; *Do. Carpenter's* \$4.00 per gross; *Do. jobbing*, \$1.80 per gross. "*Faber's*" are worth according to quality \$5.40, 7.20, and 9.00 per gross; A combination propelling pencil and knife is worth from \$3.60 to 4.80 per doz. *Pencil leads* from \$9.00 to 18.00 per gross boxes.

PAPER AND ENVELOPES.—*Note Paper* in fancy wrappers from \$1.00 to 1.50. *Cream laid* \$1.50 to 2.50; *Cop.* from \$2.20 to 3.75. *Blotting* \$5.00 to 7.50; *white tissue* \$2.00 and *folio pad* from \$2.00 to 3.60 per ream. *Envelopes* in Buff and White from \$1.00 to \$3.00 per M. for current sizes, Large from \$2.00 to 5.00 per M.

PAPER KNIVES.—In bone are worth from \$1.50 to 2.00 per doz.; in *tartan* and *Scotch woods* from \$3.60 to 4.80 per doz.

PEN HOLDERS.—Accommodation holders \$5.40 per great gross; There are various lines of fancy pen holders varying in price from \$2.40 to 3.60 and \$7.20 to 15.00, 18.00 and 24.00 per gross—(see also Goldline Holders.)

PEN AND PEN WIPERS.—A common pen can be done from \$1.65 to 2.50 per g't gross; *Gillett's* are the best and command from \$4.80 to 10.80 per g't gross. *Gold Pen* have now become a staple article and are quoted as follows: "DOMINION PEN Co.," \$7.50 to 12.00. "CANADA PEN Co.," from \$1.20 to 18.00 per doz. Pen wipers are made in a variety of patterns and are worth from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per doz.

PICTURES.—It would take too much space to particularize subjects, &c., of the various classes of pictures now in the market, the following however are safe average quotations; *Small gilt frames* \$4.00 to 5.40 per doz.; *Millboards*, in oil, \$1.00 to 18.00 per doz.; *Engravings*, rosewood frame, \$24.60 to 27.60 per doz.

RUBBER.—Stationer's rubber sells about 80c. per lb.; pencil leads are worth \$3.60 per gross.

RULERS.—In Ebony and other woods run from 80c. to \$8.40 per doz.

SLATES AND PENCILS.—*Softwood* are worth from 25c. to 60c. per doz.; *Hardwood*, 35c. to \$1.50 per doz.; *Slate pencils*, common, \$1.00 per M.; *Do.* *Fancy colored*, \$1.50 per M.; *Do.* in tin holders, \$1.50 per gross. *Transparent slates*, common, \$3.60 to 33.00 per gross; *Do.*, *Do.*, superior quality \$1.20 to 3.60 per doz.

SEALING WAX.—In sticks, red or black, 20c. 40c. or 60c. to the pound, from 60c. to \$1.25 per lb.

PEARL AND SHELL GOODS.—Owing to a great lack of material and also to advance wages these goods have gone up a little in price, we can however quote as follows: *Handsome Albums* in pearl can be had from \$3.00 to \$4.50 each. *Card cases* are worth in shell, \$3.00 to 15.00, 24.00 and 36.00 per doz.; in pearl, \$1.00, \$18.00, 36.00 and 40.00 per doz. *Shell Compositions*, \$5.00 to 7.25 each. *Pearl Folios*, \$2.50, 6.50 to 8.50 each. *Nail Cases* in both class run from \$9.00 to 14.00 per doz. *Portemonnaie* in pearl \$10.00 to 22.00 per doz. *Pearl ornaments*, \$10.00 to 18.00 per doz. *Spectacle cases* in shell \$15.00 per doz. *Thimble cases*, shell and pearl, \$3.00 to 9.00 per doz.; *Thimble and needle cases*, *Do.* *Do.* \$9.60 to 18.00 per doz. *Pearl Trinket Cases*, \$10.80 to 12.00 per doz.

TARTANS AND SCOTCH WOODS.—All goods in this class are very popular and command a large sale. We quote for *Tartan Albums* \$3.60 to 4.00 each. *Burns' Poems* in Scotch wood, \$1.40 to 3.00 each; *Card Cases*, in both classes, \$3.40 to 11.20 per doz. *Card Boxes*, *Do.* *Do.* 1 and 2 necks, about \$1.50 each. *Cigar Cases*, *Tartan*, \$1.20 to 1.75 each. *Edies*, *Tartan*, \$2.50 to 4.50 each. *Napkin Rings* \$1.20 to 3.00 per doz. *Pinnachions* \$3.00 to 3.50

per doz. *Snuff boxes*, \$10.80 to 14.50 per doz. *Sir Walter Scott's Poems* \$1.40 to 4.00 each. *Thimble cases*, \$3.00 to 3.60 per doz. *Tablets* \$3.60 to 5.00 per doz.

PAPIER MACHE GOODS.—This material is principally manufactured in Birmingham, and is a cheap substitute for pearl and shell in ornamental ware. Some articles are richly inlaid with pearl, and others decorated with oil paintings that are almost works of art. *Folios* run from \$3.60 and 7.20 to \$30.00 and 48.00 per doz. *Card case*, \$15.00 to \$24.00 per doz. *Glove and Handkerchief boxes* 7.00 to 9.00 a pair. *Inkstands*, 1 and 2 bottle, \$1.25 to 4.50 each. *Jewel cases* \$1.80, 4.00 to 8.00 each. *Scent cases*, 2 bottle \$2.00 to 3.50 each. *Tables*, \$3.50, 6.00 to 10.90 each. *Trays*, in sets of 3, \$2.75 to 12.00 per set. *Work boxes* \$2.50 to 10.00 each. *Work tables*, complete, \$12.00 to 40.00 each. *Writing desks* \$3.00 to 12.00 each. *Other sundries* in proportion.

TOBACCONISTS' SUNDRIES.

CIGAR CASES.—In *Leather cigar cases* a good choice can be had at \$3.00, 6.00, 7.20 to 10.80 and 15.00 per doz.

Cigar holders.—A plain *meerschaum* can be done about \$5.40 per doz.; *Carved Do.* are worth from \$15.00 to 84.00 per doz. Some cheap *Imitation Meerschaum* run from \$3.00 to 4.50 per doz.; whilst some in wood from \$7.20 to 15.00 per gross, meet a ready sale.

PURSE BOXES.—Are quoted from \$3.60 to 8.40 per gross.

PIPES AND PLUGS.—In pipes the *Briar* takes precedence for cheapness and durability. The best brands are "B.B.B.," "G.H.D.," and "The Dominion." "The Wicked" sells from \$7.20 to 15.00 per gross; *Common Briar*, \$9.00 to 15.00 per gross; *Red Briars* \$15.00 to 24.00 per doz.; *Do.* *Do.* amber tipped, \$15.00 to 60.00; "*Dominion*" *Briars*, amber tipped, \$2.75 to 6.00 per doz.; *Imitation Meerschaums*, \$23.20 to 30.00 per gross; *Do.*, in cases, \$6.00 to \$21.00 per doz.; *Real Meerschaums*, straight, from \$15.00 to 36.00 and 72.00 per doz.; *Do.* *Do.* Bent, \$18.00 to 84.00 per doz.; *Carved*, \$3.50 to 5.00, 8.50 to 28.00 each; *Meerschaum heads* in cases, \$18.00, 27.00 to 48.00 and 60.00 per doz. A large quantity of common wood and imitation meerschaum pipes are on the market from \$12.00 to 18.00 and 20.00 per gross. *Meerschaum pipe plugs* are worth from \$3.00 to 18.00 per gross. A rubber pipe is sold from \$3.50 to 6.00 per doz.

PIPE STEMS.—Of these there are but two kinds in general use, *The Cherry* from \$3.42 to 10.80 to \$15.00 and 16.00 per gross, and the *Rubber* from \$3.52 to 5.00 per doz. Pipe covers are rarely used now, and sell from \$1.50 to 3.00 per gross.

POUCHES.—As the English custom of using cut tobacco and smoking mixtures is becoming more general in this country, the trade in pouches is correspondingly increased. A *leather pouch* is done from \$3.00 to 8.40 per doz.; *Rubber pouches* in all shapes, including the "Prince of Wales" and other favourites from \$1.75 to \$3.25.

WALKING STICKS.—*Oak sticks* are worth \$15.00 to 18.00 per gross; *Black thorns* from \$3.00 to 6.00 per doz. *Fancy walking canes* in 50 different styles from \$4.80 to 12.00 per doz.; *Boy's Do.*, \$2.40 per doz.

WHIPS.—*Fancy Riding Whips*, assorted handles, \$3.60 to \$10.80 per doz.; *Do.* *Driving*, \$3.60 to \$9.00 per doz.

CABINET GOODS.

DRESSING CASES.—*Ladies' Walnut and Rosewood Dressing cases* are quoted at \$6.00, \$6.50, \$8.00, \$8.00, \$12.00 and \$14.00 each; *Gents', Do.* \$7.50, \$10.50, \$12.00 and \$14.00 each.

DESKS.—In plain *mahogany* from \$1.00 to \$4.50 each; *Do.* brass bound and strapped, \$3.50 to \$6.50 each; in *walnut*, *Tumbidgee*, strapped, \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00, \$7.00 and \$10.00 each; *Do.*, brass bound and strapped, \$5.00 to \$15.00 each.

WORK BOXES.—In *Rosewood*, plain, \$5.50 to 14.50 per doz.; do., *satin lined*, \$13.00 to 33.00. In *Walnut*, *Tunbridge*, strap, &c., \$9.50, to 16.80 and 21.00 per doz.; Do., *strapped* and *highly finished*, \$2.75 to 12.25 each; The *Victoria* Desk and work-box combined, \$5.00, 7.50 to 10.50 each.

JEWEL CASES.—In *Walnut*, *velvet lined*, are worth according to size and finish from \$1.50 to 7.00 each.

FANCY JEWELLERY.

ALBERTS.—*Steel Alberts*, \$1.50 to 9.00 per gross; Do., *cut*, \$2.00 to \$6.00 per doz.; *Hair*, \$3.60 to \$9.00 per doz.; *Plated*, \$3.00 to \$5.50 per doz.; *Gilt* \$10.80 to \$30.00 per gross; *Rubber*, \$2.00 to \$4.50 per doz.; *Goldine* \$7.50 to 8.00 per doz.

BROOCHES.—*Scotch Thistle*, \$8.40 to 10.80 per gross; *French porcelain*, \$24.00 to 27.00 per gross; *Curved pearl*, from \$16.20 to 22.00 per gross; *Gilt Medalion*, \$1.80 to 7.20 per gross; *Crystal*, \$15.60 to 21.00 per gross; *Rubber*, \$12.00, 15.00, 18.00, 21.00 and 24.00 per gross; *Spar*, \$1.60 to 6.00 per doz.

BRACELETS.—*Rubber band Bracelets*, sell from \$7.20 to 15.00 per gross pairs; do. *ornamented with beads*, \$2.00 to 7.20 per doz. pairs, *Spar* are worth \$1.00 to 8.40 per doz.

CHARMS.—In *bone, glass and cornelian*, charms are \$3.00 to 9.00 per gross; *Rubber* \$3.60 to \$6.00 per gross.

CROSSERS.—Are now extensively worn by ladies as ornaments, those in *Box oak*, carved, run from \$18.00 to \$21.00 per gross; in *rubber* from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per doz.; in *Spar* \$1.80 to \$5.40 per doz.

EARRINGS AND SETS.—In *Rubber earrings* a large variety is offered at \$3.40, \$7.20, \$10.80, \$15.00, and intermediate prices per gross; *Spar* are worth \$3.60 to \$6.00 per doz.; *Brooch and earring sets* in *rubber* from \$2.40 to \$1.50 per doz.; Do. with *bracelets*, \$3.40 to \$18.00 per doz.; *Spar sets Brooch and earrings*, \$6.50 to \$8.40 per doz.

GUARDS AND CHAINS.—*Bead guards*, Black and colored, about \$12.00 per gross; *Silk*, Do., from \$7.00 to \$24.00 per gross; Do. *Tinsel* from \$8.40 to \$15.00 per gross; *Rubber long chains* \$3.60 to \$12.00 per doz.; Do. by *measure*, \$2.40 to \$5.40 per doz. yards.

LOCKETS.—*Plated Locketts*, \$1.50 to \$3.60 per doz.; Do. \$1.80 to \$5.40 per doz.

NECKLETS.—A *Bead* necklet is done from \$3.00 to \$12 per gross; Do. *inlaid*, \$21.00 to \$27.00 per gross; Do. *patent jet*, about \$1.00 per doz.; *Spar*, \$16.00 to \$18.00 per doz.; *Tinsel*, \$9.00 to \$3.60 per gross.

RINGS.—A plain *rubber ring* sells from \$6.09 to \$3.40 per gross; Do. *inlaid*, \$21.00 to \$27.00 per gross. *Glass rings*, 60c. to 1.50 per gross; Do. *Cornelian*, \$7.20 to \$12.00 per gross; Do. *horn*, \$3.00 to \$3.60 per gross; Do., *Gilt*, \$1.25 to 2.50 per gross; Do., *Silvered*, \$1.00 to 2.00 per gross.

STUDS AND PINS.—*Collar studs* in *horn and pearl* \$3.60 to \$9.00 per gross; Do., *gold* from \$10.80 to \$6.00 per gross; *Plated* sleeve studs from \$1.50 to \$6.00 per gross; *Pearl*, Do., from \$2.00 to \$4.00 per doz.; *Patent Jet*, Do., \$6.00 to \$14.00 per gross. *Gilt front*, Do. \$1.40 to \$1.00 per doz.; *Shirt studs* in *pearl* from 75c. to \$1.50 per doz. sets; Do., *Black*, from \$1.00 to 1.50 per doz. sets; *Pearl Suits* (studs and sleeve buttons) \$3.00 to \$4.00 per doz. sets; Do., *Patent jet* \$1.50 to \$2.00 per doz.; Do., *Gold front* \$2.00 to \$1.25 per doz. *Breast pins* \$3.00 to \$1.50 per gross; *Spar pins*, "Dollar" and "Jacky" from \$1.00 to 0.36 per gross; Do. *Gilt* from \$1.75 to \$1.80 per doz.

FANCY GOODS SUNDRIES.

BASKETS.—*Nursery* Baskets in nests of four, \$3.75 per nest; *Stained Maple*, Do., from \$1.80 to \$3.00 per doz.; *Fancy* Do., Do. from \$3.00 to \$14.40 per doz.; *Fancy work* Baskets from \$7.20 to \$3.40 per doz.; *Pine*, Do., *Furnishol*, \$3.50 to \$9.00 each.

BEADS.—In *Beads*, want of space precludes the possibility of giving a minute description of the various kind, they are sold by weight loose or by dozen bunches, the quality and size in each grade being represented by numbers. They are also made solely of French or German manufacture. The common bead in *blue, opal, pink, alabaster, green, amber, yellow and mauve* colors sell at about 50c. per lb.; *Black, chalk and crystal* 40c. per lb.; *Ruby*, 70c.; Do. *Sed.* \$2.50 per doz. bunches; *Scarf*, in all colors, \$1.50 per doz. bunches; O. P. metal lined, \$10.80 per gross bunches; *Black Beads*, 3 sizes, 25c. per lb.; Loose mixed beads, 25c. per lb. *Gold Do.* from 80c. to \$3.00 per doz. bunches; *Silver*, Do. from 80c. to \$2.75 per doz. bunches; *Steel Do.* 75c. to \$2.10 per doz. bunches; *Pearl*, French, Do. from \$2.00 to \$3.50 per doz.; *Wax*, German, from \$7.20 to \$9.00 per gross.

BUGLES are scarce and much wanted, prices have nearly doubled, no standard quotation can be given.

BRACKETS.—*Carved Wood* Brackets are worth \$5.75 to \$30.00 per doz.; *Bronze* Do. from \$3.60 to \$9.60 per doz.

BONE GOODS.—*Mustard and Salt* spoons run about \$2.40 per gross; *Egg Do.* \$1.00 to \$1.50 per gross; *Naphin rings* \$15.00 to \$18.00 per gross.

CARRIAGES, CHILDREN'S.—A two wheel carriage sells from \$2.25 to \$3.50 each; *Four wheel Do.* from \$6.00 and \$12.00 upwards; *Three wheel perambulators* from \$3.75 and \$7.00 upwards.

DUSTER'S FEATHER.—*Plain Dusters* sell from \$5.40 to \$10.00 per doz.; *Colored Do.* from \$12.00 to \$30.00 per doz.; *small Do.* D. from \$3.00 to \$3.60 per doz.; *Fibre*, Do. about \$3.00 per doz.

FANS.—*Paper Folding fans* from \$9.60 to \$15.00 per gross; *Enamelled Do.* Do. from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per doz.; *Linen, Folding*, from \$3.25 to \$3.60 per doz.; *Silk, Folding*, \$12.00, \$18.00, \$30.00 and upwards per doz.; *Fancy Feather fans* from \$7.20, and \$10.80 to \$15.00 per doz.; *Magic*, \$10.80 to \$24.00 per gross; *Palm*, natural and cane handle, \$3.00 per hundred; *Satin Palm*, from \$9.60 to \$14.00 per gross; *Willow* from \$6.00 to \$7.20 per gross; *Japanese* from \$9.60 to \$14.00 per gross. *Ball room fans* at all prices from \$36.00 doz. to \$25.00 each.

FISHING MATERIALS.—*Hooks assorted*, 1 to 7, from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per M.; Do. *Blue Kerby*, ringed, 1-10 to 10 from \$1.25 to \$9.00 per M.; Do. with *gut* from \$1.50 to \$2.40 per gross; *Lines*, from 1.25 to \$2.40 per gross; *Fishing Reels* from \$6.00 to \$18.00 per doz.; Do. *Baskets* from \$1.00 to \$1.50 each; *Rods*; extension, from \$2.04 to \$24.00 per doz.

HAIR PINS.—*Wire pins* run from \$1.50 to \$6.00 per doz. lbs.; Do. in *boxes* from \$1.20 to \$1.00 per doz. boxes; *Rubber hair pins* from \$2.40 to \$1.00 per gross.

NEEDLES.—*Tail sewing needles*, 40c. to \$1.20 per M.; *Darning Do.* assorted, about \$1.50 per M.; *Bone Crooked Do.* 90c. to \$1.50 per gross; *Steel Do.* \$1.50 to \$3.60 per gross; *Rubber Do.* Do. \$9.60 to \$10.80 per gross. *Steel knitting needles* 50c. to 75c. per gross; *Wood Do.* Do. \$3.40 to \$6.50 per gross pairs; *Bone Do.* Do. \$1.50 to \$7.20 per gross; *Rubber Do.* Do. from \$3.00 to \$4.00 per doz. pairs.

TABLE AND TOILET MATS.—*Wool mats*, 6 in. set, \$7.20 to \$9.60 per doz. sets; *Toilet Do.* Do. from \$9.60 to \$15.00 per doz.; *P.M. Table mats* from \$9.60 to \$10.80 per doz.

THIMBLES.—*Silvered* thimbles from 90c. to \$1.25 per gross; Do. in *glass* tin boxes, \$3.60 to \$6.00 per gross; *Woman's steel* thimbles, \$1.75 to \$2.50 per gross; *Tailor's Do.* Do. \$1.90 to \$2.50 per gross; *Women's Do. enamel lined*, from \$3.60 to \$6.00 per gross; *Women's aluminium* \$2.00 to \$2.50 per doz.; *Women's rubber Do.* about \$2.00 per doz.

WATCH KEYS.—*Steel Keys* 50c. to \$2.00 per gross; *Gilt Do.* \$3.60 to \$5.40 per gross; Do. *Fancy* \$1.80 to \$15.00 per gross.

MUSICAL GOODS.

ACCORDIONS.—These are generally of German manufacture; The *toy* is worth \$1.75 to \$3.40 per doz.; The large *German accordion* runs from \$21.00 to \$50.00 per doz.

BAND INSTRUMENTS.—A large trade is done in this class of goods on account of the number of annu-

teer and society bands which are constantly being formed in this country, the following are the principal wind instruments; B and E *Cornets* from \$15.50 to 18.00 each; E *Cornets* in electro plate \$4.00 to 30.00 each; E *Alto Sax horns* in brass \$20.00 to 25.00 each; B *Tenor Sax horns*, brass \$22.50 to 25.00 each; B *Bass Sax horns*, brass about \$28.50 to 35.00 each; E *Contra Bass Sax horns*, brass, \$35.00 to 40.00 each; *Fifes*, in white and black wood from \$1.25 to 2.50 per doz.

CONCERTINAS.—The *Hexagon*, 20 key, from \$16.00 and 21.00 to \$42.00 and 60.00 per doz.; *Imitation English* from \$33.00 to 48.00 per doz.

CORNOPEANS, TOY.—Are worth in brass from \$6.25 to 10.80 per doz.

DULCIMER (glass).—from \$2.40 to 3.60 per doz. **FLUTES.**—From \$5.40 to 21.00 per doz. and best lined from \$90.00 per doz. to 12.00 each.

GUITARS AND BANJOS.—Run from \$2.25 to \$7.50 each; *Strings*, about \$5.40 per doz. sets; *Banjos*, from \$1.00 to 8.00 each.

HARMONICAS.—The bone faced *Harmonica* runs from \$1.50 and 9.00 to 13.00 per gross; *Fancy do.* in *boxes*, from \$1.50 to 7.20 per doz.

JEWS' HARPS.—In *steel* from \$1.25 to 5.40 per gross; In *brass* from \$9.60 to 18.00 per gross.

MUSICAL BOXES.—Are made in all sizes from the small two air box to the large eight and twelve air with bell, drum and castanet attachments and piano extension; the prices range from \$3.25 and 15.00 to 50.00, 75.00 and upwards each.

METHONGERS.—The *musical line boxes* range from \$5.00 to 7.50 each; *Tuning forks* from \$3.60 to 4.50 per doz.

VIOLINS AND VIOLIN SUNDRIES.—This is the staple instrument in the musical market. They can be purchased advantageously in all grades, commencing at *Boys' half size* from \$7.60 to 13.50 per doz.; *Full size* from \$11.80 and 12.00 to \$19.00 per doz.; *Good quality, full size* from \$2.50 to 10 each; "Half" from \$2.00 to 4.00 each; *Old Bull and Paganini* (in case fitted) \$13.50 to 18.00 each. *Bows* run from \$2.00 and 3.75 to 8.40 and 11.00 per doz.; *Violin Boxes* about \$1.75 each; *Bridges* from \$2.40 to 5.40 per gross; *Finger boards* from \$1.50 to 4.20 per gross; *Keys* from \$2.00 to 8.40 per gross; E *Strings* from 50c. to \$1.00 per bunch; A *Strings* from \$1.50 to 4.50 per bundle; D *Strings* from \$1.50 to 4.75; G *Strings* from \$3.60 to 7.20 per gross; *Bass Violin Strings* about \$1.00 per set; *Tail pieces* from 80c. to \$2.40 per doz.; *Rosin* \$2.40 to \$7.20 per gross. The leading violin string in this market is the "Old Bull" worth from \$1.00 to \$3.00 per bundle.

GLASS GOODS.

CASES.—*Jewel cases*, from \$1.75 to 2.75 each; *Pin cases* \$7.75 to 3.00 each; *Thimble Do.* \$3.00 to 3.50 each; *Ring Do.* about \$2.00 each.

LIQUOR SETS.—A set of 4 pieces from \$2.50 to 3.50 per set for best goods; Do. 9 pieces, from \$13.50 to 18.00 per doz. sets.

SHADES.—The *low, round or lily glass shade* is worth from \$1.00 to 2.25 each; the *Medium Round* from \$1.00 and 1.50 to \$2.75 and 3.50 each; *High Round* from \$1.25 to 4.00 each; *Ovals* from \$1.75 to 7.25 each.

TOILET ARTICLES.—*Toilet Sets* of 3 pieces, from \$3.40 to 21.00 per doz. sets; *Toilet Bottles* in *Ruby, Opal and Crystal* from \$6.00 to 18.00 per dozen pairs; *Best Do.*, from \$2.50 to 3.75 per pair.

VASES.—*Fancy Painted Vases* from \$1.50 to 8.40 per single dozen; *Fancy Flowered do.* from \$2.00 to 7.20 per doz.; *Best Alabaster and Gold do.* from \$1.00 to 7.00 per pair; *Fancy Ruby Lustre* from \$2.40 to 6.75 per pair.

TERRA COTTA WARE.—*Budis* from \$1.50 to 3.50 per pair; *Enfers*, (with dish) from \$10.80 to 18.00 per doz.; *Flower Pots*, (with saucers), from \$1.80 to 8.40 per doz.; *Hanging Baskets*, (with pots for flowers) from \$12.00 to 18.00 per doz.; *Match Boxes* from \$2.50 to 6.00 per doz.; *Statuettes* from \$3.40 to 24.00 per doz.; *Tobacco Sds.* (4 pieces) from \$12.00 to \$15.00 per doz. sets; do. *Jars*, \$3.60 to 9.00 per doz.; do. *Boxes*, \$10.80 to 15.00 per doz.; *Tobacco and Cigar Stands*, \$10.80 to 18.00 per doz.

CABINET-MAKERS' SUNDRIES—*Looking-Glass Plate*, half white, enamel back, from 7 x 9 to 20 x 40, is worth from 18c. to \$4 80 each; do. *White*, 12 x 20 to 20 x 40, from \$1 05 to 5 25 each; *Hanging Glasses* from 90c. to \$13 20 per doz.; *Told* do. from \$10 80 to 16 20 per doz.; *Mouldings*, Gilt, from 2½c. to 15c. per foot; do. *Gilt Rosewood*, ½c. to 11c. per foot; do. *Walnut*, ½c. to 15c. per foot; *Rustic Frames*, from 4½ x 6 to 16 x 20, at \$2 75 to 9 00 per doz.

CUTLERY.

KNIVES AND FORKS—The "Sheffield Cutlery Co." *Table Knives and Forks*, with *cocoa handles*, run from \$11 40 to 19 20 per gross pairs; do. *Bone Handle*, \$14 00 to 21 00; *Desert* do. \$14 40 to 16 20; *Table do. pressed Horn handles*, \$16 20 to 18 00; *Desert do.*, about \$16 20, and *Table do.*, *Buck Handle*, from \$25 00 to 29 00 per double gross. R. Wilkes & Co.'s goods, the *Table Knives and Forks*, bone handled steel fork, boxed in two doz.; are worth \$1 80 to 2 80; do. do. *pressed handles*, from \$2 25 to 3 75; do. do. *Buck Handle*, from \$3 00 to \$3 75 per set; *Desert Knives*, only, *Imitation Ivory*, pinned and balanced handles, two dozen in box, from \$2 00 to 2 75 per doz.; *Table Knives* only, pinned and balanced handles, two doz. in box, from \$2 25 to 3 50 per doz.; *Desert Knives* only, Ivory pinned and balanced handles, two doz. in box, \$2 50, 3 50, 4 50, 6 00, 7 50, 9 00 per doz.; *Table Knives* only, Ivory pinned and balanced handles, two doz. in box, \$3 50, 4 50, 6 00, 7 50, 9 00, 10 50, 12 00 per doz.; do. E. P. blades, Ivory pinned and balanced handles, from \$7 00 to 12 50 per doz.; *Desert Knives*, E. P. blades, Ivory pinned and balanced handles, from \$5 75 to 9 00 per doz.; *Butcher Knives*, *Beech Handles*, from \$1 30 to 2 75 per doz.; do. *Box-wood Handles*, from \$1 50 to 5 75 per doz.; do. *Rosewood Handles*, from \$1 50 to 4 75 per doz.; *Carvers*, *Bone Handles*, from \$4 20 to 8 40 per doz. pairs; do. *Im.* Ivory pinned handles, *Steel Forks*, \$10 80 to 12 00 per doz.; do. do. *Stag Handles*, *Steel Forks*, from \$9 00 to 10 00 per doz.; do. do. *Ivory Handles* pinned, *Steel Forks*, from \$1 40 to 3 00 per pair; *Mut's Cutlery* from \$10 80 to 21 00 per double gross. In Jos. Rogers & Son's cutlery—*Table Knives and Forks*, *Bone*, *Horn*, and *Stag Handles*, from \$2 75 to 3 75 per set; *Table Knives* only, Ivory pinned and balanced handles, from \$5 00 to 12 00 per doz.; *Desert Knives* only, Ivory pinned and balanced handles, from \$1 50 to 8 40 per doz.; *Carvers*, *Buck Handles*, *Steel Forks*, 8 and 9 inch, from \$8 40 to 15 00 per doz. pairs; do. *Ivory* pinned handles, *Steel Forks*, from \$1 90 to 3 50 per pair.

POCKET KNIVES—Joseph Rogers & Sons' *Pocket Knives*, one blade, from \$2 10 to 5 40; do. two blades, from \$1 00 to 13 50; do. three blades, from \$5 00 to 16 80; do. four blades, from \$6 60 to 21 00 per doz. R. Wilkes & Co.'s *Pocket Knives*, one blade, \$12 00, 18 00, 24 00, 27 00 per gross; do. two blades, \$1 30, 1 50, 1 90, 2 40, 3 00, 3 63, 4 50 per doz.; do. four blades, \$3 75, 5 00, 6 00, 8 40, 12 00, 14 80, 18 00, 21 00 per doz.

RAZORS—Rogers' *Razors* are worth \$2 00 and 2 25 to 6 40 and 8 90 per doz.; *Wade & Butcher's* do., \$2 40, 3 00, 3 60, 4 80, 6 00, 7 50, 10 80, 12 00 per doz.

SCISSORS—R. Wilkes & Co.'s *Scissors* from \$2 00 to 8 00 p. r. doz.; do. do. *Draper's*, from \$2 75 to 4 00 per doz.; *Rogers' Scissors* from \$2 00 to 7 20 per doz.

STEELS—Rogers' *Steels*, Ivory pinned Handles, from \$7 20 to 15 00 per doz.; *Robert Wilkes & Co.'s* do., *Stag Handles*, from \$1 80 to 4 80 per doz.; do. do. *Im.* Ivory Handles, about \$3 60 per doz.; do. do. *Ivory* Handles pinned, from \$6 80 to 15 00 per doz.

Nickelite Silver.

FORMS—*Desert Forks* \$21 00 to 33 00 per gross; *Table Do.* \$25 40 and 45 00 to 60 00 per gross; *Butte Knives* \$1 50 to 7 50 per doz.

LADLES—*Soup Ladles* from \$18 00 to 21 00; *Gravy Do.* from \$1 00 to 4 80; *Toddy Do.* from \$1 00 to 4 80 p. r. doz.

SPOONS—There is a large assortment of spoons in this line with slight variations in prices. *Tea Spoons* run from \$7 50 to 10 20 to 16 50 and 18 00; *Desert* do. \$21 00 to 42 00; *Table* do. \$21 00 to 60 00; *Almond* do. and *Salts* from \$9 00 to 13 50 per gross; *Curry spoons* are worth from \$10 00 to 12 00 per doz.

SUGAR TONGS AND CRUSHERS—*Sage tongs* run about \$3 50 per doz.; do. *C. wheel* \$16 80 to 27 00 per gross.

ELECTRO PLATE.

KNIVES AND FORKS—*Butte Knives*, I. M. Ivory Handles from \$3 60 to 5 00 per doz.; do. do. E. P. Handles from \$5 00 to 7 20 per doz.; do. do. Ivory Handles from \$7 00 to 10 80 per doz.; do. do. *Pearl Handles*, from \$10 80 to 14 40 per doz.; *Desert Forks*, (hiddle pattern) \$1 00, 4 80, 5 50, 7 20, 9 00 and 10 80 per doz.; *Table*, d. \$7 20, 9 00, 10 80, 12 00, 13 50 per doz.; *Desert Sets*, E. P. Knives and Forks in mahogany case, E. P. Handles, \$10 75 to 16 00 per case; do. do. *Ivory* Handles, from \$10 75 to 21 00 per case; do. do. *Pearl Handles*, from \$22 50 to 30 00; *Fish Carvers*, with E. P. and Ivory Handles, in Morocco case from \$3 25 to 12 00 per pair; *Knife, Fork and Spoon*, in Morocco case, with E. P. Ivory or Pearl Handles from \$1 10 to 4 80 per case; *Pickle Forks*, *Im.* Ivory handles from \$1 80 to 6 50 per doz.; do. do. E. P. Handles, from \$7 20 to 9 60 per doz.; do. do. *Ivory* Handles, from \$13 60 to 21 00 per doz.

LADLES—*Toddy and Sauce Ladles* from \$7 20 to \$9 00 per doz.; *Soup* do. from \$33 00 to \$48 00 per doz.

SPOONS—*Mustards and Salts* from \$1 35 to \$5 40 per doz.; *Grey Spoons* from \$21 00 to \$33 00 per doz.; *Sugar* do. from \$5 40 to \$8 00 per doz.; *Desert* do. (hiddle pattern) \$1 00, \$1 80, \$3 50, \$7 20, \$9 00 and \$10 80 per doz.; *Tea* do. from \$1 60, \$1 90, \$2 50, \$3 00, \$3 60, \$4 80, \$6 25, per doz.; *Table* do. \$7 20, \$9 00, \$10 80, \$12 00 and \$13 50 per doz.

HOLLOWWARES—In *Butter coolers* there is an immense variety at all prices from \$19 00 to \$19 20 and \$37,000 per doz. to \$13 00 and \$15 00 each; *Do. Revolving* \$5 50 to \$10 25 each; *Berry Baskets* from \$10 80 to \$13 00 each; *Baptismal* do. from \$7 50 to \$12 50 each; *Biscuit Boxes* from \$7 75 to \$12 00 each; *Bogus Holders* from \$12 00 to \$21 00 per doz.; *Crucis*, 4 bottle, from \$12 00 to \$38 40 per doz.; do. 5 bottle revolving, from \$3 75 to \$6 25 each; do. 6 bottle revolving, \$7 50 to \$12 50; do. 6 bottle stationary, \$9 38 to \$16 50; do. 7 bottle revolving with vase, \$15 00 to \$20 00; *Breakfast Cruets* from \$3 00 to \$7 25 each; *Cake Baskets*, engraved from \$3 00 to \$12 00 each; do. gilt inside, from \$9 38 to \$15 00 each; *Card Baskets* from \$27 00 to \$36 00 per doz.; *Card Stands* from \$1 80; *Kettle* (Hotwater) from \$5 80 to \$9 75 each; *Knife rests* from \$3 00 to \$9 00 per doz.; *Liquor Labels* \$3 00 to \$1 50 per doz.; do. *Frames* from \$7 00 to \$10 50 each; *Marmalade Dishes* from \$1 50 to \$1 20 each; do. in cases of 6, from \$1 00 to 12 00 per doz.; do. in cases of 6, from \$3 75 to \$4 30 per case; *Oil Stands*, 2 bottles, \$6 00 to \$7 50 each; *Pickle Frames* 1 bottle, from \$1 50 to \$7 80 each; do. 2 bottles, \$3 00 to \$14 00 each; *Prize Caps* from \$ 00 to \$24 00 each and upwards; *Pocket Services* \$7 00 to \$10 00 each; *Salts* from \$9 00 to \$24 00 per doz. pairs, do. in cases, 1 pair with spoons, \$6 000 and \$8 75 per case; do. do. 2 pair with spoons from \$5 40 to \$9 75 per case; *Soda glass Holders* from \$1 80 to \$2 50 each; *Syrup Cups*, from \$1 80 to \$3 00 each; *Sardine Boxes* from \$1 50 to \$6 50 each; *Sugar Baskets* from \$13 50 per doz. \$7 20 each; *Spoon Holders* from \$1 00 to \$7 50 each; *Sugar Shakers* from \$2 75 to \$3 75; *Smoking Sets*, 5 pieces, \$18 00 per set; *Toast Racks* from \$15 00 per doz to \$5 40 each; *Toast Rack and Butter Cooler*, combined, \$7 20 to \$10 50 each; *Tobacco Boxes* \$7 70 to \$10 50 each; *Tea and Coffee Set*, 4 pieces \$16 50 to \$15 00 per set; do. do. 6 pieces, from \$29 00 to \$75 per set; do. do. *Nickel* \$50 00 \$150 00 per set; *Trays*, 24 inch chased and engraved from \$18 00 to \$30 00 each; Do. 26 inch, \$21 00 to \$50 00 each; *Tea Urns* to match sets from \$19 80 to \$35 50 each; *Vases* \$1 88 to \$1 50 each; *Walters*, 8 to 16 inches, from \$1 40 and \$1 00 to 10 80 and \$16 50 each.

BRITANNIA METAL WARE.

Goods in this ware are fast going out of use, only a few of the leading articles having any sale in Canada. We quote:

CURTS AND COFFER POTS—A 5 bottle revolving *Crud* sells from \$13 20 to \$18 00 per doz.; *Coffee Pots*, 6 gill, from \$28 80 to \$18 00 per doz.; do. *Dixon's* from \$3 75 to \$5 70 each.

TEA-POTS AND SETS—*Tea-pots* run from \$14 40 to 33 00 per doz.; do. *Dixon's* from \$1 25 to 5 75 each; *Tea and Coffee Sets*, 4 pieces, from \$12 00 per set.

Japanned Goods.

CASH BOXES—*Cash Boxes* are worth from \$13 50 to 18 00 per doz. and upwards.

TRAYS—Are cheap and in fair demand from 11 inch at \$1 00 to 3 50, to 30 inch at 4 80 to 9 60 per doz.; *Trays* in sets of 3 from \$1 75 to 2 50 per set; *Bread Trays* from \$1 90 to 2 25 per doz.

WAITERS—6 inch waiters from \$3 00 to 3 60, 8 inch do. from \$4 80 to 5 40, 10 inch \$5 40 to 6 00, and 12 inch \$9 00 to 19 10 per doz.

Carved Wooden Ware.

BUTTER COOLERS AND KNIVES—*Butter Coolers* with glass cover from \$13 20 to 27 00 per doz.; *Butter Knives* \$6 00 to 9 00 per doz.

BREAD PLATTERS AND KNIVES—*Bread Platters* from \$6 20 to 21 00 per doz.; *Bread Knives* from \$1 75 to 10 50 per doz. **SUNDRIES**—*Egg frames* from \$12 00 to 18 00 per doz.; *Kettle Stands* from \$10 80 to 15 00 per doz.; *Salts* from \$2 75 to 3 60 per doz.

Cutlery Sundries.

FLASKS—*Pocket Flasks* \$1 20 to 6 60 per doz.; *Dixon's* do. from \$13 50 to 21 00 per doz.; *Powder Flasks* from \$3 50 to 7 20 per doz.; *Dixon's* do. do. from \$1 30 to 2 75 each; *Shot Flasks* from \$6 60 to 9 00 per doz.; *Dixon's* do. do. from \$12 00 to 22 80 per doz.

GUNS AND GUNCAPS—*Single Barred twist* from \$7 00 to 11 00, *Double Barrel* do. from \$12 00 to 18 00, *Break Loaders*, in Case, \$10 to 50 00 each. *Ordinary Gun caps* from 37c. to \$1 25 per M., *Walker's* do. 75c. to \$1 50, and *Ely's* do. from 75c. \$1 75 per M.

HONES AND RAZOR STROPS—*Hones* are worth from \$1 50 to 6 00 per doz.; *Razors Straps* can be had at any price between \$1 00 and 14 00 per doz.; *Joseph Rogers & Sons* straps run from \$3 50 to 10 80 per doz.

TAPE MEASURES—*Asses skin* are worth 90c. to \$1 80 per doz., *Spring* do. from \$3 00 to 4 80 per doz.; *Tailors'* do. from \$3 00 to 3 60 per gross.

WHIPS, FORKS AND SPOONS, &c.—*Sets of Knife, fork and spoon* \$1 75 to 2 50 per doz. sets; *Salad spoons and forks* from \$3 00 to 3 60 per doz. pair; *Nut crackers*, steel, from 2 00 to 6 00 per doz.; *Cork screws* from 70c. to \$1 40 per doz., *Pocket* do. from 85c. to \$1 00 per doz.; *Dog calls* 40c. to \$2 75 per doz.

TOYS.

As long as a growing population demand the tender care of mothers so long will the toy trade flourish. On most articles in this line there is a very large margin, and although Christmas and New Year are *par excellence* the season for toys, a very fair sale is affected at all seasons. The best way to purchase a good assortment is to order by the case, in which packages of 1-12, 1-6 and 1 doz. of each kind are carefully packed, making a good variety and in the most salable articles.

ASSORTED TOYS—In cases of 250 pieces, \$12 83; do. 200 pieces, \$18 25; do. 120 pieces \$29 00; do. 100 pieces, extra, \$10 50 per case.

ANIMALS.—Alligators, \$1 50 to 2 40 per doz.; animals on hollows, *Shop, Lions, Birds, &c.*, \$3 60 to 21 00 per gross; *Horses on hollows, composition*, \$1 80 to 15 60 per gross; do. do. *wood*, \$1 00 to 4 40 per doz.; *Horse and wagon, wood*, 70c. to 4 20 per doz.; *Serpents* \$1 00 to 2 75 per doz.; *Turtles*, moving heads and legs, \$2 50 to 6 00 per doz.; *Monkeys on Stick* \$1 00 to 8 40 per gross.

BRASS TOYS.—Anchors, \$2 50 to 12 00 per gross; Cannons, unmounted, \$2 40 to 15 00 per gross; do. on carriages with wheels 90c. to \$3 00 and upwards per doz.; *Watches*, \$1 75 to 18 00 per gross.

CHINESE LANTERNS.—Are worth from \$7 20 to 28 00 per gross.

DOLLS.—This is the staple of the toy trade, and can be had in immense variety from the ordinary wooden jointed to the finest moveable wax doll. They may be always reckoned on as good salable stock. The *China Bathing Doll* runs from \$1 50 to 15 00 per doz.; *China heads*, Nankeen bodies, China legs and arms, 75c. to \$1 00 per doz.; *Crying Dolls* from \$6 00 to 11 40 per gross, to 3 75 and 6 00 per doz.; do. do. *wax heads*, arms and legs \$2 00 to 6 00 per doz.; do. do. *wax heads*, arms, legs, natural hair, moveable eyes, and shoes and stockings \$9 50 to 27 00 per doz. *Spinning Dolls*, "papa and mamma," \$1 60 to 2 40 each; do. do., extra large for show windows, \$2 00 to 4 50 each; *China Doll Heads*, small, from \$1 00 to 10 80 per gross, large from \$1 00 to 5 40 per doz.; do. do. "*Parian*" \$1 25 to 6 00 per doz.; *Kidd Dolls* \$4 00 to 12 00 per gross; *Dressed Dolls*, comic with cymbals, violin &c., \$1 40 to 8 40 per doz.

DRUMS.—In nests of 3 and 4, 50c. to \$1 00 per doz.; do. larger, 10 in nest, about \$2 90, and *Brass Drums*, 3, 6, 7 and 8 in nests, \$2 75 to 8 40 per nest.

FIGURES.—Figures on musical boxes, Soldiers, Bears, Birds &c., \$6 60 to 18 00 per gross; *Gymnasts on bar*, \$3 25 to 4 50 per doz.; *Comic and moving figures* \$3 60 to 7 20 per doz.; *Man on Box*, eating, drinking, kissing couple, &c., \$2 00 to 4 50 per doz.

FURNITURE.—Parlor Sets in wooden boxes from \$3 50 to \$18 00 per doz. sets; *Kitchen Sets* from \$5 00 to \$19 20 per doz. sets.

MISCELLANEOUS TOYS.—Masks assorted, from \$3 60 to 18 00 per gross; *Character* do. (*Turks, Indians, Niggers, &c.*, with caps and wigs) from \$2 00 to 8 40 per doz.; *Noah's Ark* 60c. \$1 25, 2 50, 3 60, 6 00, 12 00 to 21 00 per doz.; do. *ship shape* from \$1 25 to 15 00 per doz.; *Railway Station*, with moving train, from \$1 50 to 7 50 per doz.; *Surprise Boxes* from 60c. to \$7 20 per doz.; *Tambourines*, 3 and 4 in nest, \$1 75 and 1 80 per nest; *Do. best*, from \$3 40 to 12 00 per doz.; *Woolen Houses* from \$7 20 to 13 20 per gross; *Whips* from \$1 80 to 12 60 per gross.

WOODEN TOYS.—Acrobats, Windmills, &c., from 60c. to \$2 75 per doz.; *Pails*, from \$1 25 to 3 65 per gross; *Humming Tops* from \$3 85 to 18 00 per gross; *Rocking Horses* from \$2 25 to 15 00 each; *Soldiers, Infantry and Cavalry* on shears from \$1 20 to 6 00 per doz. boxes; *Whistles*, from \$1 25 to 3 60 per gross; *Trumpets* from \$12 00 to 15 00 per gross; *Ten Sets* from 70c. to \$1 80 per doz. sets, *Villages and Farm Yards* in boxes from \$2 50 to 15 00 per doz. boxes.

TIN TOYS.—Animals, assorted, from \$10 50 to 15 00 per gross; *Banks* from \$6 00 to 18 00 per gross; *Buckets* from \$9 60 to 10 80; *Bags*, with horse and driver, from \$1 75 to 4 50 per doz.; *Cats on Cabs* from \$1 60 to 1 75 per doz.; *City Cars*, from \$8 00 to 12 00 per doz.; *Covered Pails*, from \$8 40 to 10 00 per gross; *Cups*, painted, from \$3 00 to \$ 60; *Dog in Hoop*, from \$15 00 to 21 00 per gross; *Dump Carts*, from \$1 80 to 2 25 per doz.; *Express Waggon* from \$2 75 to 12 60 per doz.; do. with *Horse*, from \$3 50 to 15 00 per doz.; *Fancy Carriages*, \$1 50 to 3 00 per doz.; *Gigs* \$1 50 to 2 50 per doz.; *Horses on Wheels* \$10 50 to 33 00 per gross; do. with *boy and dog*, from \$2 75 to 3 00 per doz.; do. with *Rider*, \$2 00 to 2 50 per doz.; do. in *Hoop*, from \$1 60 to 3 25 per doz.; *Hose Carriages* \$12 00 to 24 00 per doz.; *Locomotives* \$3 75 to 16 50 per doz.; do. with *trains*, \$1 40 to 12 00 per doz.; *Mont Carts* \$2 50 to 3 00 per doz.; *Open Waggon* \$2 75 to 3 00 per doz.; *Rocking Horses* from \$10 50 to 16 80 per gross; *Tubs* \$3 60 to 12 00 per gross; *Waggons* \$15 00 to 21 00 per gross; *Water Troughs* from \$1 60 to 1 75 per doz.

AMERICAN IRON TOYS.—Banks from \$2 00 to 4 00 per doz.; *Fire-cracker pistols* \$4 00 to 4 50 per doz.; *Hammers* \$3 60 to 4 00 per gross; *Knife, fork and spoon and penny toys* assorted \$1 20 to 1 50 p r gross; *Sad Irons*, \$8 00 to 24 00 per gross; *Whod-barrons* \$2 00 to 2 25 per doz.

TIN, BRASS AND WIRE SUNDRIES.—Among the tin toys the following are some of the best: *Fire Engine and Men*, fancy colored, \$8 40 per doz.; *Farms*, do. do. \$9 00; *Fountains*, do. do. \$9 00 to 11 40; *Garden tools* \$2 25; *Horns*, fancy colored, \$1 75 to 3 85; *Match safes*, do. do. \$3 60 to 9 00 per gross; *Plates*, 80c. to \$3 60; *Rattles* \$1 40 to \$1 50 per gross; do. *Fancy colored* \$1 20 to 1 75 per doz.; *Railway vehicles* about \$1 00; *Swords* \$1 90 to \$3 00 per doz.; *Trumpets* \$2 20 to 4 50 per gross; *Tops*, *Humming* \$3 60 to 21 60 per gross; do. *Chameleon*, colored \$2 75 to 3 60 per doz. do. *Spring*, *Colored*, about \$3 00 per doz.; *Tobacco Boxes*, *Fancy painted* \$2 60 to 2 75 per doz.; *Whistles* \$1 80 to 5 40 per gross. *Brass Trumpets* run from \$2 40 to 4 80 per doz.; do. *Scals* \$3 00 to 9 60 per gross; *Wire Bird Cages* are now nicely got up in a variety of new patterns from \$9 60 to 40 00 per doz.; *Wire Baskets*, \$2 40 to 4 50 per doz.; *Wooden Floor Mat and covers*, \$1 00 to 4 50 per doz.

RUBBER BALLS.—Inflated Rubber Balls are worth \$6 00, \$7 50, \$9 00, \$15 00, \$28 00 to \$30 00 per gross; *Solid* from \$4 20 to 24 00 per gross.

SEA SHELL GOODS.—Boxes run from \$1 40 to 18 00; *Pen Cushions* from 90c. to \$2 50 per doz. *Assorted Shell Goods*, in cases of 216 pieces, about \$42 50 per case.

CHINA TOYS, VASES, &c.—Assorted china toys, twelve varieties in 1 gross boxes, about \$3 60 per gross; *Cups and saucers* \$1 20 to 5 40 per doz.; *Mantle* do. \$4 20 to 7 20; *Fancy Figures* \$1 20 and 3 00 to 11 40 and 13 20 per doz.; *Match safes* 60c. to \$4 20 per doz.; *Motto Rings* \$2 40 to 9 00 per gross; do. do. larger \$1 20 to 2 40 per doz.; *Toy Tea Sets* \$1 20 to 18 00 per doz. sets; *Toy Vases* \$1 20 to 18 00 per gross; *Vases*, large, \$2 40 to 10 80 per doz.

Open Air Games.

ARCHERY.—Arrows, plain, \$1 80 to 21 00 per gross; do. *Gilt*, \$1 50 to 6 00 per doz.; do. *hand-somely inlaid*, \$3 60 to 9 00 per doz.; *Bows*, plain, \$5 00 to 36 00 per gross; do. *best plain*, \$3 60 to 21 00 per doz.; do. *Lancewood*, for ladies and gents, \$3 00 to 4 80 each; *Targets*, from 8 to 48 inches, 65c. to 10 60 per pair.

BASE BALL.—There is a large assortment of Balls in the market; we quote a few of the leading lines. *The "Star"* \$3 75 per doz.; *N. Y. Regulation* \$9 75 per doz.; *The "Atlantic"*, "*Champion*," "*Boundless Rock*," "*Red Stocking*," and "*Cock of the Walk*" are worth about \$10 00 per doz.; *Dead Balls*, red and white, \$12 00 per doz.; and a number of others varying from \$1 10 to 5 40 per doz.; *Clubs*, best turned, from \$2 75 to 4 00 per doz.

BATTLEBORES AND SHUTTLECOCK.—Battlebore, leather-bound handles, \$7 20 to 8 00 per gross; do. ordinary, \$2 75 to 9 60 per doz. pairs; do. *best* vellum, \$4 50 to 15 00 per doz. pairs; *Shuttlecocks*, English, \$1 00 to 2 50 per gross; do. *French*, \$1 80 to 4 50 per gross; do. *velvet bottom*, \$6 00 to 15 00 per gross.

CRICKET.—Although Lacrosse may be termed the national game of Canada, there is still sufficient of the "Old Country" element existing to cause cricket to lose none of its old popularity. The best goods in this line are of course English, although some very good articles for junior clubs are made in this country. We quote: *Bats*, youths' full size, compressed, \$6 75 to 12 50 per doz.; do. men's practice and match, \$1 0 to 4 50 each; *Balls*, \$10 80 to 22 50 per doz.; *Gloves*, batting, \$2 65 to 3 60 per pair; do. *wicket*, \$2 65 to 3 75 per pair; *Leg guards* \$2 75 to 4 75 per pair; *Wickets* \$3 60 to 18 00 per doz. sets.

SUNDRIES.—*Boating Gloves*, \$2 50 to 3 00 per set; *Cropnet*, lawn, 6 and 8 ball, \$3 00 to 6 00 per set; *Football*, \$2 00 to 3 50 each; *Lacrosse sticks*, \$1 80 to 6 60 per doz.; *Le Gnoc*, English, leather covered, \$1 80 to 6 00 per doz. pairs; *Marbles*, gray and polished; 70 c. to 80c. per M.; *China Allies* \$2 10 to 1 50 per M.; *Glass*, do. \$3 00 to 7 60 per M.

PARLOR GAMES.—Block maps and pictures \$3 75 to 7 20 per doz.; do. "A. B. C." \$1 25 to 3 60 per doz.; *Billiards*, Toy, \$9 00 to 15 50 per doz.; *Bagatelle Boards*, with Ivory Balls complete, \$35 00 to 50 00 each; *Bricks*, soft-wood with glass windows, *German*, \$1 25 to 12 00 per doz.; do. *Hardwood* \$3 60 to 21 00 per doz.; do. *Plain Hardwood*, *German*, \$3 60 to 18 00 per doz.; *Cup and Ball* \$6 60 to 10 80 per gross; *Card games* \$1 80 to 3 60 per doz.; *Carpet Balls* 75c. to \$1 60 per set; *Parlour Croquet* \$12 00 to 18 00 per doz. sets; *Dissolved Mats*, *tricks* &c., \$3 50 to 16 20 per doz.; *Jugglers' sticks* \$5 00 to 15 00; *Lobby* \$2 40 to 4 20; *Nine Pins* \$1 00 to 6 00 per doz. sets; *Puff and Dart*, with target, \$1 80 to 7 20 per doz.; *Tic-tac* \$3 75 to 15 00 per doz.

Plated Jewelry.

BROOCHES.—S. S. Brooches from \$3 60, 4 80, 6 00 to 9 00 per doz.; do. *Box and Glass*, \$1 80 to 9 00; *Best English Brooches*, with and without settings, \$6 00 to 18 00 per doz.

EARRINGS AND LOCKETS.—S. S. Earrings from \$3 60 to 6 00 per doz. pair; do. *Best English*, with and without settings \$6 00 to 15 00; *Six*, Brooch and Earrings, from \$10 80 to 27 00 per doz.; *Lockets*, Engraved, and picture, from \$2 40 to 6 00 per doz.

VEST HOOKS &c.—Hools run from \$1 22 to 3 60 per doz.; do. *Bars*, \$3 00 to 4 50; do. *Keys* from \$3 60 to 6 00 and *Knives* from \$2 40 to 3 00 per doz.

Goldline.

For a medium class serviceable article, goldline is very desirable, the surface is equal to 16 carat gold and the composition is hard and durable. In finish and design the styles are often not surpassed by fine gold goods. As merchandise, an assortment of such goods is good stock in any market.

BROOCHES.—*Amulets*, from \$12 00 to 18 00 per doz. pairs, *brooches*, enamelled and goldline, from \$5 40 to 15 00 per single doz., do. *engraved and enamelled* from \$2 50 to 9 75 each.

BROOCHES.—*Brooches* run from \$15 00 to 36 00 per doz. do. *box and glass*, from \$18 00 to 24 00 per doz. sets, *brooch and earrings*, from \$1 90 to 6 00 each do. do., set with *choral*, \$2 50 to 6 00 per set, do. do. *black mounted*, \$4 00 to \$6 00 per set.

CHAINS.—*Chains for brooches* from \$2 50 to 3 60 per doz., *Alberts* \$6 00, 7 50, 10 80, 12 00, 15 00, 18 00 to 30 00 per doz., *chain guards* from \$27 00 to 48 00, do. *necklets* from \$12 00 to 18 00, *chateinais* from \$15 00 to 27 00, *operas* from \$18 00 to 60 00.

PENS AND PENCILS.—*Pen holders*, with gold pen, from \$15 00 to \$21 00 per doz., *pen and pencil case* from \$21 00 to 30 00, *pencil cases* from \$5 40 to 18 00.

RINGS.—*Gents' signet rings* from \$10 80 to 18 00 per doz., *Ladies' rings*, with settings, from \$10 80 to 30 00, *Ladies' rings*, plain, \$10 80 to 18 00.

SHIRTS.—*Shirt studs* from \$10 80 to 27 00 per doz. sets; *collar do.*, from \$2 40 to \$6 00 per doz. *solditaires* \$10 80 to 36 00 per doz.

SUNDRIES.—*Charms* from \$3 00 to 18 00 per doz., *lockets* \$1 80 to 8 40 per doz.; *mountings for brooches*, \$2 25 to 3 60 per pair; do. *for chains* \$3 40 to 9 00 per doz., *swirls* \$3 60 to 6 00 per doz., *rust bars* \$10 80 to 15 00, do. *hooks and keys* from \$10 80 to 18 00.

Bright Gold.

BROOCHES.—*Brooches with settings* may be quoted at almost any price according to the nature of the gems, the average quotations are from \$2 50 to 7 50 each, *box and glass brooches* \$3 75 to 5 00 each.

CHAINS.—*Alberts of the usual common quality*, with and without drops, 60c. to 75c. per ewt., do. *standard quality*, and guaranteed, stamped, 90c. to 95c., *guards* command about the same figure in both qualities, *chateinais* \$10 50 to 22 00 each, *necklets* \$2 50 to 6 00 each.

EARRINGS.—*Sleevers* \$4 80 to 7 20 per doz. pairs, *ear hoops* 60c. to \$1 75 per pair, *ear drops*, gold soldered, \$1 75 to 3 00 per pair.

LOCKETS.—*Lockets*, 2 glass, are worth from \$1 10 to 5 30 each, do. 3 glass, \$6 00 to 6 75, do. 4 glass, \$3 50 to 5 25.

PINS.—*Masonic Pins*, in various patterns, from \$8 40 to 36 00 per doz., *Oldfellow's* do. \$7 20 to 24 00, *Trades* do. assorted, \$9 60 to 18 00, *shirt pins*, imitation diamonds, \$12 00 to 75 00, *scarf* do., \$6 00 to 21 00, *best scarf pins*, \$2 25 to 3 50 each.

PENS AND PENCILS.—*Pencil cases* 75c. to \$4 25 each, *pen and pencil cases* \$4 00 to 8 00, "Dominion Pen Co." 10 K *pens* Nos. 4, 5, and 6, \$7 50 to 12 00, do. do. 14 K., "Canada Pen Co." \$12 00 to 18 00.

RINGS.—*Ladies' gem*, 9, 12, 15 and 18 K, average according to the value of the stones, from \$1 25 and 3 00 to 15 00 and 20 00 each, *Ladies' diamond rings*, \$25 00 to \$300 00, *Gents' signet*, do. 9 and 12 K, \$1 50 to 7 50, *Wedding rings*, 9, 12, 14, 18, and 22 K, \$6 00 to 30 00 per doz., *Keopera*, 9 and 12 K, \$13 50 to 21 00 per doz.

STUDS.—*Shirt studs* \$1 50 to 4 50 per set, *Solitaries*, from \$2 50 to 9 00 per pair, *collar studs* \$4 00 to 13 00 per set, *stud suits* \$3 00 to 4 50 per set.

SUNDRIES.—*Charms*, \$1 00 to 3 00 each, *crosses* \$1 90 to 5 25, *eye glasses* \$4 50 to 9 50 per pair, *jump rings* 90c. to \$3 00 per doz., *hair Albert mountings* \$2 25 to 4 50 per set, *hair bracelet* do. \$7 00 to 9 00 each, *suits* \$5 00 to 7 75, *seal* and *key* \$2 00 to 4 50, *snuff boxes* \$9 00 to 15 00 per doz., *split rings* \$1 50 to 4 00, *necklet snaps*, plain and engraved, \$2 75 to 7 20 per single doz., *thumbles*, in cases, \$3 75 to 5 50 each, *vest bars*, 9 K, \$10 20 to 15 00 per doz. do. 12 K., \$15 00 to 21 00, *vest hooks* \$15 00 to 24 00, do. *keys* \$15 00 to 21 00, do. and *watch* do. \$12 00 to 21 00 per doz.

Colored Gold.

Gold cannot be colored if lower than 14 carret fine, but it can be gilt to the yellow colour of any quality. No dependence can therefore be placed on cheap "colored gold." Such goods should always be purchased from reliable manufacturing or importing houses, who guarantee their quality.

BRACELETS AND BROOCHES.—*Bracelets*, with settings' from \$19 50 to 100 00, *Brooches*, from \$4 50 to 11 00 each, do. with settings and pendants from \$14 50 to 30 00 each.

CHAINS.—*Alberts*, with bar and drop, \$20 00 and 24 00, 30 00 to 100 00, according to weight, *guards*, \$25 00, 35 00, 50 00, 75 00, and upwards, each, *chate-laines*, \$18 00 to 35 00 each, *operas*, \$25 00 to 50 00, *necklets*, \$2 25 to 10 50 each, do. with pendant in case \$12 50 to 50 00 each.

CHARMS AND CROSSES.—*Charms*, \$1 50 to 6 00, and *crosses* \$2 00 to 7 60 each, do. with settings, \$1 50 to 25 00 each.

EARRINGS.—*Earrings* with settings \$2 00 to \$10 75 and upwards per pair, *brooch* and *earrings* on cards \$8 50 to 25 00 set, do. do., in morocco case, \$20 00 to 40 00 and upwards, per set.

LOCKETS.—*Engraved*, \$1 10 to 15 00 each, do. en-melled and engraved, \$2 00 to 10 50 each, do. with settings, \$4 50 to 13 50 each, do. gem settings in case \$16 50 to 30 00 each.

RINGS.—*Gents' Signets* \$4 50 to \$10 50 each, *Keopera*, 18 K, \$3 00 to 4 00 each.

STUDS.—*Solitaries*, engraved, \$3 75 to 6 00 per pair, do. with settings, \$5 50 to 8 00 per pair, *shirt studs*, with settings, \$3 50 to 6 50 per set, *collar* do. \$1 40 to 2 50 each, do. with settings, \$2 00 to 4 00 each, *suits*, on cards, gem settings, \$11 00 to 17 50 per set, do. do. in cash, \$19 00 to 35 00 per set.

SUNDRIES.—*Jump Rings*, \$3 60 to 6 00 per doz., *scarf pins*, \$1 60 to 7 50 each, *snuff boxes*, \$1 25 to 1 75 each, *split rings*, \$4 50 to 9 00 per doz., *snaps*, for necklets, \$6 00 to 28 00 per single doz., *seal* and *key* \$6 25 to 8 50 per pair, *seals*, \$7 50 to 12 00 each, *vest bars*, \$2 00 to 2 75 each, *watch keys*, \$2 25 to \$3 75 each.

Silver Goods.

In these goods, as in gold, although average quotation are given, it will be understood that the price depends in a great measure upon the weight of material in the article.

BROOCHES.—*Thistles* from \$1 25 to 3 60 per doz., *long brooches*, \$1 50 to 7 20 per doz.

KNIVES AND FORKS.—*Butter Knives*, ivory handles, \$2 50 to 6 25 per pair, do. pearl handles, \$3 00 to 6 50 per pair, *knife fork and spoon*, in case, \$1 75 to 7 00 each, do. ivory handles, \$5 50 to 12 00 each, do. pearl handles, \$6 75 to 14 50 each, *pickles forks*, assorted handles, \$8 40 to 21 00 per doz.

CHAINS.—*Alberts*, with and without drops, \$1 25 to 50 each, *guards*, \$1 50 to 3 75 each.

"CANADA MANUFACTURING CO." STIRLING SILVER GOODS.—*Cups*, \$10 50 and upwards each according to weight, *napkin ring* \$1 70 to 3 50, *tea spoons* \$10 80, to 16 50 per doz., *dessert*, do. \$21 00 to 27 00, *table spoons*, \$41 50 to 50 00 per doz., *dessert forks*, \$21 00 to 27 00, *table* do. \$41 50 to 50 00, *mustard spoons*, gilt handles, \$15 00 to 18 00 per doz., *salt spoons*, gilt handles, \$12 00 to 15 00 per doz., *sugar spoons*, \$2 40 to 2 75 each, *do. tongs*, \$2 75 to 4 00 each, *fruit spoons*, gilt handles, \$2 00 to 5 50 each.

SUNDRIES.—*Bouquet Holders*, \$2 00 to 4 50 each, *card cases*, in morocco boxes, \$10 50 to 15 00 each, *pen and pencil cases*, \$1 25 to 2 50 each, *rings*, plain, \$15 00 to 15 00 per gross, do. with shield top, \$2 25 and 3 00 to 6 50 and 7 20 per doz., *vallies*, coral handles, 3, 4, 5, and 6 bell, \$2 00 to 4 00 each, *seal* and *key*, \$5 50 to \$6 60 per doz., *snuff boxes*, \$3 60 to 4 00 per doz., *thumbles*, \$3 50 to 6 00 per doz., *vest hooks*, \$3 60 to 4 00 per doz., *do. keys*, \$1 00 to 4 80 per doz.

Real Jet Goods.

BRACELETS AND BROOCHES.—*Bracelets*, \$2 00 and 3 25 to \$5 25 and \$6 00 per pair; do. in Morocco case, \$5 50 to 7 20 and 8 50 each; *brooches*, \$2 40 and 6 00 to 10 80, 16 50, 24 00 and 27 00 per doz.; do., in Morocco case, \$3 00 to 4 00 and \$5 00 each.

CROSSES AND CHAINS.—*Crosses* \$3 00 and \$7 20 to 12 00 and 15 00 per doz.; *guard chains*, \$4 50 and 6 00 to 12 00 and 12 50 each, *Victoria* do., \$3 00 to 7 25 each; *necklets* \$3 00, 4 25, and 5 00 to 10 25 and 13 00 each.

EARRINGS.—*Jet earrings*, are quoted at almost any price between \$2 00 and 30 00 per doz., *brooch* and *earring sets* from \$7 20 and 10 50 to 30 00 and 36 00 per doz.; do. in Morocco case, \$6 00 to 9 00 per set; *sets of brooches, earrings, bracelets and necklets*, complete in box, \$19 00 to 26 00 per set.

STUDS.—*Shirt studs*, \$6 00 to 12 00 per doz. sets; *solitaires* \$5 75 to 10 80 per doz.; *suits* \$1 25 to 2 40 per set.

SUNDRIES.—*Lockets*, from 2 50 to 5 00 each; *scarf pins*, \$7 20 to 18 00 per doz.

Garnet Goods.

BRACELETS AND BROOCHES.—*Garnet bracelets* are rather rarer than other articles of jewellery in that material and are worth from \$4 50 to 10 50 each; *brooches* run from \$2 50 and 3 00 to 7 50 and 9 56 each.

EARRINGS.—From \$2 50 up to 8 50 per pair; *brooch* and *earring sets* from \$6 00 to 15 00 per set; do. do. in Morocco cases, \$5 50, 10 00, 18 00, 25 00 and 27 50 per set.

SUNDRIES.—*Crosses*, \$1 20 to 4 75 each; *lockets*, \$2 00 to 4 50 each, *necklets* \$5 50 to \$13 80 each, *rings* \$6 00, 12 00, 18 00, 21 00 per doz., *scarf rings* \$9 00 to 12 00 and 18 00 per doz., *shirt studs* \$1 25 to \$3 25 per set, *solitaires* \$3 00 to 5 00 per pair.

Watches.

In these days of steam and telegraphy when time lost is actually money lost, the watch has become an indispensable article with every man of business. The principal watches in the market are the Swiss, the English lever and the Waltham, the last having a decided superiority with regard to price, accuracy and durability.

Swiss.

WHITE METAL CASES.—*Hunting cylinders*, \$34 00 to 60 00 per doz., do. "Boston" levers, \$6 00 to 7 75 each; do. *duplex* \$7 25 to \$7 50 each.

SILVER CASES.—*Open cylinders* \$1 50 to 5 50 each, *hunting* do. \$6 00 and 7 50 to 10 50 and 15 00; do. do. "Swiss Watch Co." \$8 00 to 10 00 each; *hunting detached levers*, \$7 50, 8 50, 10 00, 12 00 and 13 50; do. do. "Swiss Watch Co." \$8 00 to 10 00; do. do., "Canada Watch Co." about from \$11 50 to 13 00, do. do. stem winding \$16 00 to \$21 00; do. do., self-winding, patent, \$22 50; *hunting duplex* about \$8 00, *hunting American watches*, in 2 oz. cases, \$14 50, 16 80, and 18 25, 21 60, 25 60 up to 49 00, do. do., in 3 oz. cases, 8 50 and with gold joints, \$4 75 extra, do. do. in 4 oz. cases, \$5 25 and with gold joints \$7 00 extra, *American open faced watches*, will quote at \$1 50 less in each grade than the hunting.

GOLD CASES.—*Open cylinders*, \$13 50 to 16 50 each, *hunting* do. \$17 00 to 24 00 each, *Hunting detached levers* \$22 50, 27 50, 35 00, 40 00 up to 75 00 and 80 00, *American Gents' size*, 10, 14 and 18 K, from \$45 75 to 75 00 and upwards, do. *Ladies' size*, 10, 14, and 18 K, from \$42 00 to \$65 00, 80 00 and 90 00, do. *Boys' size*, 14 and 18 K. \$60 00 to 75 00 each.

French Bronze and Gilt Goods.

In bronze the following are the principal lines of goods, *clocks* \$37 25 to \$75 00 each; *card receivers*, \$1 70 to 10 50 each, *candleabra*, 6 light, \$70 00 per pair, *ink stands*, \$1 50 to 6 00 each, *Statuettes* \$3 50 to 10 50 and up to \$50 00, *tobacco boxes* \$4 00 to 11 25 each. In French gilt clocks, under glass shades, the choice is very varied from the 8 day time at about \$8 50 each to the 8 and 15 day strikes from \$15 00, 18 00 and 24 00 to \$45 00 and upwards each.

American Clocks.

Under this denomination are comprised the "Water-burg," "Ansonia," "American" and "Seth Thomas" clocks of which the last named undoubtedly has the preference as the last American clock made. The following are the principal lines; *Weight Clocks*, 30 hour, from \$3 00 to 5 70 each; do. with alarms, \$3 50 to 5 25; do. 8 day, \$5 00 to 9 25 each; *Spring Clocks*, 30 hours time, 90c. to \$2 40 each; do. do. with alarms, \$1 80 to 3 00; do. 30 hour striking, \$2 40 to 5 25 each; do. do. with alarms, \$4 00 to 4 80 each; striking 8 day, \$4 20 to 9 50; do. with alarms, \$4 70 to 5 60 each; *Marine Lever*, R.C. 50 hour times \$2 35 to 4 50; do. do. strikes \$3 75 to 5 25; do., 8 day times, \$5 75 to 9 75, do. do. strikes, \$7 20 to 8 25 each; *Office Clocks*, 8 day times, \$5 25 to 8 25; do. strikes, \$6 00 to 9 00; do. 8 day with calendar \$7 75 to 37 50 each; *Parlor Calendar*, 8 day, \$8 00 to 22 00 each; *Regulators*, \$3 50 to 24 00 each; *Gallery Clocks*, \$9 50 to 30 00; *Iron Time Clocks*, \$2 00 to 3 00; *Bronze Clocks*, 1 day strike, \$4 50 to 6 00; do., 8 day strike, \$5 75 to 15 00; *Hanging Regulators*, Swiss and French in glass cases, \$15 00 to \$35 1; large Hall or shop do. in case complete, \$75 00 to 200 00 each.

Clock Trimmings.

Iron Keys, thumb and crank, 1 and 8 day 50c. to 60c. per doz.; *Brass* do., 75c. to \$1 00; *Hands* assorted, 50c. per doz. pairs; *Pendulum Rods*, \$4 80 per gross; do. *Balls*, \$1 00 per doz.; *Bells*, \$1 00 per doz.; *Verges*, \$1 00 per doz.; *Washers*, 50c. per box; *Second Hands*, \$1 00 per doz.; *Tablets* \$2 40 per doz.; *Dials*, \$3 00 per doz.; *Oil*, clock and watch, \$3 60 per doz. bottles; *Springs*, 1 and 8 day, \$2 00 to 4 80 per doz.; *Hair Springs*, about \$2 40 per doz.; *Alarms*, \$6 00 per doz.; *Gut*, \$3 00 to 4 50 per doz.; *Cards*, 50c. to \$1 00 per doz.; *Gilt Watch Signs*, \$6 50 to 16 10 each.

Watch and Clock Tools.

In tools of this description Stubbs' may be quoted as the best article, although other makers' may be had at a lower figure. We quote: *Arbors*, 60c. to \$1 25 per doz.; *Adjusting rods*, \$7 20 per doz.; *Brushes*, watch, 3 and 4 row, \$2 00 to 3 50 per doz.; do., clock, \$2 40 to 3 50 per doz.; *Buffs*, \$6 00 to 10 80 per gross; *Blow-pipes*, \$3 00 to \$3 60 per doz.; *Bench Keys*, \$1 25 to 1 50 per set; do. "Star", 50c. to \$2 40 per doz; *Bench knives*, \$3 50 per doz.; *Brooches*, pivot, assorted, \$3 00 per gross; do. "finishing", \$7 20 to 9 00 per doz. sets; *Burishers*, \$2 50 to 4 50 per doz.; *Collipers*, \$3 00 to 3 60 per doz.; *Draw plates*, \$1 20 to \$1 00 per doz.; *Depth Tools*, \$7 50 to 4 00 each; *Drills*, \$1 50 to \$2 00 per gross; do. *Whalebone*, \$3 00 per doz.; *Eye glasses*, \$3 00 to \$4 50 per doz.; *Energy sticks*, \$3 60 to 4 80 per gross; *Files*, assorted, \$1 50 per doz.; do. *pivot*, \$4 20 per doz.; do. *scree head*, \$1 80 per doz.; do. *Ruby*, \$4 20 per doz.; *Gravers*, 75c. to \$1 00 per doz.; *Glass Gauges* \$1 80 per doz.; *Hammer Heads*, \$5 00 to 7 20 per doz.; do. *Handles*, \$5 50 to 7 20 per gross; *File* and other *handles*, 40c. to 50c. per doz.; *Universal* do., \$5 00 per doz.; *Lothes* *piece*, \$6 00 to 6 50 each; do. *Steel turning* \$3 00 each, *Boxwood Mallets*, \$2 40 per doz.; *Oil Stands*, \$2 00 to 3 60 per doz.; *Pliers*, \$3 60 to 8 40 per doz.; do. *cutting* \$6 00 to \$10 80 per doz.; *Pih*, \$1 20 per

doz. bundles; *Pinion gauges*, \$1 50 to 2 50 each; *Pistol pushers*, \$1 80 to 2 00 per doz.; *Rouged Chamais*, \$18 00 to 21 00 per doz.; *Screwdrivers*, watch, \$1 00 to 2 00 per doz.; do. *clock*, \$3 00 per doz.; *Spring gauges*, \$4 50 to 9 00 per doz.; *Screw plates*, \$3 00 to 18 00 per doz.; *Saw frames*, \$9 00 to 12 00 per doz.; *Saws*, assorted, \$2 00 per gross; *Stakes*, \$3 50 to 12 00 per doz.; *Spring scinders* \$10 80 per doz.; *Spring puncher*, 3 and 4 cutters, \$2 00 to 2 75 each; *Screw Compasses*, \$9 00 per doz.; *Tweezers*, \$2 40 to 4 50 per doz.; *Vices*, *pin*, \$6 00 to 9 00 per doz.; do. *hand*, \$1 00 to 1 75 each; do. *bench*, \$3 50 to 4 50 each.

Watch Materials.

Barrels for mainsprings, gilt, \$2 00 to 3 00 per doz.; *Bases*, for watches, gilt, E. P. and silver, 50c. to \$2 50 per doz.; *Bezels*, G. S. and silver, \$5 00 to 6 00 per doz.; *Caps* for Regulators, \$1 00 per doz.; *Caps*, Swiss, \$2 00 per gross; *Clicks*, \$3 00 to 4 80 per gross; do. *side* 75c. to 1 80 per doz.; *Chains*, Fusee for Verge watches, \$2 50 per doz.; do. for English leavers, \$2 75 to 3 00 per doz.; *Chain hooks*, 40c. to \$1 00 per gross; *Cylinders*, \$1 50 per doz.; *Colet Secures*, \$3 00 per doz.; *Dials* \$3 00 to 6 00 per doz.; *Escapements*, assorted, \$10 80 per doz.; *Ferul* and *pin*, 50c. per gross; *Ferul* and *escote*, \$1 50 to 3 60 per doz.; *Glasses*, flat and high, \$2 00 per gross; do. *best French*, \$4 00 per gross; *Hands composition*, assorted Swiss and English, \$2 40 to 12 00 per gross; do. *Gold*, \$3 00 to \$21 00 per gross; do. *Steel*, \$1 50 to 18 00 per gross; do. *steel seconds*, 3 00 to 6 00 per gross; do. *Gold centre seconds*, 75c. per doz.; *Jewel Holes*, best Ruby, \$9 00 to 15 00 per gross; *Jewel covers*, 75c. to \$1 25 per gross; *Jewels*, cock and foot, \$2 25 per doz.; *Jewel slips*, \$6 00 per gross; *Pins Ruby*, \$1 00 to 3 60 per gross; *Pallets*, *lever*, \$4 00 per doz.; *Pivots*, \$2 00 per gross; *Pinions*, 6, 7, 8 and 10 leaf, 75c. to \$1 00 per doz.; do. *Geneva* and *English*, centre 10 and 12 leaf, \$2 25 per doz.; do. *Cannon*, 10 and 12 leaf, \$1 00 to 1 75 per doz.; *Regulator Pins*, \$1 00 per gross; *Regulators*, \$1 25 per doz.; *Ratchets* for barrel \$3 00 per doz.; *Rollers*, duplex, \$3 60 per doz.; *Springs*, *lever* and *cylinder*, \$10 80 to 15 00 per gross; do. *Music box*, \$2 00 per doz.; do. *Swiss Hair*, \$1 00 to 2 40 per gross; do. *English Hair*, \$3 00 to 6 00 per gross; *Screws*, *Swiss* and *English*, 50c. to \$1 25 per gross; *Spring clicks*, 50c. to \$1 25 per doz.; *Stoffs*, centre, \$1 50 to \$6 00 per gross; do. *English lever*, \$4 80 per gross; *Spring*, fly up, for cases, \$7 20 to \$15 00 per gross; do. closing, for cases, \$3 00 to 12 00 per gross; *Swiss stop works*, \$4 50 per gross; *Verges* English and Swiss, \$1 per doz; *scheels*, *balance*, gilt and steel, \$1 00 to 3 00 per doz.; do. do. *compensation* and *gold*, \$4 50 to 10 50 per doz.; do. *cylinder escape*, \$1 50 to 2 50 per doz.; do. *enave escape*, \$1 50 to 4 50; do. *verge escape*, 75c. to 1 25; do. *stock*, \$4 80 per gross; do. *Geneva* and *English hour* \$1 90 to 2 50 per doz.; do. *minute* \$1 to 1 50 per doz. do. *steel ratchet* \$3 to 6 00 per gross; do. *brass ratchet*, do. *per gross*; do. *centre*, \$1 50 per doz.; do. *plate*, 6c. per doz.; do. *duplex* \$4 50 per doz.; do. *great verge* and *lever*, \$1 75 to \$2 50 per doz.

Jewellery Trimmings.

French pins, G. S., 75c. to \$1 50 per gross; do. *gilt* \$9 00 to 15 00 per great gross; *Joints* and *catches*, \$9 00 per great gross; *pin wire* \$3 per doz bundles; rolled gold plate, 20c. per inch.

Jewellery Sundries.

Leather boxes for brooches, \$4 80 to \$7 20 per doz.; do. do., for bracelets, \$24 per doz.; for earrings, \$4 80 to 7 20 per doz.; do. *paper*, for rings, 7 20 per gross; do. *leather*, for rings, \$2 per doz.; do. *leather*, for solitaires, 3 60 per doz.; do. do. for thimbles, 2 40 per doz.; do. *paper*, for thimbles, \$6 per gross; do. *leather*, for watches, \$3 to 24 00 per doz., do. do., for spoons, half dozen, \$6 per doz.; do. do., for pen holders, \$3.60 per doz.; do. do. for pens, do. *paper* for jewellery, in nests of 6, \$2 per gross; cases, for rings, 3 and 6 doz., 12 00 and 15 00 per doz.; *King Trays*, 6 00, 12 00, 18 00, 23 00, 30 00 and 35 00 per doz.; *Tags*, 2 00 to 4 00 per doz.; do. large, for matches, 1 50 per M.; do. *parchment*, \$2 per M.; *wool*, white and pink, \$2 to 4 00 per lb.

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