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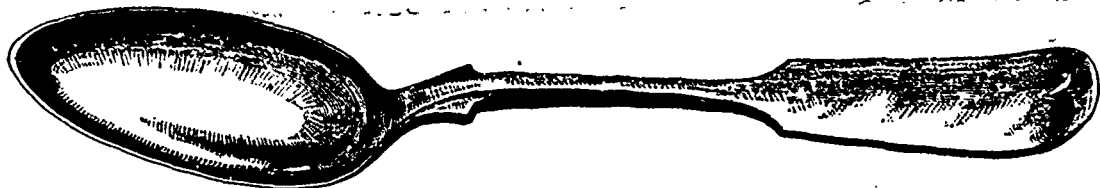
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THE TRADER.

"A Journal devoted to the interests of the Hardware and Jewelry Trades."

47

TORONTO, APRIL, 1880.



SHEFFIELD STERLING SPOONS AND FORKS.

The last advices from England inform us of an advance in the price of Nickel Silver of all grades, of from 10 to 15 per cent. on old figures, and that a further increase may shortly be expected.

In consequence of these advances it is impossible that Nickel Silver Spoons and Forks can continue to be sold at former prices, but must go up in proportion to the rise in Great Britain. As this rise must of necessity affect the price of cheap goods more than of the finer qualities, dealers will find it more than ever to their interest to buy reliable goods that they can safely recommend to their customers as being value for their money.

We have now in stock over 300 gross of our celebrated

SHEFFIELD STERLING SPOONS AND FORKS

which we fully believe to be the best plated Flat Ware ever offered to the Trade of Canada Superior in Quality, Design and Finish, and as low in price as any goods ever offered in this market. Every dozen Forks or Spoons, have a guarantee wrapper, of which the following is a copy:

SPECIAL NOTICE.—These goods are made of **SHEFFIELD STERLING**, the best known substitute for Sterling Silver, and are warranted to resist acids, keep their colour, and improve with use.

The manufacturers guarantee all the goods bearing the Trade Mark—

SHEFFIELD STERLING CROWN
9 or X

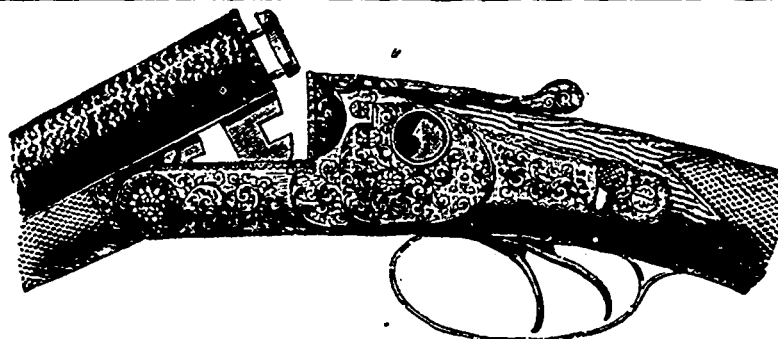
to be of the above metal throughout; and the trade is authorized in all cases where these goods prove defective to return them to their Canadian Agents and draw upon them for their invoice value.

THE SHEFFIELD STERLING CO., Sheffield, England.

Dealers who have tried them will use no other.

WHOLESALE ONLY by the CO.'S CANADIAN AGENTS,

ZIMMERMAN, McNAUGHT & CO.



W. M. COOPER,

MANUFACTURERS' AGENT,

DEALER IN RIFLES, GUNS & SPORTING GOODS,

Sole Agent for the celebrated Guns and Rifles manufactured by W. & C. Scott & Son, W. W. Greener, George Gibbs, Thomas Turner, Williams & Powell.

New Illustrated Catalogue now in press, will be sent free to dealers on application.

W. M. COOPER,

23 Front Street West,

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P. W. ELLIS.

M. C. ELLIS.

P. W. ELLIS & CO.,**MANUFACTURING JEWELERS AND WATCHMAKERS,**

IMPORTERS OF WATCHMAKERS' AND JEWELERS' SUPPLIES,

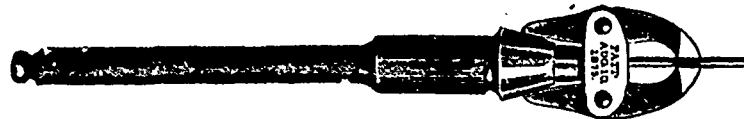
Dealers in Diamonds and other Precious Stones.

NO. 4 TORONTO STREET,**TORONTO.**

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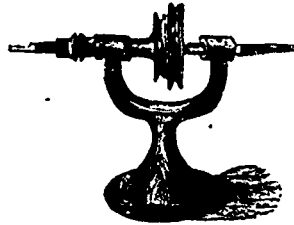
Full stock of Pocket and Bench Keys now on hand, and all orders filled promptly for any quantity and size required. Send for Descriptive Price Lists and samples.

**WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELER'S PIN VISE**

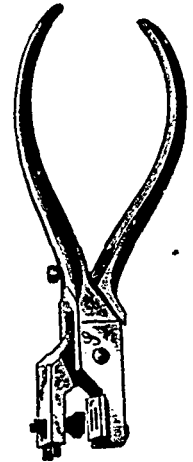
made from the best Cast Steel, with working parts hardened. Guaranteed to outwear any three imported Swiss Pin Vises. Handle drilled through to take in long wire.

POLISHING LATHE HEAD.

This indispensable jewelry stock good order, and for work well with very are now selling at ed prices. It stands has a spindle 9 end of which is a brushes, buffs, &c., the other end of which has clamps for holding grinding wheels, laps, &c, and is arranged for drilling.



able Tool for keep-polished and in finishing jobbing little labor, we very greatly reduced 6 inches high, and inches long, one taper screw for



Elgin Mainspring Punch, Nickled.

Large new stock of Tools and Materials to hand, consisting of Fine Geneva Hairsprings, Mainsprings, Hole Jewels, Wheels and Pinions, Fine Screw Head Tools, with split chucks, Rounding Machines, American Lathes, Polishing Heads at very close rates, Stands of the most practical designs, Roller Removers, Soldering Tweezers, Fine quality Piercing Saws, Vaute, Baumel, Proutet & Grobet's Files, Tools, etc., Wheels, Buffs, Brushes of every description for all styles of work. Elgin, Waltham, and Springfield genuine American materials. All goods in our Watch Material Department selected with care by thoroughly practical workmen.

WATCH REPAIRING DEPARTMENT.

All Watch Repairing for the trade promptly and efficiently executed by competent and skillful workmen at lowest trade prices consistent with good work.

MANUFACTURING JEWELRY DEPARTMENT.

Manufacturers of Gold Chains, Albert, Long, Opera, Brooch, Leontine, Tassel Chains, Necklaces, Solid and Hollow, in every design and any weight. The manufacture of medals for Societies, Fairs, Schools, Clubs, and other presentation purposes, both in gold and silver, will now receive our special attention, having largely increased our facilities for turning out same. Any class of Jewelry repaired, matched or made to order. Correspondence solicited. Designs and estimates furnished cheerfully for any class of work.

Our facilities for serving our customers this year will be largely increased in every line, and we invite all orders pertaining to the trade, promising prompt and personal attention.

☞ Goods sent on selection if desired. Particular care given to filling special orders.

Yours Respectfully,

P. W. ELLIS & CO.

THE TRADER.

TORONTO, ONTARIO, APRIL, 1880.

Distributed free to every Jeweler and Hardware Merchant in Canada.

Advertising Rates.

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| Half Page, | 12 00 | " |
| Quarter Page, | 8 00 | " |
| Small Advertisements, 8 cents per line. | | |

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"THE TRADER PUBLISHING CO.,
Box 1325, Toronto, Ont.

THE INSOLVENT ACT.

The Insolvent Act as was generally anticipated has been repealed, and the Governor-General has given his gracious assent to the action of Parliament to make the repeal become legal. Its effect ought to be to make merchants more careful whom they credit, to shorten the time of credits as much as possible, and to endeavour to put their business as nearly on a cash basis as they possibly can. If it has this tendency in any marked degree its repeal will not have been an unmixed evil. We believe the sense of the mercantile community will demand another Insolvent Act at no distant day, probably next session of parliament but it is to be hoped that if another Act is passed it will be found more in accordance with the wishes of the mercantile community than the Act of 1875 and amending Acts. Our Boards of Trade would do a good work in thoroughly ventilating the subject by letting the government know exactly what our leading merchants think about it.

THE CREDITORS' RELIEF ACT OF ONTARIO.

This Act of Mr. Mowat's, which has been brought into existence by the contemplated repeal of the Insolvent Act, has lately been the subject of much discussion and criticism. On the whole, however, the opinions of mercantile men are favorable towards it; their only fault being that it does not go far enough. The object of the bill is to abolish priority amongst execution creditors, so as to enable all those who have natural claims against any debtor to share alike in the distribution of such debtor's assets.

Under this statute, whenever a sheriff levies money on an execution against the property of a debtor he is required to enter in a book in his office, which is open to public inspection without charge, a notice of such levy and its amount, and to distribute ratably the sum levied amongst all creditors whose writs or certificates are placed in his hands within one calendar month after the entry of the notice; and if before the month an additional levy is made on the property of the debtor, this amount is to be dealt with as if it had been collected before the entry was made, while money levied after the month has expired requires a new entry to be made.

In order that a creditor may be entitled to share in the distribution of money levied out of the property of a debtor he must place in the sheriff's hands either (1) a writ of execution, or (2) a certificate obtained against the debtor in the following way:—

If a debtor permits an execution issued against him under which any of his goods or chattels are seized by a sheriff to remain unsatisfied in the sheriff's hands till within two days of the time fixed by the sheriff for the sale thereof, or for twenty days after such seizure, or allows an execution against his lands to remain unsatisfied for nine months after it is placed in the sheriff's hands, the following proceedings may be taken by other creditors in respect of debts which are over-due, in lieu of their obtaining judgments and executions against the debtor in the ordinary way:

"(1) An affidavit of the debt and the particulars thereof may be made in duplicate by the creditor, or by one of the creditors in case of a joint debt, or by his or their clerk or some other person on behalf of the creditor or creditors, and cognizant of the facts: prior to or simultaneously with the first filing with the Clerk of the County Court of an affidavit made under this sub-section, there shall be filed with the said Clerk the certificate of the sheriff, or an affidavit showing that such proceedings have been had against the debtor as entitle the creditor to proceed under this Act.

"(2) The claimant is to serve on the debtor one of the said duplicates, and a notice stating that the claimant intends to file the other duplicate affidavit with the Clerk of the County Court by reason of there being in the sheriff's hands a writ of execution against the goods and chattels (or lands) of the debtor, and that the claimant intends to call on the sheriff to levy the said debt of the property of the said debtor under the authority of this Act; the said notice may be either attached to the affidavit served, or endorsed thereon; where the affidavit is to be served out of Ontario the judge shall limit the time at which the next step may be taken by the claimant as hereinafter provided."

The claimant is required to file the other duplicate with the clerk of the County Court, accompanied by an affidavit of service on the debtor or his legal representative. If the claim is not disputed, then after ten days from the time of service the Clerk is bound to give the claimant a certificate to that effect, and stating that he is entitled to the amount of his claim.

This certificate is to be delivered to the sheriff, and from the time of such delivery the claimant shall be deemed an execution creditor, and be entitled to share with creditors who have in the sheriff's hands executions against either lands or goods whatever money is made under such executions if he had himself delivered to the sheriff an execution.

Provision is made for establishing a creditor's claim, or for suing out writs in another county, and for holding a decision in one county as binding in others. All certificates issued by the County Court clerk are to be registered by him, and the judge may, under certain restrictions, extend the time for payment by the debtor.

The act also provides that when a sheriff does not find enough of leviable property to pay the claims in full, he can seize goods which have already been seized by a bailiff under a Division Court execution, the bailiff being compelled to surrender them under a heavy penalty, and the Division Court creditors being placed, without further proof of claim, on the same footing as the other execution creditors.

When the amount is still insufficient it is to be distributed ratably amongst the creditors after the sheriff's fees have been paid, his poundage being charged, not on the separate claims or writs, but on the net proceeds of the estate he administers, as if there had been but one writ. After making specific provisions for the distribution of the amounts levied amongst the creditors, the Act authorizes the sheriff, or any person entitled to participate in the distribution, to attach debts owing to the debtor or money garnisheed and paid into the sheriff's hands. In cases involving amounts over \$100, an appeal is allowed to the Court of Appeal against any final order of a County or Superior Court Judge.

As we said before the principal objection to the Bill arises from the fact that those having natural claims are really preferential creditors over those whose claims are in the form of notes which are not overdue. It is said that Mr. Mowat could not legislate so as to make his Act include Creditors in this position, but we cannot see that if he had the power to make a sheriff suspend the first execution for one calendar month, and then distribute the creditor's assets ratably amongst all creditors whose claims were placed in his hands during that time, why he could not as easily

make him refrain from satisfying the execution for four months, by which time the debtors' notes would all be matured and the distribution become an equitable one to all the creditors instead of to the few whose claims matured in the first month. This is the only injustice done by the bill so far as we can see, but it must be remembered that if Mr. Mowat had not passed his Act at all, the first execution would have to be satisfied at once in full, the next one would be the same if the assets held out, and so on till the estate was used up. Unless the estate was a good one, all after the second or third execution would be left out in the cold. Looked at in this light the Bill is a partial relief, and good as far as it goes. Mr. Mowat says it is not his fault that it doesn't go farther; it would be disallowed if he did, so it appears we must look at it philosophically and argue that because half a loaf is better than no bread, we should take what he has given us and be thankful.

IMPORTERS AND THE CUSTOMS.

The political journals have recently been discussing with considerable warmth the effect of the present tariff, or more properly speaking, of the present tariff and its workings, upon our importers. The Reform papers assert that it is a trade-destroying policy, and unfair to the importer, while on the other hand the Conservative papers contend that it was not framed in the interest of any class, and that while it benefits the manufacturer it does no injustice whatever to the importer. In discussing this question we desire to leave aside any political bias we may have, and look at it from a mercantile point of view. First, then, as regards the jewelry business. We are decidedly of the opinion that the tariff is not only unjust to the importer, but injurious to the manufacturer as well. When the present party undertook to reorganize the tariff in 1879, the wholesale jewelry trade generally, signed a memorial suggesting to the Government the advisability of lowering the duty from 17½ per cent., which it was under the McKenzie regime, to 10 per cent., and raising the duty on such articles as fancy goods, clocks and electro-plated ware, from 17½ to 25 or 30 per cent., as they might need for revenue purposes. Their reason for desiring this arrangement was that if the duty on jewelry was re-

duced to 10 per cent. it would in a great measure prevent smuggling in these goods, and give the honest importer, who paid the duties demanded by the Government, a much better chance, as very few would care about running the risk of seizure for such a small margin as 10 per cent. The other goods being bulky, inexpensive, and hard to smuggle, would naturally have to pay whatever duty the Government chose to levy, so that it would be hard for one importer to get any advantage over another in the way of laying goods down. The Minister of Finance took the advice of the trade by raising the duty on jewelry to 20 per cent., fancy goods 20 per cent., clocks 35 per cent., electro-plated ware 30 per cent. The duties above mentioned on clocks and electro-plated goods are the nominal duties laid down in the tariff, but by the way in which they interpret the law the customs authorities make it mount up to 40 per cent., and in some cases 45 per cent. on the cost price. Anyone at all conversant with the jewelry business knows that the higher the duty levied on goods which are small and expensive the less chance there is of collecting revenue from it, the incentive for dishonest dealers to smuggle being so great that they are willing to take the risk in order to make an extra profit or get the inside track of their competitors in business. Now, it stands to reason that if two dealers both buy the same goods in the same market, and the one pays the 20 per cent. levied by the Government, and the other imports his by way of the "underground railway," without paying duty, that the latter can make at least 20 per cent. profit by selling at the honest importer's cost. This is the reason why the trade asked that the duty on jewelry should be reduced; their advice was unheeded, and the result is that in some of the more valuable lines of goods, smuggling is carried on to such an extent that it does not pay any honest dealer to keep them. We are not aware that the manufacturers of jewelry in Canada, who are neither numerous nor wealthy, ever asked for protection. One thing is certain, unless their prices are as low as foreign makers, the more duty that is levied upon their goods the worse position they are likely to be in. In these goods at least they are in the same boat as the importers.

The recent changes in the tariff raises the duty on watches, watch cases and movements from 20 to 25 per cent., and is another step in the same absurd direction as that made a year ago. Fancy goods and toys are entirely articles of luxury, and are usually bought by those who have money to spare; their value is small compared with their bulk, so that but little danger is to be apprehended from goods of this class being smuggled. One hundred and fifty dollars, invested in a gold watch, can be easily carried in a man's pocket, but the same value in fancy goods is bulky enough to fill a large sized case. The absurdity of charging a duty of 25 per cent. on the watch which can be so easily smuggled, and only 20 per cent. on goods which it is almost impossible to smuggle, must be apparent to any one who knows anything about business. We are thoroughly satisfied that if the government would condescend to take the advice of the trade and lower the duty on jewelry to 10 per cent. that they would not only be doing justice to the honest importers who are willing to pay the duty demanded, but would collect more revenue from it than they do at present.

The duty on clocks, looked at as an incentive to manufacture in this country, we consider one of the most absurd things ever done in the way of legislation. Before the tariff was amended, and while the duty on clocks was 17½ per cent., there was one clock factory in the Dominion, the Hamilton Clock Company, which was a losing institution for two reasons: first, because their market was too small to enable them to turn out goods in sufficient quantities to obtain the minimum cost of manufacture; second, because the goods they did make were of very inferior quality, and so little confidence had the trade in them that they would not buy them except at prices much below the actual cost of production. The worthlessness of the Hamilton clocks was well known to the trade long before the new tariff came into existence, and anyone who understood anything about the business knew that the effect of the higher duty would be not to make the Hamilton clock company a success, but to increase the price of the American clocks which dealers are forced to keep, exactly by the increase in the duty. As a method of grinding out revenue, it works like a charm, but

as a protection to revive a drooping industry, it has proved a miserable failure.

"The electro-plated ware trade is also injured by the operation of the present tariff. The idea of levying a duty of 30 per cent. on plated ware was twofold, to raise more duty, and to encourage manufacture. The Finance Minister says the encouragement of manufacture was the primary cause of the change. There is not the slightest doubt of the scheme as a means of raising revenue, for the goods are so bulky that they cannot be easily smuggled into the country, and of necessity are forced to pay the increased rate of duty levied upon them.

As a protection to manufacturers, however, this duty has proved a failure, not because it is not high enough, but because the Government have more than counterbalanced its benefits by the addition of high duties upon their raw material. Any one at all conversant with the manufacture of plated ware knows that many lines of these goods can only be made to pay where there is a demand large enough to enable the maker to employ improved machinery in their manufacture. The Canadian market is altogether too small to justify the manufacturer in incurring the expense of such machinery, therefore, as a matter of necessity he is forced to import these goods in the metal ready for plating. They are to him raw material, and as such he ought to get them in at a low rate of duty. The American manufacturers who located branch factories in Canada were given to understand that they would be allowed to enter these as "blanks" at 10 per cent. duty, but to their astonishment they found that although "Britannia and metal ware," was distinctly rated in the tariff at 20 per cent. they were forced to pay 25 per cent duty on them. The reason assigned for this was that the chief component part of Britannia metal being tin, therefore, they must pay the rate levied upon that article, which was 25 per cent. This was such a manifest injustice (as they should have been passed under the head of unenumerated articles at 20 per cent.) that seemingly to justify their action an "Order in Council" has lately been promulgated, making the duty on Britannia and white metal 25 per cent.—But this is not the worst feature in the case, for not satisfied with exacting 5 per cent. more duty than the tariff

called for, the customs department refuse to allow manufacturers the privilege of entering these goods except at a price fixed by the Government itself, which price the manufacturers claim is excessively high. The same thing happens to regular wholesale dealers who import the finished goods from the United States, only in a worse and more tyrannic form. The customs authorities presume to say that they know the value of these goods better than the merchant who imports or the manufacturer who makes them, and the consequence is that on plated ware, although the duty is nominally 30 per cent., the way the price is figured by the department the importer is really forced to pay a duty of almost 45 per cent. on the cost.

In the matter of clocks, enamelled hollow ware, cut glass, ware for plater's use, and several other lines of goods, this practice is carried out to a greater or less degree as suits the caprice of the department. This may be a fair way of treating importers, but we very much doubt if the next election will prove that they regard it in that light. In fact, if we can believe the speakers at the late meeting of the hardware and jewelry trades held in this city last month, we must come to the conclusion that they have been treated in a very arbitrary and unjust manner, and one which if not speedily amended, will work a vast deal of harm to the Government.

We do not think that the Government intend to crush out importers. They must have a revenue, and if they stop importation they kill the goose that lays their golden egg. They seem however, to have been trying to keep their promises to the ear while breaking them in the spirit; they have given the manufacturer plenty of protection, but it affords no real benefit because of the advanced prices they cause him to pay for his raw material. It is oppressive to the importer, because not being satisfied with the duty imposed by their own tariff, they seek to levy on our diminished imports an amount of revenue equal to their present increased requirements. In fact they are like the man who tried the experiment of sitting on two stools, but between them came to the ground.

We think a great deal of the present dissatisfaction could be stopped if the Government would allow importers to enter goods at the prices at which they

buy them. Surely the oath of an honest importer should be a guarantee that his invoices are correct; then if any were found trying to defraud the customs by false invoices, the goods should at once be seized and sold for the benefit of the Government. The present system is certainly conducive to dishonest trading, and none can wonder that when honest importers are harassed they are at present, that they should speak out boldly and demand from the Government a reversal of the present policy regarding importations.

HOW I BECAME INSURED.

A SATIRE (A LONG WAY) AFTER DICKENS.

Is your life insured? was a question one day asked me by a friend, or one whom I had always taken to be such, but who afterwards proved to be a "Wolf in Sheep's clothing." Not knowing aught of the infernal malice which prompted the inquiry, or the direful consequences which might follow my reply in the negative, I, innocent, unsuspecting youth that I was, verdantly answered, No—oh foolish blunder how terrible was thy reward—could I only have foreseen the consequences of my rash answer, as I see them now through the light of experience, how wary would have been my reply. As I previously remarked I was youthful and verdant, and didn't know any better, which three reasons even yet appear to me, sufficiently good for my giving that answer. Add to these the fact that I was an enthusiastic admirer and imitator of the "Father of his Country," (I refer to G. Washington, Esq., commonly known to posterity as General Washington and to schoolboys as "the boy that could 'nt tell a lie") and I think that this verdancy on my part ought certainly to be pardoned. However having crossed the Rubicon I could 'nt go back on my word, so I stuck to it. That moment was a crisis in my life, and thereby hangs a tale, and with your kind permission, and in the hope that it may serve as a beacon to others, I will for once consent to withdraw the veil with which I have hitherto so carefully concealed it, and expose the cauterized scar to public scrutiny. I must premise that you know my circumstances; if you do not I shall briefly inform you that at the time I refer to, I was engaged in the general commission business at No. 980 Wellington St. East, where I am at present located, and

where also I shall be happy to meet any of my friends who may require my business services. The morning after the event above narrated, I was called upon by a substantial looking individual, who after a few preliminary remarks, about the weather, crops, &c., proceeded to introduce his business by a long preamble about the benefits of life insurance in general, and finally came to the point by informing me that he had the honor of representing the well-known "Timbuctoo Life Insurance Co." limited. Capital not over \$100,000.000 (this latter fact he assured me on his honor, and I took his word for it) and wished to insure my life for any sum I might name from Ten to One Hundred Thousand Dollars. The gentleman was so plausible, and seemed to take such a kindly interest in my welfare that my heart warmed quickly towards him, and I know not how it was, but for the moment I think I really loved him. The more he talked the more I felt that such disinterested kindness never before existed in human breast. And then—the high value he set on my life, "I ought not to be insured for less than \$10,000.00, such valuable lives as mine ought not to be lightly thrown away," not only made me think him a man of kind heart, but also possessed of judgment and penetration. I had almost capitulated, and agreed upon an unconditional surrender of \$250.00 in hard cash, for which I was to receive duly signed, sealed, and delivered, a policy in the aforesaid "Timbuctoo Life Insurance Co." limited, capital not over \$100,000,000.00, when that strange feeling which most of us have experienced, to "look before we leap" came over me, and I begged for a little delay before completing the agreement. Thinking no doubt that his game was as "good as bagged," he complied with my wish, merely remarking that "delays were dangerous," and that if I "should possibly happen to kick the bucket before he got my policy confirmed, I would regret it all the rest of my life" to which little pleasantry I returned a laughing reply, and he took his departure. With a mind filled with the beauties and benefits of Life Insurance I sat down, to cogitate over and speculate upon the facts and figures just set before me. In the midst of my reverie, the outer door was suddenly opened, hasty steps advanced along the corridor, stopped opposite my sanctum just long enough to read the unpretentious

sign with which I had emblazoned my door, and which, being translated, reads in thus wise. "John Jinks," "General Commission Merchant" "office hours from 9 a.m., to 5 p.m." The opening door disclosed to my view a tall elderly gentlemanly stranger, who, judging from his anxious countenance had something of importance to communicate. He handed me his card, on which was neatly engraved the name "Horatio Nelson Tomkins" "only that, and nothing more"—and at once introduced himself as the agent of the "National Incorporated Benevolent Life Insurance Co.," "the only Company in the world doing Life Insurance business upon purely benevolent principles." He had, he said, "only a few moments before heard from a friend the dreadful tidings that my life was uninsured, and had rushed, heedless of his own personal safety or convenience, to save me from the "fearful abyss" (as he termed it) into which I was about to plunge. I looked with careful scrutiny into the man's face, but he bore my gaze without flinching—there was no mistaking him, nature had set her imprint upon him, he was a philanthropist, you could see that at a glance; honesty beamed from his clear blue eye, and you might (if you looked the right way) trace benevolence in every feature of his majestic countenance.

(Concluded next month.)

Business Notes and Comments.

A NEW seam of coal has been discovered at Campbellton, C. B., after twenty-eight years searching.

THE Western Nail Association, of the United States has decided to stop every nail machine west in two weeks, commencing on Monday.

ST. CATHARINES' ship owners are in favour of abolishing the tolls on the Welland canal, owing to the action of the United States relative to the Erie canal.

A CAPETOWN despatch says that the post office has been robbed of all the diamonds awaiting shipment by mail. The diamonds were valued at £75,000.

Send for design given with the Weekly Graphic to subscribers for 1 year. Send 3c. stamp for sample copy. W. N. Sears, Dealers in Scroll Saws, Designs, etc., 56 King St. West. Toronto.

It is generally thought that stones and gems cannot be properly cut and polished in Canada, but have to be sent to New York for that purpose. We are glad to know that Messrs. T. White & Son, who are first class Lapidaries, purpose remaining in Toronto in order to carry on the above business. It is a great convenience to the trade to have such craftsmen in this country, and we trust they will receive generous treatment at their hands.

WM. M. DYER has been sent to the Central Prison for eighteen months from Woodstock. He received a note payable in twenty-four months, and altered it to read six months. For this he was indicted for forgery and convicted.

ANOTHER great diamond robbery has been committed at Cape Town post office. Diamonds to the value of nearly \$500,000 have been abstracted from the postmaster's safe, beside many bankers' drafts, the amount of which has not yet been ascertained.

It is said that several St. Louis and other American firms have contracted with Mr. E. B. Eddy for large quantities of matches, pails, tubs, etc., and that for the next three years it will keep his large establishment running night and day to supply the demand.

FIVE car-loads of gold ore from the Richardson mine, Hastings County, the first consignment of one hundred cars, were forwarded to Buffalo, N. Y., from Belleville on Tuesday. Four bags of gold dust and two of gold ore from the Gattling mine were shipped to the same city.

WE are sorry to hear that Mr. L. B. Warnica, jeweler, of Barrie, has been burned out during the past month, and has lost heavily by the fire. His loss in stock is said to be about \$2,000; insurance \$500. Mr. Warnica is an energetic and painstaking worker, and has built up a paying business. He has the sympathy not only of the citizens of Barrie, but also of the trade.

MR. JOHN WELSH, jeweler, of Stratford, has also been burned out during the past month. We are glad to learn, however, that beyond the temporary derangement of his business, his loss will be comparatively small. We understand he was fully insured in the Northern, of Scotland. Mr. Welsh's well known energy will, we trust, soon place his business upon its old footing, as one of the best retail jewelry stores in Ontario.

THE FIRM OF DELLA TORRE & Co., wholesale fancy goods, Toronto and Montreal, have come to grief after having been in business but a few months. This is said to be one of the worst cases of fraud that has happened in Canada for years. The creditors are bound to get to the bottom of it, and will spare neither time nor expense to do so. It is only by prompt vigorous action of creditors in such cases as these that the commercial atmosphere can be cleared of impurities.

THE KNOX CASE.—The stock of R. Knox, jeweller, of Wingham, has been sold by the Assignee, to Messrs. Park & Johnston at 30 cents on the dollar. The real estate is still undisposed of. As things look at present, the estate is not likely to pay a very extensive dividend to creditors, which seems somewhat strange, in view of Mr. Knox's healthy financial statement published in our last issue. From the present symptoms it is evident that it must have suffered a very alarming relapse. We understand that Mr. Knox is starting business in Wingham in his wife's name. Taking the case all through it has a very bad look, and it is not to be wondered that Mr. Knox's creditors have decided to put him out of business. Truly "honesty is the best policy."

THE FIRM OF DREW BROTHERS jewelers, of Orillia, who have lately been in difficulties, have succeeded in making a settlement with their creditors by a composition at 60 cents on the dollar, secured, the Insolvents paying all the costs of the insolvency. The firm will be carried on in future by M. C. Drew, his brother John C. Drew retiring from it altogether. The business has been a good one in the past, and if Mr. Drew is careful he ought to have but little difficulty in pulling through on this settlement.

At a meeting of the Jewelry and Hardware Trades held in Toronto last month, to consider the injustice of the present tariff, some very pertinent speeches were made by gentlemen whose political views are, or rather, have been in accordance with the Government. A great deal of dissatisfaction was expressed at the way the tariff is interpreted by the customs department, and the general feeling of the meeting seemed to be that if a more liberal spirit were manifested by the Government it would do them no harm. Messrs. Lee and Robinson were appointed a deputation to visit Ottawa and urge the claims of importers upon the Ministers of Finance and Customs. The result of their visit has not yet been ascertained, but the probability is that it will not effect any decided benefit. The only thing that can benefit the importers, and which in justice they are entitled to, is to be allowed to pass their goods at the prices at which they are bought. Any discretionary additions must smack of tyranny, and help to confirm the now prevalent idea that the present Government is run by the Manufacturer's Association.

Business Changes for March.

ASSIGNED.—Della Torre & Co., wholesale fancy goods, Toronto and Montreal; T. Crevier, hardware and tinsmith, Montreal, Que.; Chas. W. Willmot, hardware, Toronto; R. W. Ross, jeweler, Walkerton; Chas. Glassco, tinsmith, Brantford; James Glass, hardware, Belleville.

OTHER CHANGES.—M. & L. Samuel, wholesale hardware, Toronto, style now M. & L. Samuel, Benjamin & Co.; H. Tasker, dollar store, Toronto, selling out by auction; T. N. Zimmerman, jeweler, Hamilton, sold out; Henry Lear, jeweler, Simcoe, selling out; Eaton & Black, hardware, Truro, N.S., dissolved, Cyrus Eaton continues; L. Phinney, tinsmith, Richibucto, N. B., dead; John Story, tinsmith, Goderich, burned out; John Welsh, jeweler, Stratford, burned out; L. B. Warnica, jeweler, Barrie, burned out; Jos. Neveux, hardware, Windsor, Ont., Jos. Neveux, dead; J. H. Compton, jeweler, Barrie, about leaving for Manitoba; A. & W. Johnston, hardware, Barrie, removing to Orangeville; Chas. Lilley, hardware, London East, sold out to W. Westman, of London; L. & Gallee Crispin, dissolved L. Gallee continues.

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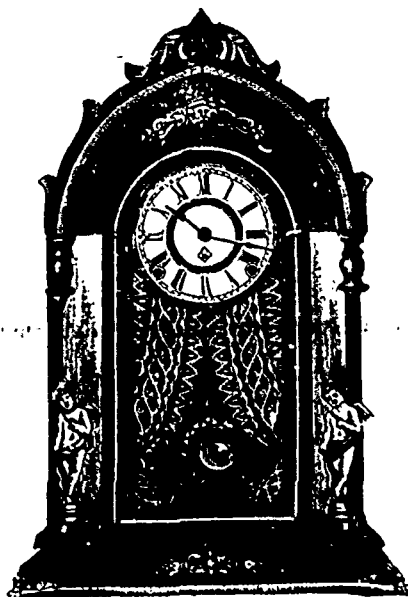
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All the new designs and novelties brought out this season.

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THE LARGEST

CLOCK HOUSE

IN CANADA.

I beg to direct the attention of the Trade to my large assortment of Clocks, from the following celebrated manufacturers, viz.:

SETH THOMAS, WELCH,
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I keep these Clocks in every style now manufactured, and show 180 different varieties of samples.

I will sell, only to the Trade, any of the above makes of American Clocks at prices lower than any house in Canada, and will guarantee to meet any competition either in quality, style or price.

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GORHAM MFG. CO.,

UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK,

Manufacturers of the finest line of

SOLID SILVER, FLAT AND HOLLOW WARE

in the world. Guaranteed standard quality 927, 1,000 fine. Jewellers wanting Solid Silver Tea or Coffee Sets, Urns, Waiters, Epergnes, Baskets, &c., or cased goods of any description for presentations, can have photographs of these manufactures forwarded to them by express, by applying to the Company's Wholesale Agents,

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56 YONGE STREET,

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Ornamental & General Engraver
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TORONTO, - - - ONTARIO.

ALL KINDS OF PLATE, JEWELLERY, ETC.,
TASTEFULLY ORNAMENTED.

Inscriptions, Mattoes, Crests and Monograms designed and engraved in first-class style. Terms Cash.

David Wilson,
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CRESTS, CYPHERS, MONOGRAMS,
And Inscriptions of all kinds of Silverware, etc., etc.

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Manufacturing Jewelers,

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SILVER FILIGREE GOODS

Just to hand, direct from the manufacturers in Italy.

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SILVER EARRINGS, BROOCHES, SETS, NECKLETS, CROSSES, ETC.,

Ever offered to the Canadian Trade.

PRICES LOW.

NEW DESIGN

SNAKE BRACELETS, 1 to 6 COILS.

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"Bonus" Watch Key E. & A. GUNTHER,



THE BEST AND CHEAPEST

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