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THE TRADER.

TORONTO, ONT., MARCH, 1884.

Sent free to every Jeweler and Hardware Merchant in the Dominion of Canada.

Advertising Rates.

Full Page.	-	-	\$20 00	each issue
Half Page.	-	-	12 00	"
Quarter Page.	-	-	8 00	"

Small Advertisements, 8 cents per line.

A discount of 25 per cent will be allowed from the above rates for yearly contracts. All advertisements payable monthly.

Business and other communications should be addressed to

THE TRADER PUBLISHING CO.,
13 Adelaide Street East, Toronto

SPECIAL NOTICE.

To ensure insertion, changes or new advertisements must be sent to the office not later than the 20th of each month.

Editorial.

A FEW PLAIN QUESTIONS.

We trust we shall not be deemed impertinent by our readers if we ask them a few pertinent questions about their business.

(1) Have you taken stock and found out exactly how your affairs stand; how much you are worth, and whether you are making or losing money? If not, the sooner you do so the better for yourself. Every merchant should balance his books once a year and find out exactly how he is prospering. Not only is it a satisfaction to know this, but the simple fact of his doing it puts a person in possession of a great deal of knowledge regarding his own business that he could otherwise hardly obtain. Thus for example, he finds out which goods are most saleable, and which stay on his hands, and which bear the largest margin of profit. He finds out too, who amongst his customers pay promptly, pay slowly, or do not pay at all. And right here let us say that the closer any merchant collects his accounts, without quarreling with his customers, the better for his trade and the more disposed they will be to continue trading with him. When a customer's account is square he comes in to see you with a quiet conscience and easy heart, and if he wants anything in your line he will

probably buy it. If, on the contrary, he owes you money, he will keep clear of you for fear you will press him for his debt. Thus you not only remain out of your money, but lose the trade he ought to give you, but probably gives to some one else to whom he pays cash.

(2) Have you an adequate insurance on your store and stock? If not, find out how much insurance you should carry, and put your risk in some first class company, just as soon as you possibly can. This is a very important thing, and you cannot afford to procrastinate regarding it. Pick up any daily paper and you will find more than one record of losses by fire, and your turn may come when you not only least expect it, but are least prepared to stand it. If you are adequately insured you can rest easy, for if you had the misfortune to be burned out, you would know that your loss could be only nominal, and you would soon be in a position to start again.

These questions are very important to every merchant in Canada, whether he be rich or poor. They are not the outgrowth of idle fancy, but a necessity of any business that desires to be successful. If you can't answer them in the affirmative we would advise you to put yourself in a position to do so just as quickly as you possibly can.

NEWS.

There is an old saying that "if you want to learn the news you must go away from home." While not strictly true this is certainly the case in many instances, as the following, which we clip from an intelligent jewelers' journal published across the border, will show. The item reads as follows:

"The trade of New York importers with Canadian buyers is likely to receive a serious blow from the latest revision of the Canadian customs laws. The Parliament of Canada at its last session enacted that *ad valorem* duties shall be imposed upon the value of goods when sold for consumption in the country whence they were exported direct to Canada. This is nothing but an indirect and most reprehensible method of handicapping United States merchants in their competition with those of Europe for the Canadian trade. It adds to the confusion previously existing in our commercial relations with the Dominion the spice of malice and penance."

It is a strange fact, but nevertheless a true one, that our wideawake neighbors

to the south of us always get beyond their depth whenever they attempt to touch on things outside of their own immediate sphere. Anyone who knows anything about Canadian Customs' laws knows full well that this country does not discriminate against any country. The Dominion of Canada has but one customs' law, and no matter whether an import comes from our sterling old father, John Bull, or our sharp brother Jonathan, the same rate of duty is levied upon it in either case. If the duty be *specific*, it is so levied all round, if an *ad valorem* one the same rate is followed. It is true that our customs' authorities will not allow European goods to be billed from New York on the bill heads of American firms, and that they justly demand that they be passed on the original invoices and through bills of lading. While all this is true the same rule is enforced in regard to English commission houses, who have no advantage in any respect over their New York competitors. The customs law to-day in this particular is the same as it has been for years, and the only difference is that, owing to the many frauds perpetrated by sharp Canadian importers who, with the help of unscrupulous New York commission men, systematically defrauded the revenue by means of false invoices, the government has been obliged to put the law more strictly in force. Of course to such a class of men the restriction is irksome, and they squeal because they cannot so easily as formerly cheat the Canadian government by collusion with importers on this side. To the honest commission merchant however, whether in New York or London, and we are glad to know there are many such, the enforcement of our customs law can make no appreciable difference. In fact we rather think they will hail it as a boon for it will serve to put them on more of an equality with their less scrupulous rivals, by forcing the latter to comply with the demands of the law instead of as formerly evading it. The statement that the passage or enforcement of such an act would handicap the New York merchant is the veriest booby, unless their trade depends upon some evasion of the law to make it profitable. The fact is that this "foreign import" trade of which our contemporary speaks, does not amount to very much in any case. It may have been so years ago, but Canadian merchants are now strong and enterprising enough to import direct

from almost every country under the sun, and to pay as promptly and buy as close as their New York rivals can. This, we think, is the real cause why this foreign import trade has fallen off so much of late.

In reference to the confusion of commercial relations between Canada and the States, we would ask our contemporary to remember that anything of this kind arises entirely from their own selfishness. The history of the commercial relations between these two countries is one long record of a large country trying to come a grab game over a small one. Canadians, however, are an independent people, and the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty and other things of a similar character, and instead of bringing them to their knees and hastening annexation, as was intended, has had the opposite effect of making them more self-reliant, and crushing out whatever leaning there may formerly have been in that direction. Canada is now strong enough to stand upon her rights, and the honest exporters of the United States may rest easy in knowing that their trade with this country will not be interfered with in any way for the benefit of exporters in other foreign countries.

And as we are speaking of customs regulations we may here observe that as compared with those of the United States, the laws of Canada are simplicity itself. Customs entries here take only a few minutes to make, and if goods and invoices are "straight," the former are usually delivered in the merchant's warehouse within twenty-four hours. Of the U. S. regulations we need not speak at length, for time would fail us to tell of the delays and extortions that have to be borne before the goods are finally delivered to the importer; we have had experience of it, and we say without hesitation that we would rather make ten entries in Canada than one in the United States. The Canadian, customs laws are very simple and if American exporters would only remember to comply with them they would save themselves and their customers here a great deal of trouble. Many American importers seem to imagine that Canada, instead of being a foreign country is a part of the United States. They write you about some business and enclose an addressed envelope prepaid with an American stamp, forgetting that such a thing is of no value here. When shipping goods by express, many of them forget that invoices should

be sent in duplicate by mail and simply enclose one bill inside the package, and unless the consignee gets a permit to examine the package he may remain in ignorance of whose goods they are until the consignor draws on him for the money. Then an explanation is sure to ensue. Again, customs regulations demand that all foreign invoices must have written across the bottom of each, the words "certified correct," and the signature of the consignors. This in most cases they fail to do, and the result is delay and consequent loss of trade. The sooner that our American cousins learn that Canada is an independent foreign country and its laws have got to be complied with, the better for both the volume and ease with which their trade with it will be done. When this lesson is once thoroughly learned we will have less of such charges as "malice prepense," and a kindlier era will dawn upon the commercial relations of these two English speaking countries.

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION.

The question before Parliament at the present moment of a loan to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company of \$22,500,000.00 for the purpose of finishing the construction of their line, is one that will have a very strong bearing on the future of this country for a century to come. This is a very important question and should not be considered altogether from a dollar and cent point of view. We think it an imperative necessity that the eastern section of the road from Port Arthur to Callender should be pushed through with the least possible delay, and we should favor a liberal grant of money to help it through, provided that proper and sufficient security for its repayment were given by the company. We do not see, however, that the people of Canada should be forced to tax themselves for the purpose of enabling a lot of millionaires, who are already living in palaces and on the fat of the land, not only to become more wealthy, but to do so by buying up all the competing railroads they can secure, and thus enable themselves more easily and surely to bleed the public by whose mistaken generosity they have been enabled to attain the position of masters instead of servants of the public. Ever since the inception of their great monopoly have the C. P. R. Company been buying up rival charters

and rival roads, and if their money had held out we should ere this have felt more keenly the grasp of their iron hand. As it is the people of the North-West have been well nigh goaded into open rebellion, and serious injury has been done to the trade between Manitoba and the older provinces. The present is a good time for the country to get a repeal of those obnoxious monopoly clauses in the original charter, and the Parliament of Canada will be derelict in its duty if it does not insist on their being cancelled before any further money is advanced. It seems to us that the sum asked for is excessively large and the security absurdly small. The more money the people furnish in this way the greater the risk of the road being thrown on their hands as soon as completed and the company have squeezed all the money they can out of the country.

The Grand Trunk Railway, by their unwise and threatening manifesto to the government, have not only added a new and bitter factor to the controversy, but furnished a very strong weapon to the Canada Pacific Company which will help them to get the proposed arrangement carried out in its entirety. The fact is that both the Grand Trunk and Canada Pacific Companies are soulless corporations, and each is trying to get the better of the other and fill its own coffers at the public expense. Their charges and counter charges against each other may serve to attract the public attention from the real question at issue until it is too late, but those who look beneath the surface can easily see that the motive underlying each is a purely selfish one. These companies to-day are deadly enemies, so far as the public can see it is war to the knife. To-morrow they may be the best of friends and form a coalition which would mean little short of ruin to the trade of this country. No companies could have been more antagonistic than the Grand Trunk and Great Western, but when it came to a question of profit and the English owners found they could extract more money out of the people of Ontario by being friends instead of enemies, they put their feelings into their pockets and to-day are as friendly to each other as they are antagonistic to the best interests of the Province which affords them a living. The same thing, only on a larger scale, might occur between the Grand Trunk and the Canada Pacific, and if it did come about it would simply mean

that the Dominion of Canada would be at the mercy of a corporation of soulless capitalists who would raise the price of freight and passenger transportation as high as they could possibly go without creating a rebellion. We have no doubt that the government party will give the C. P. R. company everything they ask, whether it be twenty or fifty millions of dollars, but if they do thus sacrifice our money they should at least do so on the distinct understanding that no purchase, amalgamation or working arrangement shall ever be possible between it and the Grand Trunk Company. While we think the government should not deny the C. P. R. company some measure of relief at this juncture, we think that it should be restricted to such an amount as would serve to complete the eastern section of the road without any delay. It seems to us that the British Columbia section can wait for a few years, and be completed as soon as the eastern section is in running order.

Looking at the question purely from a commercial standpoint we cannot refrain from expressing the opinion that the present bargain will be worse for the country than the original one. It means a large increase to our national debt with little or no security for its repayment; it means that the C. P. R. company run the country and not the government; it means that if the present amount is not sufficient for their purpose that they have only to demand more in order to get it. It means that a few millionaires are to be made doubly wealthy at the expense of the masses, as the present proposal is little short of direct confiscation. In conclusion we certainly think that if any merchant would manage his own private business in the same reckless manner in which the government has managed the Canada Pacific Railway business, his friends would within twenty-four hours have him examined by a medical commission to find out whether he was *compos mentis* or not.

Selected Matter.

CLEANING WATCHES FOR FIFTY CENTS.

Few things in connection with the repair of watches could be more absurd than the proposition to clean watches for fifty cents. Yet there is nothing that will make jewelers quake in their boots

so readily as the mere mention of such a thing. The job, as any jeweler worthy of the name knows, is worth more money, and no one who desires "to be known by his works" will ever attempt to clean a watch for fifty cents.

An instance came under our notice recently where a nomadic jeweler, having found some one who was willing to trust him for one month's rent of a shop, opened up in opposition to the regular jewelers, and at once heralded his intention of cleaning watches for the ridiculous figure above indicated. Of course he was at once patronized by that class whom it generally takes a jeweler about two years to get rid of.

First, there was the man with an old Swiss watch that was past all repairs, yet the owner expressed his unalterable belief in the time-keeping qualities of his watch and his firm conviction that the entire trouble was caused by the jeweler stealing the jewels from it. Then there was the man who was in debt to the established jeweler for about five dollars' worth of repairs on a three-dollar watch. Of course the man whom the jeweler had refused credit was on hand with his old turnip. It is not long before the "smart Alex.," who knows just what is the matter with his watch and sets his own price on the job, shows up. The fellow who is always looking for a cheap thing sees an angel in the fifty-cent tramp, and takes several of his neighbors' watches along to be "fixed." Then there is the drunken loafer whom the jeweler was compelled to bounce out of the store, and, lastly, all the cranks and fools that jewelers are sure to offend in course of business.

When these worthies assemble in the tramp's shop, they proceed to tear out the legitimate jewelers in first-class style, and express their conviction that there is not one of the old jewelers that knows the first principles of watch-making, and wonder that the indignant public has not risen up in its wrath and expelled them from their midst. They hail with great joy this man who is to deliver them from the avaricious clutches of the old watch-makers, and prophesy great things for him. This of course swells the head of the tramp and leads him to the belief that he is going to have a roast in scooping the regular trade. The watches of all these people show up largely on the tramp's board, which so frightens the

jeweler that, without stopping to consider, they at once reduce their own price to that of the tramp's, thus putting themselves on a level with the cheap man. The imprudence, not to say cowardice, of this step is evinced by the implied admission that they had been previously overcharging their patrons.

The result of the venture was, the cheap man, failing to get much money from this crowd, "folds his tent like the Arab, and silently steals away," not forgetting to carry off his customers' watches.

We have observed the fifty-cent system of watch-cleaning very closely, and saw that where the regular jewelers' paid no attention to the claims or performances of these cheap craftsmen the latter soon petered out, generally leaving town between the setting and rising sun. A bona-fide jeweler can safely dispense with the patronage of the class we have enumerated, and treat with the contempt it deserves the proposition to clean a watch for less money than the job, when properly done, is really worth. To acquiesce in the price of the fifty-cent man is to confess previous extortion, besides making progress like the crab—backwards.—*The Keystone.*

BUSINESS LAW IN DAILY USE.

The following compilation of business law contains the essence of a large amount of legal verbiage and will be found useful to our readers.

If a note is lost or stolen, it does not release the maker; he must pay it, if the consideration for which it was given and the amount can be proven.

Notes bear interest only when so stated.

A note made on Sunday is void.

A note by a minor is void.

A note obtained by fraud, or from a person in a state of intoxication, cannot be collected.

"Value received" is usually written in a note, and should be, but is not necessary. If not written, it is presumed by the law, or may be supplied by proof.

The maker of an "Accommodation" bill or note (one for which he has received no consideration, having lent his name or credit for the accommodation of the holder) is not bound to the person accommodated, but is bound to all other parties, precisely as if there was a good consideration.

A note endorsed in blank (the name of the endorser only written) is transferable by delivery, the same as if made payable to bearer.

If the time of payment of a note is not inserted, it is held payable on demand.

The time of payment of a note must not depend upon a contingency. The promise must be absolute.

A bill may be written upon any paper, or substitute for it, either with ink or pencil.

The payee should be distinctly named in the note, unless it is payable to bearer.

An indorsee has a right of action against all whose names were on the bill when he received it.

If the letter containing a protest of non-payment be put into the post-office, any miscarriage does not affect the party giving notice.

Notice of protest may be sent either to the place of business or of residence of the party notified.

The holder of a note may give notice either to all the previous indorsers or only to one of them; in case of the latter he must select the last indorser, and the last must give notice to the last before him, and so on. Each endorser must send notice the same day or the day following. Neither Sunday or legal holiday is to be counted in reckoning the time in which notice is to be given.

The loss of a bill or note is not sufficient excuse for not giving notice of protest.

If two or more persons as partners are jointly liable on a note or bill, due notice to one of them is sufficient.

If a note or bill is transferred as security, or even as payment of a pre-existing debt, the debt revives if the bill or note be dishonored.

An indorsement may be written on the face or back.

An indorser may prevent his own liability to be sued by writing "without recourse," or similar words.

The finder of negotiable paper, as of all other property, must make reasonable efforts to find the owner before he is entitled to appropriate it for his own purposes. If the finder conceal it, he is liable to the charge of larceny or theft.

Joint payees of a bill or note, who are not partners, must all join in an indorsement.

One may make a note payable to his own order. He must then write his name upon its back or across its face, the same as any other indorser.

After the death of the holder of a bill or note, his executor or administrator may transfer it by his indorsement.

The husband who acquires a right to a bill or note which was given to the wife either before or after marriage, may indorse it.

An agreement without consideration is void.

Contracts made on Sunday cannot be enforced.

A contract made with a minor is void.

A contract made with a lunatic is void.

Each individual in a partnership is responsible for the whole amount of the debts of the firm, except in cases of SPECIAL PARTNERSHIP.

The acts of one partner bind all the rest.

A verbal promise to pay, made without conditions, is generally held as sufficient to revive a claim otherwise shut out by the law of limitation.

An oral agreement must be proved by evidence. A written agreement proves itself. The law prefers written to oral evidence, because of its precision.

No evidence may be introduced to CONTRADICT OR VARY a written contract, but it may be received in order to explain it, when such contract is in need of explanation.

Checks or drafts must be presented for payment without unreasonable delay.

Checks or drafts should be presented during business hours; but in this country, except in the case of banks, the time extends through the day and evening.

If the drawee of a check or draft has changed his residence, the holder must use due or reasonable diligence to find him.

If one who holds a check, as payee or otherwise, transfers it to another, he has a right to insist that the check be presented that day, or, at farthest, on the day following.

If a debtor owes several debts, and pay a sum of money to the creditor, he has the right to designate the particular debt to which the payment shall apply, and the creditor must so appropriate it.

If, when a debt is due, the debtor is out of the country, the "six years" do not begin to run until he returns. If he

afterward leave the country, the time forward counts the same as if he remained in the country.

Except in case of absence from the country, the "six years" begin when the bill or account is due. In case of a note, they count from the "three days of grace." In case of a note on demand, they count from the time of the demand.

The Statute of Limitations does not avoid or cancel the debt, but only provides that no action in law may be maintained after a given time. The statute does not affect collateral security.

Ignorance of the law excuses no one.

The law compels no one to do impossibilities.

It is a *fraus* to conceal a fraud.

Signatures made with a lead pencil are good in law.

A receipt for money is not always conclusive.

No consideration is sufficient in law if it be ILLEGAL in its nature.

All claims which do not rest upon a SEAL OR JUDGMENT must be sued within six years from the time when they arise.

Part payment of a debt which has passed the time of statutory limitation revives the whole debt, and the claim holds good for another period of six years from the date of such partial payment.

Written instruments are to be construed and interpreted by the law according to the simple, customary, and natural meaning of the words used.

"Acceptance" applies to bills, and not to notes. It is an engagement on the part of the person on whom the bill is drawn to pay it according to its tenor. The usual way is to draw across the face of the bill the word "Accepted," and sign the name immediately below it.

THE PERILS OF HOME.

MARK TWAIN ON THE DANGERS OF TRAVELLING.

The man in the ticket office said:—
"Have an accident insurance ticket also?"

"No," I said, after studying the matter over a little. "No, I believe not; I am going to be travelling by rail all day to-day. However, to-morrow I don't travel. Give me one for to-morrow."

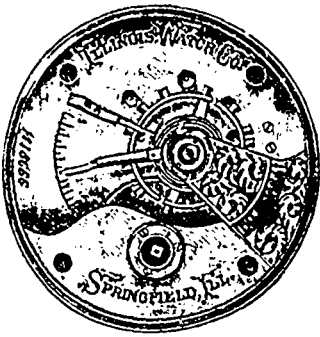
The man looked puzzled. He said:
"But it is for accident insurance, and if you are going to travel by rail—"

"If I am going to travel by rail I

“ THE BEST ”

ILLINOIS WATCH COMPANY,

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.



No. 1.



No. 2.



No. 3.



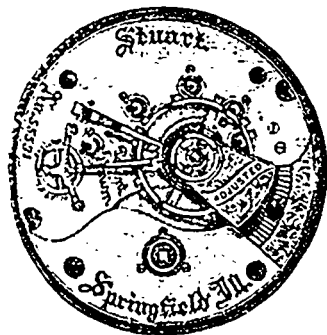
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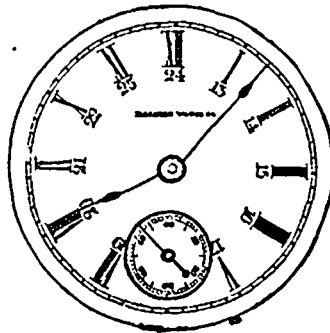
No. 151.



No. 105.



Stuart.



24 Hour Dial.



No. 155.

We herewith submit to the Trade a few of the Cuts of our Watches.

ASK YOUR JOBBER FOR THEM.

sha'n't need it. Lying at home in bed is the thing I am afraid of."

I have been looking into this matter. Last year I travelled 20,000 miles, almost entirely by rail; the year before I travelled over 25,000 miles, half by sea and half by rail; and the year before that I travelled in the neighbourhood of 10,000 miles, exclusively by rail. I suppose if I put in all the little odd journeys here and there, I may say I have travelled 60,000 miles during the three years I have mentioned. And never an accident.

For a good while I said to myself every morning, now I have escaped thus far, and so the chances are just that much increased that I shall catch it this time. I will be shrewd, and buy an accident ticket." And to a dead moral certainty

I DREW A BLANK

and went to bed that night without a joint started or a bone splintered. I got tired of that sort of daily bother, and fell to buying accident tickets that were good for a month. I said to myself, "A man can't buy thirty blanks in one bundle." But I was mistaken. There was never a prize in the lot. I could read of railway accidents every day—the newspaper atmosphere was foggy with them, but somehow they never came my way. I found I had spent a good deal of money in the accident business, and had nothing to show for it. My suspicions were aroused, and I began to hunt for somebody that had won in this lottery. I found plenty of people who had invested, but not an individual who had ever had an accident or made a cent. I stopped buying accident tickets and went to ciphering. The result was astounding. The peril lay not in travelling, but in staying at home.

I HUNTED UP STATISTICS

and was amazed to find that after all the glaring newspaper headings concerning railroad disasters less than 300 people had really lost their lives by those disasters in the preceding twelve months. The Erie road was set down as the most murderous in the list. It had killed forty-six—or twenty-six, I do not exactly remember which, but I know the number was double that of any other road. But the fact straightway suggested itself that the Erie was an immensely long road, and did more business than any other line in the country; so the

double number of killed ceased to be matter for surprise.

By further figuring, it appeared that between New York and Rochester the Erie ran eight passenger trains each way every day—sixteen altogether—and carried a daily average of 6,000 persons. This is about a million in six months, the population of New York city. Well, the Erie kills from thirteen to twenty-three persons out of its 1,000,000 in six months, and in the same time 15,000 out of New York's 1,000,000 die in their beds! My flesh crept; my hair stood on end. "This is appalling," I said, "The danger isn't in travelling by rail, but in trusting to those deadly beds. I will never sleep in a bed again."

I had figured on considerably less than one-half the length of the Erie road. It was plain that the entire road must transport at least 11,000 to 12,000 people every day. There are many short roads running out of Boston that do fully half as much; a great many such roads. There are many roads scattered about the Union that do

A PRODIGIOUS PASSENGER BUSINESS, therefore it was fair to presume that an average of 2,500 passengers a day for each road in the country would be about correct. There are 846 railways in our country, and 846 times times 2,500 are 2,115,000. So the railways of America move more than 2,000,000 people every day—650,000,000 of people a year, without counting the Sundays. They do that, too—there is no question about it—though where they get the raw material is clear beyond the jurisdiction of my arithmetic; for I have hunted the census through and through, and I find that there are not that many people in the United States by a matter of 610,000,000 at the very least. They must use some of the same people over again, likely.

San Francisco is one-eighth as populous as New York; there are 60 deaths a week in the former and 500 a week in the latter—if they have luck. There are 3,120 deaths a year in San Francisco, and eight times as many in New York—say 25,000 or 26,000. The health of the two places is the same. So we will let it stand as a fair presumption that this will hold good all over the country, and that consequently 25,000 out of every million of people we have must die every year. That amounts to one-fortieth of our total population.

ONE MILLION OF US THEN, DIE ANNUALLY.

Out of this million ten or twelve thousand are stabbed, shot, drowned, hanged, poisoned or meet similarly violent death in some other popular way, such as perishing by kerosene, lamp and hoop-skirt conflagration, getting buried in coal mines, falling off housetops, breaking through church and lecture room floors, taking patent medicines, or committing suicide in other forms. The Erie railway kills from twenty-three to forty-six; the other 845 railroads kill an average of one-third of a man each; and the rest of that 1,000,000, amounting in the aggregate to the appalling figure of 987,631 corpses, die naturally in their beds!

You will excuse me from taking any chances on those beds. The railroads are good enough for me.

And my advice to all people is, don't stay home any more than you can help; but when you have got to stay home a while buy a package of those insurance tickets and sit up nights. You cannot be too cautious.

[One can see now why I answered that ticket agent in the manner recorded at the top of this sketch.]

The moral of this composition is, that thoughtless people grumble more than is fair about railroad management. When we consider that every day and night of the year full 14,000 railway trains of various kinds, freighted with life and armed with death, go thundering over the land, the marvel is, not that they kill 300 human beings in a twelvemonth, but that they do not kill 300 times 300.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.

With all the facts to show the possibility of the spontaneous ignition of certain substances under certain circumstances, there is a constant demand for more information. So it is well enough to cite instances of fires caused by spontaneous combustion, even though it may be that "line upon line, precept upon precept" should be the rule.

A pile of cloth—cotton—left in a heap just as it came from the loom, and probably more or less saturated with oil, blazed up and fired a building in which there never was a fire or light before. This fire was probably caused by the piling of cotton cloth in heaps, the fibres of the cotton being saturated with oil—in this instance sperm oil, the only lubricating oil then in use.

A stone warehouse filled with cotton

AN ENTIRELY

NEW LINE

—OF—

: Engravings :

—ON—

JAS. BOSS'

Gold

Watch

Cases.

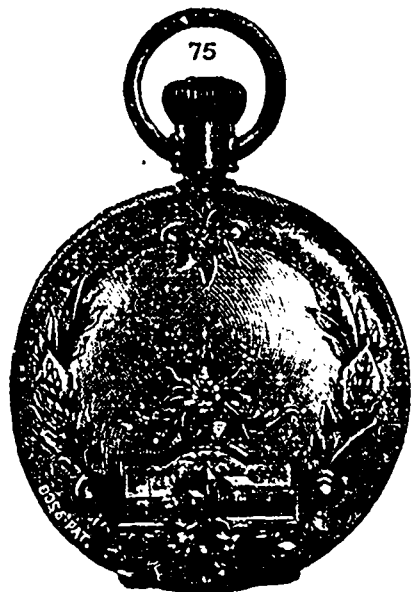


The handsomest goods
ever put upon
the market.

DO NOT BUY UNTIL YOU HAVE
SEEN THEM.

They are now in the hands
of all Canadian

WHOLESALE HOUSES.



and woolen waste took fire on a summer afternoon, and resulted in the destruction of several buildings. In this case the waste filled with oil, was packed closely in bins, or compressed into bags for convenience of stowing. Evidently compression, or weight, was an element in this case of spontaneous combustion.

A large establishment for the manufacture of machinery was burned by being fired from a heap of iron turnings thrown out from a convenient window, the greasy cotton cleaning waste being intermixed. It is hardly necessary, however, to have the element of greasy cotton waste in order to produce, or communicate, fire from a heap of iron turnings, chippings, and filings. The mass of disintegrated iron and its contained oil are enough to incite heat and combustion. And careful observers can see, in the dark, the blue luminous shivers of flames over a heap of iron drilling, chips, shavings and filings, adjacent to machine shops.

One of the finest blocks of buildings in an eastern city was destroyed, just before being ready for occupancy, by a fire started in an unused closet in which painters had thrown their overalls, these garments being presumably loaded with linseed oil and turpentine.

To these instances may be added some which were recently cited in *Chambers's Journal*. One of them dates back to 1780, when a Russian naval vessel took fire, and no cause except that of spontaneous combustion could be found or surmised. The fire was traced to a package of matting containing lampblack made from the smoke of fir and hump oil varnish. A carefully observed experiment demonstrated the fact that a closely bound package of this mixture of lampblack and oil took fire within seventeen hours.

Wool-combings, packed in a warehouse in bins and trodden down hard by the workmen, set fire to the building. The wool was saturated with oil, or was at least oily, and the compression was probably one of the elements to spontaneous ignition.

Oily hemp and flax in bales and heaps, took fire spontaneously in Plymouth dockyard and caused great destruction of property. In 1801 or 1802 there was a great fire in the Liverpool dock warehouses, caused, as far as could be ascer-

tained, by the spontaneous ignition of wet cotton in bales.

The naval ships *Imogene* and *Talavera* were burned in Davenport dockyard by the spontaneous combustion of oakum and tow, that had been used as waste for wiping greasy tools and machinery, and thrown into a bin.

Experiments prove that cotton waste wet in boiled linseed oil, placed under a temperature of 170° F., took fire in one hour and a quarter. Raw linseed oil on cotton required four or five hours under similar preliminaries; olive oil, six hours; rape oil, ten hours; and castor oil, two days. As to animal oils, lard oil with the cotton produced ignition in four hours; seal oil in one hour and twenty minutes; and sperm oil—probably adulterated with petroleum—did not fire in two days. It is generally conceded that the mineral oils, of whatever specific gravity or constituent characteristics, are not liable to aid in spontaneous combustion.

But there are other causes of spontaneous combustion not usually considered, and yet established as facts by experiments and observation. Grain, either in the kernel or the straw, if packed into the bins or piled into stacks while damp or only partially cured, will sometimes generate heat enough to cause combustion. Some of the supposed incendiary fires, by which barns have been burned, have been traced to this cause of spontaneous ignition, and in some other instances only that supposition was left as a reason for the fire. One case can be quoted as characteristic. It is taken from the *Annales d'Hygiene*: A quantity of oats stored in a barn had been consumed by fire, and the proprietor suspected the act to be one of incendiarism. Several experts were consulted; and on enquiring into all the circumstances, they unanimously concluded that the fire was the result of spontaneous combustion caused by the fermentation of the grain stored in a damp state. Several things pointed unmistakably to this conclusion, such as the fact that the oats were proved to have been stored damp; that labourers had noticed the heat of the oats several days previous to the fire; that some of the sheaves that had been moved the day previous to the fire to be thrashed were charred and discolored; and above all, that the centre of a large pile of sheaves retained their natural color.—*Scientific American*.

THE TREATMENT OF THE MAIN-SPRING.

The observant horologist will concur with me in saying that there is no one part of a watch not requiring as much care and attention as another. Yet watchmakers may be found by the dozen who regard certain parts of the movement as something inferior, something secondary in importance; and in first line, the mainspring may be classed in that category; they maltreat it until one thinks he has to do with a layman who plays with it for the sake of entertainment. The mainspring, at all odds, demands the same care in its arrangement and treatment as the balance spring, if it is intended to fully and completely discharge its functions, and these are at least tantamount to those of the balance spring. By an execution, no matter how careful, the watch will only render indifferent services, if its motor power, the mainspring, has been neglected. I do not claim these preceding remarks as new or my property, but facts compelled me to reiterate them before proceeding with the statement of my few observations and researches in the premises. The breaking of the spring also is the consequence of such bad treatment.

The causes which favor the breaking of the spring have been treated heretofore in this journal, (*Allg. Journ.*), and it is unnecessary to reproduce them. I suppose them to be universally known. Many will have experienced that soon after having cleaned a watch, the spring will suddenly snap, although having done services for ten years or more; else, a new spring is inserted, and a few hours afterward, or at the first winding, even, it breaks. Such accidents are often calculated to bring discredit upon the watchmaker, because according to the views of the layman, it is incomprehensible that a spring, after ten years' service, should break after cleaning, or that a new spring should snap.

In both cases the repairer is blamed for the accidents. In the first case, we must suppose that the barrel was correct in its shape, having harbored the spring for ten years; in the second, that possible defects causing the breaking of the first spring, were remedied. Under these suppositions, the cause may be looked for in the careless treatment the spring received. I have often had occasion to witness how the spring, for purposes of

SOMETHING NEW IN GOLD CASES

We would call the attention of the Trade to our

10 Karat Gold Cases.



These goods are manufactured by the American Watch Co. of Waltham, Mass., and are made in every Style and Size to fit the Waltham Movements. The outside, or wearing surface, is 14 karat gold. The inside, or not exposed surface, is 8 karat gold, and when taken together the case will assay 10 karat. Thus possessing every quality of a much higher grade of case, and for Style, Finish and Durability are FAR SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER THAT IS OFFERED TO THE TRADE AT THE SAME PRICE.

FOR SALE BY ALL LEADING JOBBERS IN CANADA.

Robbins & Appleton,

SOLE AGENTS,

New York. Boston. Chicago. London, E. Sidney, N.S.W.

cleaning, was seized with a rag, and then drawn out pitilessly and unmercifully. No other consequence can follow such a treatment than the breaking at the earliest possible occasion. Cleaning is best done in the following manner: Lay the spring into benzine. As soon as the adhering oil has become dissolved, it is taken out and seized with a soft linen rag, which imbibes the greatest part of the adhering benzine. Next cover the palm of the left hand with a dry corner of the rag, put the spring flat upon it, and with the index finger of the right hand, around which another part of the rag is wound, press gently upon it, and let it assume a conical shape; by suitable motions of the finger while wiping, the spring will turn, and every part of its blade may easily and thoroughly be cleansed of all impurities. A spring treated in this manner will be freed of all matter, while at the same time its molecular arrangement is not violently interfered with, calculated to injure its elasticity. Another method for cleaning a spring consists in taking a winding key with wooden handle, wrap one or two turns of clean rag around it, and gently follow the different coils, while for the inner ones, use a brush.

After cleaning, we come to the winding in of the spring—a manipulation either not whatever, else only partly understood and observed, yet it is an operation of high importance; if I had space and inclination, I could recount highly entertaining stories on this subject.

The winding in is either performed with the winder or hand, hooking the spring in the barrel with its outer end, and bending it in little by little; else by putting together the barrel, hooking the spring with its inner end, and turning the arbor, whereby the spring coils around it. The latter two methods cannot be recommended; the sideward flexion of the spring is so strong that its elasticity must suffer thereby.

The spring winder, consequently, is the sole remaining means. Reasonable caution, also, is necessary with it. The main requisite of a good winder is that its arbor, together with shoulder, run truly round and have no shake. The shoulder must correspond exactly to the size of the spring core, around which the spring is to be wound, and all other parts being suitably proportioned, and due care is observed, there is no obstacle in the

way of locating the spring flat and firm upon the barrel bottom, without exposing it to injurious side flexion.—R. T., in *Allg. Journ. d. Uhrm.*

BUSINESS EVILS.

We are favored with an interesting letter from a firm of fancy goods dealers in Quebec, which deals very frankly with some of the evils that surround the business of an importer or wholesale dealer in Canada to-day. "You ask how we have found business," their letter runs: "Business has been fairly good with us; but credits are too long; the dating of goods ahead is an ulcer on the business system; clerks and travelling salesmen are paid too much in proportion to the profits which they secure, as a rule, to those who employ them. They think too much of themselves, do these salesmen, and they are the makers of most of our bad debts. Let us have some articles in your paper on these matters, especially on the evils of too long credit."

There is "much in little" here. The above plain statements will be corroborated by wholesale dealers generally. Business is being done at too great expense, for too little profit and at entirely too long terms. Periodically, a particular trade becomes aroused to the need of change in some of these respects, holds a meeting or comes to an agreement to shorten credit or to cease dating ahead. Not long ago, for example, the leather and findings houses in Montreal agreed to limit credit to four months. We trust they will stick to the agreement. But it requires some firmness for houses to remain true to a compact such as this, when their weaker competitors sit up at nights or stay in-doors on Sundays, scheming how they can evade the spirit of their agreement without breaking the letter of it.

This, however, may be said with all truth, for their encouragement: Sensible and solvent retailers in Canada (who are becoming year by year, we believe, more numerous) perceive the dangers of long credit and the advantage of short terms. Many of these will, in spite of temptations to the contrary, remain constant to houses which, buying goods well and selling them honestly, yet persist in short terms of credit. Both retail and wholesale dealers benefit by them; over-lapping of purchases is avoided; too heavy stocks are escaped; while the corrosion of interest and the heavy item of

depreciation in value of merchandize are reduced to a minimum. Importing houses which adhere to short credit and command the custom of good retailers, have the satisfaction of making fewer bad debts, even if their profits are less; and can outlive their most reckless competitors. The retail dealer, on his part, if he be content to stick to a house which does business on proper business principles, will soon realize that by adopting the policy of buying "little and often," and giving short notes or taking cash discount, he will live an easier and more prosperous business life than by overloading himself with the heavy lines of job lots which a "pushing young house" may get him to buy through extra time, renewals for half, "special discounts off list price," or the various inducements held out through facile travellers or more dignified but not less anxious principals.

Our importers, many of them, do not look far enough ahead. They are too apt, in aiming to secure a present advantage, to lose sight of the future effect of a policy of relaxing salutary rules. Forced sales mean, nine times in ten, difficult payments. A customer secured by a "cut," and retained by means of extra terms, is oftentimes a costly customer rather than a paying one. An evil of the times, and not a small one, is the tendency to give away the profits on merchandise in concessions of one kind and another to attract custom. No merchant, worthy of the name, will persist in selling goods without a profit. He wastes his time, his capital and his credit by so doing.—*Monetary Times.*

BUSINESS CHANGES FOR FEBRUARY

Angus McFee, jeweler, Belleville, Ont., damaged by fire. J. C. McKend, hardware Hamilton, Sheriff in possession. D. B. Ingalls, hardware and tin, Thamesville, stock advertised for sale by Trustee. Walton & Baird, hardware, Emerson, Man., offering to compromise. J. W. Fraser, jeweler, Milton, Ont., assigned. J. K. Masecar, hardware, Jarvis, Ont., assigned. Hobbs, Osborn & Hobbs, hardware, London, turned out owing to explosion. Mrs. C. W. Coupland, fancy goods, St. Marys, assigned. J. P. Callaway, jeweler, Emerson, Man., selling out. Louis Quick, hardware, Bowmanville, Ont., burned out.

BUSINESS NOTES.

THE Postmaster-General has stated in Parliament that the subject of reducing letter postage from three to two cents the single rate, as in the United States, is under the consideration of the Government.

SIMPSON, HALL, MILLER & CO.,

WALLINGFORD, CONN.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Artistic and Useful Hollow Ware,

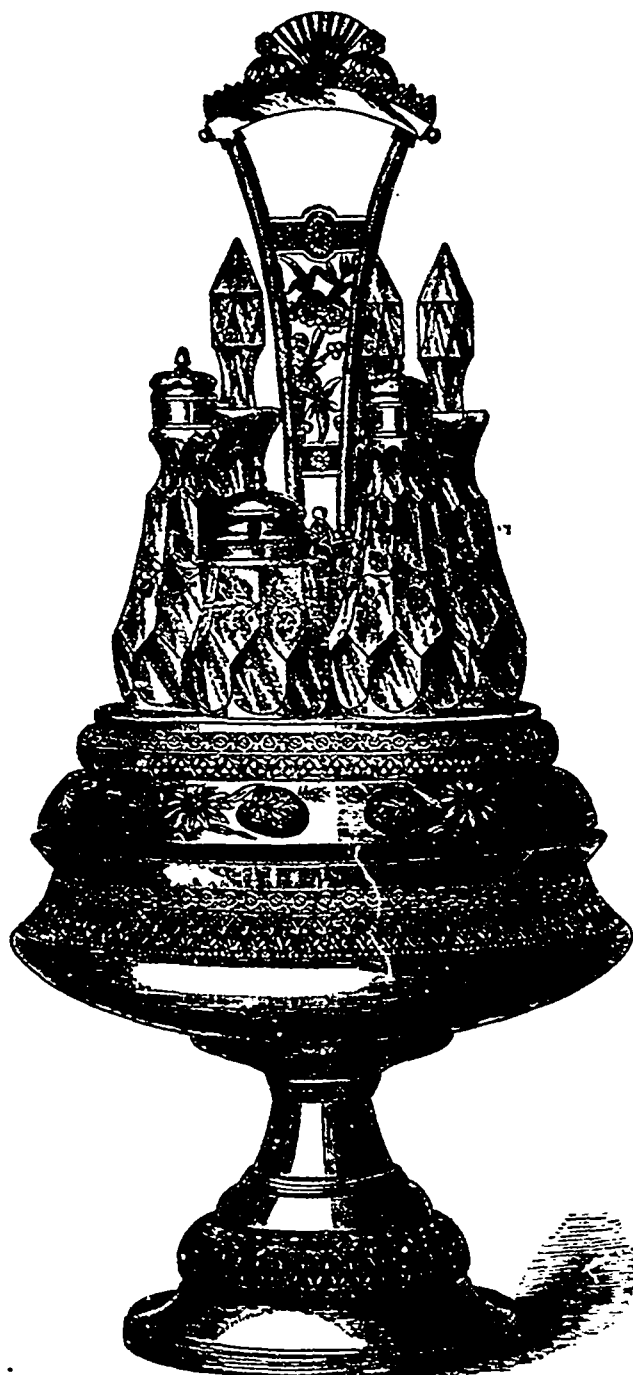
ELECTRO PLATED UPON FINE HARD WHITE METAL.

There is nothing in Designing, Ornamentation or Manufacturing which our artists and workmen cannot produce.

Our Facilities for Executing Fine Work are Unexcelled.

Our Assortment is Suitable for the Best Trade.

We carry a stock of Manufactured Goods sufficient to meet the demands of the largest trade.



Spoons, Forks, etc., plated upon the Finest Nickel Silver in

Extra, Double, Triple, and Sectional Plate.

Full lines of over

Forty Staple and Fancy Pieces

in each Pattern in Geneva, St. James, Countess, Windsor, Oval Thread, etc. Made under the supervision, and quality guaranteed and controlled by Wm. Rogers, formerly of Hartford and Meriden. (Wm. Rogers, Sr., died 1873.)

WM. ROGERS,
Wallingford, Conn.

No connection with any concern in Waterbury, Meriden or Hartford using name of Rogers in any form

FACTORIES; WALLINGFORD, CONN., U.S., AND MONTREAL, CANADA.

WALSH & LEFORT, of Montreal, jobbers in jewelry and fancy goods, have assigned. Their liabilities are moderate in amount, and are principally due in Paris, and to their bankers.

MR. D. FENWICK, watchmaker, for the past seven years an employee of Messrs. Fowler & Co., St. Catharines, Ont., opens out a watch-making and jewelry establishment at Niagara Falls, Ont., on 1st of this month.

MR. FRED CHINNECK, the well-known Jeweler, of Napanee, has recently enlarged and refitted his establishment, and can now boast of having one of the handsomest and best appointed shops east of Toronto. "THE TRADER" wishes him continued prosperity.

MESSRS. PARK & SMITH, Jewelers, of Wingham, have recently dissolved, J. R. Smith retiring. The business will in future be continued by Mr. H. Park, the practical partner of the late firm, under whose management we think it will not be allowed to deteriorate any. We wish him success.

THE ILLINOIS WATCH CO. are making great improvements in their line of watches, and promise very soon to be a formidable rival to their older competitors. Their movements are well finished and their time-keeping qualities have been such as to make them favourites wherever they have been tried.

By a sad accident, Mr. J. P. Beall, of the Montreal house of Beall, Ross & Co., met his death on Monday last. Jumping from a train in motion at Whitby, he rebounded from the snow-drift and was struck by a projection of the car, sustaining injuries to the spine from which he died in a few hours.

JOHN W. FRASER, Jeweler, of Milton, Ont., has made an assignment to David Watson Campbell, of the same town, for the benefit of his creditors, and is at the same time, we understand, trying to make a compromise. Fraser appears to have confessed judgment for a considerable amount to one of his principal creditors, which action, although it may give him the winning hand in the present deal, will permanently injure his credit. This is another illustration of the beauty of the present chaotic system of being without an Insolvent Act.

"THE TRADER" last week received a gilt edged invitation to attend the wedding of Mr. Moses Cochenhaler, Jeweler, of Montreal, to Miss Hattie Workman, of the same city. Stamps being scarce we were compelled to decline the invitation with thanks, but we sincerely wish Moses all the happiness incident to the occasion, just the same as if we had been able to put in an appearance.

A LUCKY ESCAPE.—Mr. E. Culverhouse's jewelry store was entered by burglars a few weeks ago. The safe door was blown out about two inches, not sufficiently, however, to allow the burglars to get any of the valuables out of the safe. We trust Mr. Culverhouse may always be as fortunate, for although the loss of a safe is bad enough, it is light compared to what would have happened had the burglars succeeded in getting it open.

THE Dominion revenue for January shows a falling off of about half a million dollars from that of the corresponding month last year.

The principal cause is the decrease in imports, and consequently in Customs receipts, which only amounted to \$1,235,000, as against \$1,611,000 in January, 1883. This is a good sign for the future, as the evil of over-importation is the principal cause of the present financial stringency.

WHAT'S IN A NAME.—J. D. Rutherford, jeweler, Colborne Ont., had a set of jewelry stolen from him worth \$38. It is said that a lady highly connected in the village, and a prominent member of the church, had been examining his stock, but suspicion did not attach to her. Others were suspected, but a chain of circumstantial evidence led to the certain conclusion that the lady in question was the guilty party. Mr. Rutherford refused to prosecute, preferring to believe it a case of kleptomania.

THE WALTHAM WATCH CO. have recently reduced the price of the watch movements of their manufacture, and the indications are that all the other companies will be compelled to follow suit in the near future. Of late years the watch manufacturers have been masters of the situation as the demand has been in excess of the supply. Now, however, that dull times have come on, the demand has decreased so much that the supply is now in excess of the requirements of the country. As we pointed out last summer in an editorial article, this trade like all others, obeying the laws of supply and demand, was bound to reduce as soon as dullness in trade set in. We do not look upon this reduction as any aid to business however, for as a rule the country is most prosperous when goods are high and people have plenty of money to pay for them.

THE KLEISER CASE AGAIN.—After passing through the devious ways of litigation from the Police Court to the Common Pleas division, the Kleiser-Matheson case was decided at Osgoode Hall last month. Matheson, it will be remembered, was a devotee at the shrine of Faro, and in an all night session he succeeded in getting ahead of his opponent, Mr. S. P. Kleiser, to the extent of \$87. When cited before P. M. Denison, Matheson was mulcted in the sum of £50 for gratifying his sporting proclivities. The conviction was based on a statute passed when George III. was king. Mr. Bigelow, the defendant's counsel, held that this relic of antique legislation was *ultra vires*. The Court held differently, and Col. Denison did not concur in Mr. Bigelow's opinion that the Police Magistrate had no jurisdiction. The case was appealed and the other day Chief Justice Wilson and Justice Galt delivered judgment. Their Lordships held that while the statute was perfectly valid, it provided that £50 penalty should be recovered by civil process. The Magistrate had therefore no jurisdiction in the case and it was accordingly quashed.

RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY.—William C. Fox, jeweler, King Street, Toronto, was arraigned at the Police Court on the 2nd Feb., on a charge of receiving stolen property. There were three informations against him, to all of which he pleaded not guilty, and elected to be tried summarily. The first charge entered into

was that of receiving a seal cape, the property of W. A. Foster, knowing it to have been stolen. Mr. Foster testified to the theft of the article from his premises on the 22nd of last December, and Detectives Newhall and Hodgins testified to recovering the property in the prisoner's house, No. 193½ Yonge St. The defence was that it was sent there by prisoner's mother, who keeps a second-hand store on York street, without his knowledge. Fox's brother was put into the witness box. He swore that he placed the article in his brother's premises. He did not tell him that he had done so. His mother had sent him. Witness knew that the fur had been stolen and so did his mother when she bought it. The Magistrate inflicted a light penalty, only committing the prisoner to jail for twenty days. In the other two charges the prisoner withdrew his pleas of not guilty and similar sentences were passed on him, the terms to run concurrently.

A DARING ATTEMPT AT BURGLARY IN TORONTO.—Full information of the attempted burglary of Kent Bros' jewelry establishment on Tuesday night, 31st January, discloses the fact that the attempted entrance was from the roof of the building. The thieves gained access to the roof by means of a ladder, taken from an adjoining yard, which they placed on the north side of the building. They first broke a pane of glass in the rear skylight over the upper show-room, but found their entrance barred by a stout grating which they could not displace. They then went forward to the ventilator over the front part of the building, and after inserting the jimmy which they had in their possession forced the iron rivets of the fastenings and opened the door. Here again they were foiled, for directly under the doorway and over the mouth of the ventilator are powerful iron bars, so secured as to defy their efforts. About this time they must have received some cause of alarm, as the state of the surroundings as seen in the morning gave evidence of a hurried departure. Leaving the door as they had forced it, they betook themselves to the rear of the roof and jumped from it to that of the adjoining building on the south side, from which they made their final descent. The ladder was found in the morning and returned to the owner. The building occupied by Kent Bros. is a new one, specially built for the purpose, and a more safely guarded establishment it would be difficult to imagine. The windows other than those facing Yonge street are all strongly barred with iron fastenings which are built in with the brickwork, and outside of this is an equally strong iron door.

WORKSHOP NOTES.

TO GRIND GLASS.—A fine mat surface on glass may be produced by grinding the surface on a wooden wheel with wet silver sand.

GOOD MUCILAGE.—A tenacious mucilage for labels, suitable for bottles or glass, may be prepared by soaking glue in strong vinegar, then heat to boiling and add flour. This is very adhesive, and will not decompose when kept in wide-mouthed bottles.

Highest Honors Awarded at the Toronto Exhibition, 1882.

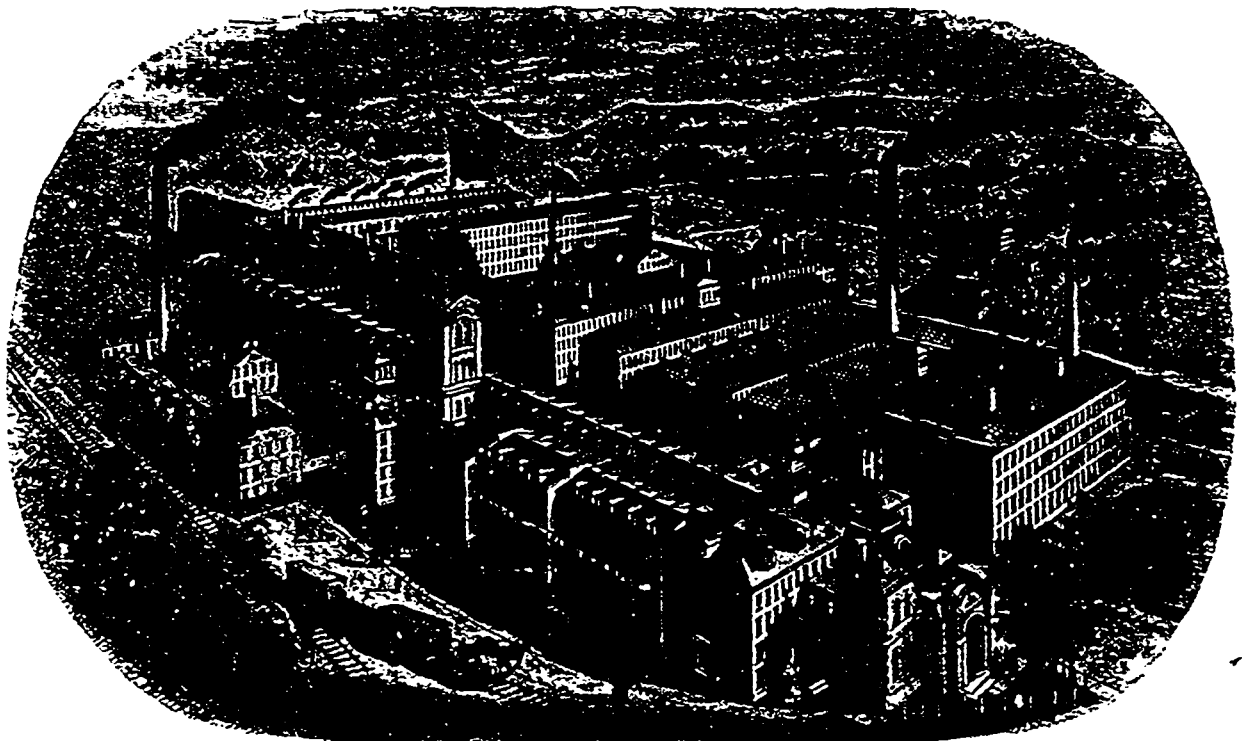
TWO SILVER MEDALS AND A GOLD MEDAL!



Meriden Britannia Co.



MANUFACTURERS OF STANDARD
ELECTRO, SILVER AND GOLD
PLATE.



WAREHOUSES: Chicago, Ill., San Francisco, Cal., London, Eng.

WAREHOUSES: Union Square, N. Y., Meriden, Con., Hamilton, Ont.

MANUFACTORIES: Meriden, Con., U.S. and Hamilton, Ont.



TRADE
OBSERVE
this Trade Mark is stamped on all Hollow
Ware of our manufacture.

TRADE
OBSERVE
1847, Rogers Bros., A I, this Trade Mark is stamped on all
OR Knives, Forks, Spoons and
1847, Rogers Bros., XII other flat ware of our manu-
MARK facture.

The A I Goods are Standard Heavy Plate, and XII signifies that in addition the articles have an extra quantity of Silver on all the parts most exposed to wear.

The Meriden Britannia Company have been awarded the highest premiums wherever exhibited, from the WORLD'S FAIR, 1863, to the PRESENT TIME, and the high reputation of our Goods throughout the world has induced other makers to imitate our Trade Marks and name as well as our designs, and as many of our patrons have, through a similarity of names, purchased inferior goods under the impression that they were our manufacture, we are compelled to ask especial attention to our Trade Marks.

THE FACT THAT OUR NAME AND TRADE MARKS ARE BEING SO CLOSELY IMITATED SHOULD BE A SUFFICIENT GUARANTEE TO THE PUBLIC THAT OUR WARES ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

WE RE-PLATE OLD WORK AND MAKE IT EQUAL TO NEW.

CAUSE OF RUST.—The rusting of bright steel goods is due to the precipitation of moisture from the air. It may be obviated by keeping the air surrounding the goods dry. A saucer of powdered quicklime placed in an ordinary show case will usually suffice to prevent rusting of cutlery on exhibition therein.

ARTIFICIAL CORALS.—An admirably executed artificial coral has lately made its appearance in market, which cannot be distinguished from the genuine article, except when testing it with a file; they are made in Vienna and Paris, by mixing phosphate of alumina and phosphate of copper, and exposing the mixture to hydraulic pressure.

TO NICKELIZE IRON.—100 grams hyposulphate of nickel and ammonia and 50 g. sal ammoniac are dissolved in 4 quarts boiling water, and the bright iron pieces are boiled from one-quarter to one half hour in it. The evaporating water is to be replaced, and if the articles are not yet sufficiently coated, the process is to be repeated.

RED STAIN FOR IVORY.—Dip the article first in the tin mordant used in dyeing, and then plunge into a hot decoction of Brazil wood—half a pound for a gallon of water—or cochineal, or steep in good carmine ink until sufficiently stained. For scarlet, use lac dye instead of the foregoing. Horn and bone may be treated in the same manner.

VARNISH FOR VIOLINS.—The famous Italian violin-makers used, it is said, the following sort of varnish on their instruments Rectified alcohol, half a gallon; six ounces of gum sandarac, three ounces of gum mastic, and half a pint of turpentine varnish. The above ingredients are put into a tin can by the stove and frequently shaken until the whole is well dissolved. It is finally strained and kept for use. If upon application it is seen to be too thick, thin with an addition of more turpentine varnish.

THE name of apthbite, or unalterable, is given to a valuable alloy made at Marseilles, and which closely resembles gold in color and appearance. Its production is accomplished by placing in a crucible copper as pure as possible, platinum, tungstic acid in certain proportions, and when the metals are completely melted they are stirred and granulated by running them into water containing 500 grains of slacked lime and the same of carbonate of potash for every cubic metre of water. This mixture, dissolved in water, renders the alloy still purer. The granulated metal is collected, dried, remelted, and a definite proportion of fine gold added. For jewellery the material is almost unsurpassed.

OTHER NOTES.

DURING the six months in which the battle of Tel-el-Kebir was fought the receipts of the telegraph company which forwarded press dispatches to London was \$290,000 more than in the half-year that followed. This fact is cited as an illustration of the extraordinary development of newspaper enterprise.

ONE of the three little machines which make most of the tiny screws used in American watches a man could carry under his arm without much difficulty. A wire fed through a tube into the

machine is carried forward by revolving teeth. As it appears a knife cuts away the surplus metal to make the stem for the thread, just as the chisel operates at the lathe of the wood-turner. As this is finished a small tube in which the thread is formed advances and clasps the stem, forms the thread at lightning speed and falls back. As this is done two knives cut that portion of the wire off, and the completed screw falls down. The wire again advances, and the process is repeated. The marvel of the machine is best grasped when the size of the screw formed is understood. The largest are an eighth of an inch in length, and it would require 200 of them to weigh an ounce. The thread on the stem is so small that it is scarcely discernible to the naked eye.

PUT IT ALONGSIDE THE THERMOMETER.—Brick Pomeroy, the well known newspaper publisher, was troubled in his town with a business man named Jones, who would not advertise in his newspaper but patronized every Cheap John advertising scheme which was started. His card was in fine gold letters in the hotel register, and he had a space in the theatre programme and very laudatory descriptions of himself and his business in the various book advertising schemes which were issued in the town, and yet he did not seem to draw trade. Then the "thermometer in the post-office" man came along and roped in Jones for a large amount. One day Jones received a consignment of goods of extra value, which he knew would sell like hot cakes if he could only let the public know about them; so he made up his mind to beat a local notice out of Brick Pomeroy. Accordingly he called at the newspaper office and told Brick what a fine lot of goods he had and how cheap they were, saying, "The people ought to know about this, and you will be doing them a kindness by writing up a strong local on the subject." Brick said, "Certainly," and taking up his pen, dashed off a magnificent notice which quite tickled Mr. Jones. "Yes, yes, that's just it; that will fetch them; I will never forget your kindness." Then Brick Pomeroy, handing him the notice, said, "Yes, I think that's pretty good. Now go and stick it up alongside the thermometer in the post-office where you advertise."

JEWELRY STOCK FOR SALE.

Tenders will be received until noon on the 1st day of April at so much on the dollar of the invoice value for the stock in trade and fixtures of the late Robert Shaw, of Clifford, Ont.

The Stock List and Goods may be seen at the warehouse of McNaught & Lowe, 16 Wellington Street East, Toronto.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

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Canadian & Foreign Stones Polished and Mounted

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These Celebrated Cases have lately been reduced in price, and are now the Cheapest as well as the Best case made. Send for Price List to

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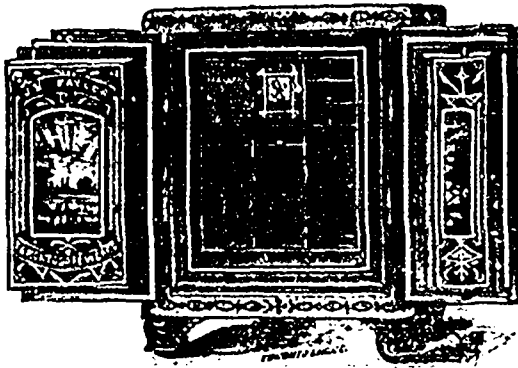
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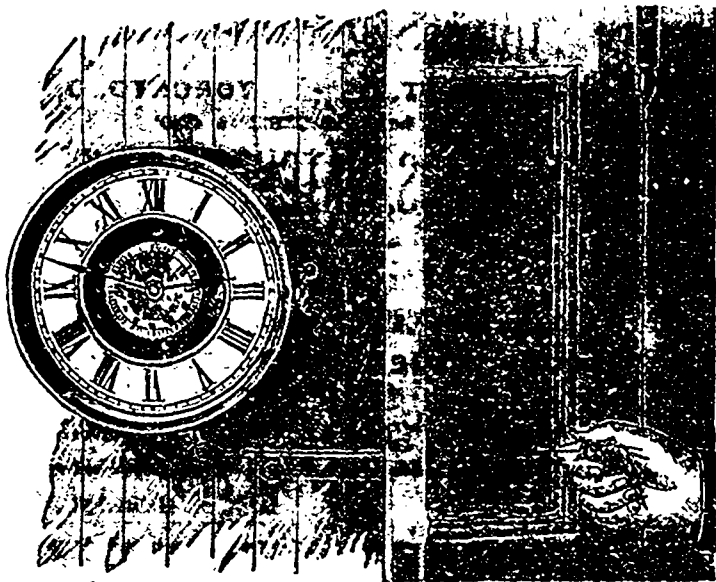


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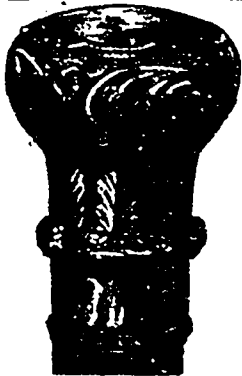
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We have just received direct from the French Manufacturers, a large assortment of BLACK MARBLE CLOCKS, which we are prepared to offer to the trade at very low prices. For presentations or regular stock, our assortment will be found equal to anything in Canada. Call and see them.

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