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## THE TRADER.

TORONTO, ONT., JULY, 1885.

The recognized organ of the Jewellery and kindred Industrial Trades of Canada.  
Published on the first of every month, and sent free to every Jeweller and Hardware Merchant in the Dominion of Canada.

Our rates for advertising will be found very low, and will be made known upon application.  
We should be glad to receive correspondence from all parts, and will publish such letters as will be of interest to the Trade. The name and address must invariably accompany the communication, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee.  
All business and other communications should be addressed to

THE TRADER PUBLISHING CO..

57 ADELAIDE STREET WEST,

Toronto, Ont

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

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

## Editorial.

## THE OUTLOOK.

The speech of the premier of England at the annual banquet of the Lord Mayor of London, has become such an established institution that it is now looked forward to as a pretty accurate gauge of the Government's policy, and the relation of the empire towards other countries. In a somewhat similar manner, since Mr. Smithers became President of the Bank of Montreal, his annual review of the general business of the country and his estimate of the prospects for its future, have come to be looked forward to with much interest by merchants and financial men generally in all parts of the Dominion. This is no mean compliment to Mr. Smithers and the great monetary institution of which he is the head, and it has so far been thoroughly deserved. Mr. Smithers' reading of "the signs of the times", and his commercial forecasts have so far been fulfilled in a very remarkable manner and will cause his utterances at the Annual Meeting of the Bank of Montreal recently held to receive more than ordinary attention.

Of the year just passed Mr. Smithers said:—

"Many of you are business men, and I think there are but few among you that would not be prepared to endorse the statement I now make, that it has been a year of unusual difficulty in all commercial affairs, and that there has been, unquestionably, a general depression in business. Business has not only been

greatly restricted, but to a large extent unremunerative."

Of the future he said:—

"Nothing would please me more than to give you a *couleur de rose* view of things—nothing would be easier or pleasanter than to tell you that everything is beautiful, and there is nothing to do but to put on steam and go ahead; but that is a responsibility I am not prepared to take."

There has been improvement, he says, in some branches of business, and he names the lumber trade as one in which the position and prospects are on the whole favorable.

But dealing with business as a whole, he asks:—

"Are the country merchants buying goods? Are they paying for them? Do they hold large or light stocks? What is the record of failures, etc., etc.? These are the burning questions and they are not difficult to answer. There is a general concurrence of opinion that the imports, especially of dry goods, will be light, and the distribution of goods does not, I fear, come up to the expectations of importers, and there is too much reason to fear that excessive competition, and the absence of profit, is the great feature of the times. As far as I can gather, the stocks held by both wholesale and retail merchants are less than at the same time last year, and though payments have been poor, there are some signs of improvement. The record of failures both in the United States and Canada was alarmingly large during 1884, both in number and amount, though I learn from the best authority that there has been some improvement in this respect since the opening of 1885."

"If I cannot foresee any more than the rest of you what is before, I can at least advise you so to manage your business as to be prepared for whatever comes, and if I am to sound the tocsin to-day the keynote must be 'Caution'—no other word would suit the occasion. We have passed through troublous times, and I hope the worst is over, and that we are down to hard pan, but I would not take down the danger signal. My advice to every one to day is to go slowly—do not expect any great and general revival of business—if it comes, so much the better—you will be in a position to take advantage of it, but I am bound to say that at present I can see no great indications of it. There are many thoughtful men who think that this year will be no better than the last, and it is a safe view to take. You cannot go wrong if you hope for the best, but prepare for the worst."

"And now, in conclusion, putting everything together, I think I speak the views of my colleagues as well as myself, when I say there is nothing specially encouraging in the outlook."

From these short extracts of Mr. Smithers long and very valuable report,

it will be seen that that gentleman although advising caution, regards the outlook as fairly good, and promising enough to warrant our business men in going ahead with energy tempered by prudence. To us it seems that the prosperity of Canada depends mainly upon the result of the coming harvest; if there is a bountiful one, as appearances at present indicate, the trade prospects will be brighter than they have been for several years. If it is a failure our merchants will have to take in sail and get their business into as compact a shape as possible. As far as the jewelry trade is concerned it has certainly been unusually dull for the past six months, but there are not wanting signs for a decided revival in the near future.

The formation of the Canadian Jobbers' Association in American Watches and the confidence it has inspired amongst the retail trade, is a good augury of an improved condition of things as far as the jewelry business is concerned, and it only requires a careful adherence to the ordinary principles of business to make this branch of trade more prosperous than it has been for years past.

## AMERICAN v. SWISS WATCHES.

The competition between American and Swiss Watches in this country is one of extreme interest to every Jeweller, and reminds us very much of the battle that has been going on for years in Europe between Artillery and Armour Plate. Just as soon as the plate makers got an armour plate thick enough to resist any known projectile, their opponents put their wits to work and make a gun heavy enough to pierce it; and so the battle goes on, each side being victorious in its turn.

A good deal similar is the battle between the Swiss and American Watch Manufacturers. For years the American Market was supplied wholly with watches of English and Swiss manufacture, and in those days no person ever seriously dreamed that an industry could be fostered at home which would revolutionize the entire watch trade of the world. When the American watch industry was first started it was looked upon as a utopian idea, and its promoters little short of lunatics. The idea that raw uncultivated America could ever compete with cultivated Switzerland, a nation of born watchmakers, was deemed too ab-

surd even for discussion. However, the promoters of the new industry persevered, and finally, after much misfortune and discouragement, the American watch industry became an established fact. It soon became apparent that American watches had come to stay, and that they were going to be formidable competitors. Accordingly the cry was raised by interested parties that the material of which they were constructed was poor, and they would not last like watches of European manufacture. In spite of all this opposition, however, they continued by sheer force of merit to become more popular, and after first displacing the English watch entirely from the home market they began to reduce the lead of the Swiss Watch, then to compete with it on even terms, and finally to practically drive it out of the market. At the present time in the United States, as in Canada, the demand for Swiss Watches is limited to two qualities: the very cheap or the very dear; the intermediate goods used being almost exclusively of American manufacture.

It seems to us that the only thing that now stands in the way of the American Watch having complete possession of the markets of this continent is the fact that they have not hitherto supplied the trade with the quantity of low-priced movements demanded by it. The American Watch is the popular Watch, and it is as a rule only because the dealers cannot get them cheap enough that they buy Swiss goods to take their place. If American Watch manufacturers could or would supply all the cheap movements that the trade demands, we would find a very heavy falling off in the import of Swiss goods. As is the rule in everything else, the price of American Watches depends on the supply and demand. When trade is booming and they can sell more than they can make, the prices go up and they do not care about selling low-priced goods when they can easily dispose of all the better class Watches they can turn out. These are the times when the Swiss Watch again gets a foothold, and when their cheaper goods get a chance to take the place of their American competitors, whose prices have been advanced. Below we give a table showing the imports of Swiss Watches into the United States from the year 1864 until 1882, by which it will be seen that the increase or decrease of these goods have followed the fluctuations of their American competitors

as closely and surely as the ebb and flow of the ocean tide. When American Watches are high, Swiss goods sell readily and the importation is increased. When American Watches are plentiful and low in price Swiss goods become a drug in the market and the importation falls off.

The following table shows the value of Watches imported into the United States from 1864 up to and including 1882. The smallest amounts were in those years in which it was supposed that the Americans had ruined the Swiss manufacture of Watches:

1864	\$1,695,438
1865	2,230,390
1866	2,618,681
1867	2,072,483
1868	2,093,946
1869	2,664,616
1870	3,302,434
1871	3,421,150
1872	3,662,602
1873	2,610,826
1874	2,426,988
1875	1,699,960
1876	961,964
1877	713,989
1878	799,143
1879	1,058,419
1880	2,028,762
1881	2,361,824
1882	2,647,697

Of course the views above are our own, and being situated in a neutral country, as Canada undoubtedly is, we think we are in a position pretty accurately to gauge the comparative merits of these rival goods. It is but natural that the rivals themselves should look at it with different eyes, and it is, therefore, with interest that we read the views of M. Claude Saunier in an address to the Watchmakers of France on this very subject. He said, "The Watchmakers of Switzerland have succeeded in retrieving the losses in their trade with the United States. This they have accomplished by mutually upholding and helping each other, by disseminating professional instruction throughout the country by special technical publications, by uniting into 'collectivities' at home and abroad, by establishing societies in the interests of manufactures, trade and science, and by discriminating with rare intelligence between what is best made by hand and what is best made by machinery. Their success in recovering lost ground shows what a tenacious, intelligent and patriotic will can accomplish in nations as well as in individuals." Mr. Saunier continues "The efforts of the Swiss manufacturers which have been so justly crowned by success lead us to enquire what the Americans are doing in the

watchmaking line. The reply to this question would be too long for our present space, so we will only mention a few items here and take up the subject again in a forthcoming number. It is a fact that their capability of production is constantly increasing and might even close all the foreign markets to foreign goods in this line. The principal establishments manufacturing watches in America are the "Waltham" and "Elgin," the former with 2,500 workmen producing 1,000 complete pieces a day, and the latter turning out 850 pieces a day. The total annual production is 'thus in the neighborhood of eight hundred thousand watches. Several factories are preparing to supply the market with what they call a metal stem-winder, anchor escapement, for the price of \$2 or \$3, with the end in view of driving out foreign competition entirely. A Swiss paper commenting upon this fact remarks: 'We have called the attention of our readers to this fact so that they might be warned against an excessive production of that class of goods which is in direct competition with American watches, which may at any time take the place of our exportations of similar grades if the present somewhat moderate production should assume much larger proportions.'"

#### PRACTICAL REPUDIATION.

Canada has hitherto prided herself upon being not only able but willing to pay her debts that she may have incurred, but in the bill recently passed by the Manitoba Legislature is to become the law of that Province, then our people may cease to boast of their honesty. This bill proposes to exempt from seizure under execution for debt, the land, buildings, implements, horses, cattle, furniture &c. &c. of farmers, and the dwellings and furniture of those residing in towns and villages to the extent of \$3,000, and should properly be called "An Act to cheat the Creditors of Manitoba". The most serious thing about this act, is the uncommon provision therein contained which makes it retroactive as well as prospective. Were this not simply a prospective one that would apply only to debts incurred after it became law, it would be bad enough in all conscience, because it would entirely ruin the credit of the inhabitants of the prairie province. The evil they seek to lay upon other people would fall upon themselves.

# THE ACME SILVER CO'Y,

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

FINEST QUALITY OF

- **Electro-Plated Ware.** -

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FACTORY & SALESROOM:

NOS. 9 and 11 CHURCH STREET, TORONTO, ONT.

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We are now manufacturing a line of Goods that are entirely new to the CANADIAN TRADE.

Our Designs, Finish and Quality are already acknowledged by Connoisseurs to be superior to anything ever before produced in Canada.

We carry a complete Stock (in large variety) of Dinner and Breakfast Castors, Cake Baskets, Fruit and Berry Dishes, Tea Sets, Pickle Casters, Cups, Goblets, Butter Dishes, Card Receivers, Communion Ware, Waiters, Pitchers, Tilters, Pitcher and Card Plates, Bake Dishes, Vases, Toilet Sets, Jewel Cases, Hotel Ware, &c., &c. Also Knives, Forks and Spoons, Pearl and Nickel Goods, &c. &c.

We do Repairing and Re-plating, making old Goods equal to new.

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N.B.--We do our business upon the merits of our Goods entirely. We have no assumed name or reputation (earned years ago), to enable us to place inferior Goods upon the Market.

for surely no sane person would allow another to get into his debt who could pay or not just as he chose. This we say would be bad enough, but it would affect the people who passed the law more injuriously than it would outsiders, because they would be compelled on account of the want of credit to pay cash for everything they bought.

In the retroactive clause of this bill however is the chief menace to the rights of outsiders, and it is against this part of it that the kick will chiefly be directed. At the present time there are millions of dollars of outstanding accounts due all over Manitoba, which if this Act becomes law will be practically worthless. The petition of the Ontario Association of Agricultural Implement Manufacturers alone shows that the farmers of Manitoba owe for reapers, mowers and such like machinery the enormous sum of one million dollars, a very large percentage of which may as well be at once written off as worthless if this retroactive clause is allowed to go into force. The Manitoba merchants themselves are just in about as bad a fix as outsiders, and like the proposed law just about as much as the others do. Meetings have already been held by the Winnipeg, Montreal and Toronto Boards of Trade and they have all unanimously passed resolutions strongly condemning the Act. The prevailing opinion amongst business men is that it is simply an Act to confiscate other peoples' money and to make a bid for emigrants. That such a state of affairs can be any benefit to the emigrants we very much doubt, and we are strongly of the opinion that most of those who come from Britain to settle in that Province would very much prefer to pay any debts they may incur instead of being forced to be honest because they can get no one to trust them. We think if the legislature of Manitoba refuse to withdraw this obnoxious and unjust measure that this is a case where the Federal Government may with a great deal of acceptance to the people at large exercise their veto power and kill the bill by disallowance they ever did.

If they do not interfere however, and the legislature of Manitoba have not common sense enough of themselves to amend it, we predict a very "cold" time for the prairie province as long as such an iniquitous measure remains upon their Statute Books.

## Correspondence.

Editor Trader :

DEAR SIR,—In the article on "The First Locomotives," in THE TRADER for June there is an error in that it speaks of Robt. whereas it should be George Stephenson. If I have read Smiles aright the article in question should read George and not Robert Stephenson. Robert was George's 'a and inherited very largely his father's inventive genius.

Yours respectfully,

THOS. EVANS.

Alliston, June 3, 1885

[Right you are, friend Evans.—ED. TRADER.]

## Selected Matter.

### STORIES OF FINGER RINGS.

A story is told of the ring in connection with the great Magna Charta, or rather with the king and one of the twenty-four barons selected to enforce the provisions of that great foundation stone of English liberty. Eustace de Vesce had a very beautiful wife, and king John, as immoral as he was treacherous and cruel, coveted her possession. The lady, however, lived some distance from the court, and in order to accomplish his designs the king had recourse to stratagem. Observing one day while at table that the baron had a ring upon his finger, he laid hold upon it, and remarking that he had a like stone which he wished set in the same style, kept the article as a copy. Having thus secured this token he immediately sent it to the lady in her husband's name, with a message that if she wished to see him alive she should come at once. Fortunately, de Vesce happened to be out riding when she came, and met her on the road, when explanations followed, and the intentions of the king were disclosed. In order, therefore, to punish John, as well as secure the safety of his wife, the baron found a common wanton, and clothing her in the garments of the lady, compelled her to assume the character and meet the king. The story pleasantly concludes with an account of the monarch's chagrin when, after brutally taunting the husband regarding the exploit, he learned that the supposed lady was nothing but a common strumpet.

But perhaps the most conspicuous example of the ring in English history was

queen Elizabeth, and though the story is strongly romantic in its nature, it is also tinged with tragedy and pathos. The records clearly inform us that Elizabeth had many male favorites during her long reign, upon whom she bestowed as much affection as might be given by a queen to her subject, and equally as a chaste maiden to her lover. Among them all, Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, appears to have gained most completely the heart of the queen. Upon him she showered privileges and perquisites with an unsparing hand, bestowing upon him all the interest and wealth of affection which the promptings of her love for him could suggest, and among other tangible evidences she gave him a ring as a pledge, intimating "that if ever he forfeited her favor, if he sent it back to her, the sight of it would insure her forgiveness." Subsequently Essex was arrested for treason, and not without cause. During the trial, and before the execution, the queen waited anxiously for the token which never came, and though the whole world doubted that she would allow Essex to be brought to the scaffold, such was her anger and chagrin at his obstinacy that she refrained from interference, and the head of her last and best loved favorite fell beneath the axe. But the pride of the earl was not as stubborn as the queen imagined, as appears from the narrative of a descendant of that house, lady Elizabeth Spelman, for she stated that "when Essex lay under sentence of death he determined to try the virtue of the ring by sending it to the queen and claiming the benefit of her promise, but knowing he was surrounded by the creatures of those who were bent on taking his life, he was fearful of trusting it to any of his attendants. At length, looking out of his window, he saw, early one morning, a boy whose countenance pleased him, and him he induced by a bribe to carry the ring which he threw down to him from above, to the lady Scrope, his cousin, who had taken a friendly interest in his fate. The boy, by mistake, carried it to the Countess of Nottingham, the cruel sister of the fair and gentle Scrope, and as both these ladies were of the royal bedchamber, the mistake might easily occur. The Countess carried the ring to her husband, the lord admiral who was the deadly foe of Essex, and told him the message, but he bade her suppress both." It is a sardonyx, and said to be the identical ring given by the queen to Essex. It has descended from



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56/



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759



1111



1601



21/27



517



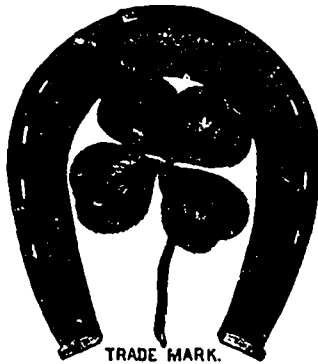
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57



BUTTON OPEN



TRADE MARK.



BUTTON CLOSED.



94 23



1602



552



81



603



773



1606



721



1426



1509



1427



728

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## THE FAULTLESS Cuff and Collar Button.

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Simply Perfect!

WE BEG to present herewith to the notice of Canadian Trade, Cuts of a few of our most popular styles of Sleeve Buttons.

All goods of our make bear on their post the imprint of our famous Trade Mark, the HORSE SHOE AND CLOVER, and no others are genuine American Levers.

For sale by all leading Jobbers throughout Canada.

### HOWARD & SON, MAKERS,

102 Orange Street, PROVIDENCE, R.I.

Salesroom, 176 Broadway, New York.

WE SELL TO JOBBERS ONLY.

Lady Francis Devoreux, Essex's daughter, in unbroken succession from mother and daughter to its present possessor. The ring is gold, the sides engraved and the inside of blue enamel. The execution of the head of Elizabeth is said to be of a high order as a work of art.

After the death of Essex, the queen, shielded by her imperious pride, appeared utterly indifferent to either his memory or his fate, but in the solitude of her own apartments she often gave way to passionate tears at his untimely end. Not long after, however, the Countess of Nottingham, lying upon her death bed, could not die without first revealing the truth about the ring and craving the pardon of Elizabeth. Her majesty, therefore, visited the couch of her dying kinswoman, and there learned for the first time that the ring had been sent but foully intercepted. The revelation aroused within her a terrible burst of passion and despair. The expiring penitent was beyond the reach of her vengeance, but as she left the room she vehemently exclaimed, "God may forgive you but I never can." The health of the queen had been failing previous to this interview, and the confession of the Countess proved a death blow. Thereafter the great Elizabeth kept her apartments, sometimes assuming the regal tones and pose of majesty, sometimes giving way to the most violent grief, and sometimes crouched upon the floor amid her blankets like a baffled tigress. The indomitable spirit of the queen fought desperately with the natural anguish of the woman, but the end was nigh, and even at the end a ring plays its part in death as it had in life. The interests of James VI. of Scotland who was heir to the throne, required that he should be early informed of the demise of the queen. For this reason he had confided to lady Scrope a sapphire ring, as a signal that upon its receipt he might know the mighty Elizabeth was no more. Exhausted by her devotions, the queen slept, and sleeping, died; nor was her death known until the lady Scrope silently dropped the ring to her brother who was lurking beneath the death chamber at Richmond palace. He caught the token and departed at fiery speed for Scotland. This last object is known in English history as the blue ring, and the stone is now in the possession of the Countess of Cork.

Queen Elizabeth was extremely fond of display, nor did she hesitate to receive jewelry, and even went so far as to sug-

gest on every special occasion that such gifts would be acceptable. Many of her drosses, of which there were an immense number fairly blazed with gems of great beauty. Paul Hentzner relates that a Bohemian baron presented his letters to her at the palace of Greenwich, when as a mark of special favor the queen drew off her glove and "gave him her right hand to kiss, sparkling with rings and jewels."

The ring of Shakespeare, or a ring supposed to have been his, has been found. It is a gold signet, and bears the initials W. S. entwined in a true lover's knot. The finder, a laborer's wife, had it immersed in aquafortis to prove the metal, thus destroying the *arrigo*; but the style is said to be of the age of Elizabeth, and though no evidence exists of the use of a seal by Shakespeare, still the place where it was found (Stratford-on-Avon) and other reasons would seem to prove its authenticity.

Among the gems the diamond appears to have been the most popular at this period owing to its ability to write upon glass, and writings thus executed are still extant. The famous Raleigh wrote upon a window pane with his ring, "Fain would I rise, but that I fear to fall," and Elizabeth added, "If thy heart fail thee, do not rise at all," a reply that coming from the queen was a sufficient encouragement.—*Jewelers' Journal*.

#### HOW ANTIQUARIANS DECIPHER ILLEGIBLE WRITINGS AND FIX DATES.

The *Kunst und Geerbe* reports a very interesting find, made a few years ago, in a stone quarry near the village Wittislingen, which lies close to an old Roman highway leading to a crossing of the River Danube. The treasure was found in a deep rock sepulchre, and was purchased by the National Museum at Munich. The *Ally. Zeitung*, which first reported the find, said that it is not alone the precious substance from which these pieces are manufactured, but also their ornamentation and inscription, together with the manner of interment of their possessors—their skeletons were found in the graves—that throw a highly interesting light on the state of the old German culture. The grave contained ornamental plates, rings, capsulas, large head of hair-pin, and ornamental pieces for books; girdle, drosses, and straps, all composed of fine gold and silver, and partly set

with a scroll work of Zirconite (or hyacinth), together with a bronze vessel with handle, a shell, and many broken pieces of trinkets, household utensils, bronze and iron weapons, which have decayed with the lapse of years; besides this, was also found a fibula, or dress buckle, which, on account of its size and ornamentations, is perhaps the sole of its kind, and by its inscription solves a very interesting problem. It is perhaps the most interesting piece of personal trinkets that ever was unearthed from a grave of the ancient Germans. The main body is of silver, and upon its right side profusely adorned with gold, gold-plated scroll work and red jewels, upon its underside it bears the inscription, which is filled out with black enamel. How can the writing be interpreted, and what is the epoch of the fibula? These questions have excited the philologists at Munich, and it might be answered as follows: "Uffila vivat in Domino filix innocens funero capta quia viro dum potui fui fui fidelissima tua in Deo pio." Below it stands upon one side, "via fati," and upon the other "Digerig fet" (fecit). The engraver of this name added the undeciphered letters, "s.....o.....m.....a (or d.....t (or f).....o.....," and filled the other empty spaces at random with a few signs similar to letters, as was frequently done at that time. Now, the word "fidelis" upon ancient Christian tombstones signifies the faith and piety in belief; "innocens," which occurs as frequently, and which is sometimes corrupted into "inox," a sinless life; "felix" corresponds to our blessed in the Lord; "funero raptus" or "captus" means "suddenly snatched away by death." Wherefore, the inscription upon the fibula, or dress-pin, in which the "viro" is palpably only a barbarian corruption of "vivere," can be interpreted as follows: "Uffila live blessed in the Lord! Sinless have I been snatched away by death; as long as I could live I was the most faithful, thy Tias, in the Lord." The fibula was undoubtedly the costliest treasure of her house, and the widow, foreseeing her rapid death and reunion with her husband in the grave, ordered that her dearest treasure be inscribed accordingly, afterward to accompany her into the common grave. The engraver, Digerig, added his name and the superfluous admonition "the way of fate," together with the other letters. Perhaps he even formed a Græco-Latin word, "somete," in order

In compliance with an increasing demand, we have placed on the market a

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### SCREW BEZEL

# Silver Open Face Stem Winding Case

embodying many of the excellent qualities of our original Patent Dust Proof Case, though offered at a lower figure.

The back and center of the new case are made of one continuous piece of solid silver, into which an Albata Cup is screwed identical in shape with the back, thus greatly strengthening it and efficiently protecting the Movement against dust.

THE NEW CASE WILL BE CALLED

## **ALBATA CUP SCREW BEZEL**

We shall continue the manufacture of our popular Patent Dust-Proof Case with Screw Crown and Screw Bezel in all the styles as heretofore, plain and inlaid, with Lever and Pendant Setting.

FOR SALE BY ALL JOBBERS.

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LONDON,

SYDNEY.



to say, " Thus it goes in this life." The date of origin of this trinket, however, is first of all proved by the place of burial; this was a lonely grave, out deep into the rock. If the neighborhood had been entirely Christian at that time, then the common churchyard would most assuredly have been used as a place of burial. For this reason, the eighth or ninth century is decidedly too late. The style of ornamentation, as well as the fibula itself as of the other pieces, clearly pertains to the old Germanic time. In common with these, we find ox-head, projections and scroll work, with serpents heads on the oldest utensils of this kind of Germanic times, specimens of which have been dug from the graves of the Visigothic King Theodoric, who fell in the great battle of the Huns, in the year 451, and of the Frankish King Chilperich, who was buried in 481 at Doornik (Tournay), and are given in Peigne de la Court's work on the place of the Attila battle. The ring with the head is similar to that of Chilperich; the ornamentation of the plate and capsula resemble Etruscan and Græco-Roman types. Most decisive of all for fixing the time is the lettering. This is entirely the same as has been found upon many Christian tombstones bearing Germanic masculine and feminine names. Their erection is generally placed into the time of the Merovingians. But when we compare the style of writing, as found in old documents of this age, the difference becomes visible at once. While the Merovingian round hand is ugly and interlaced, and the book writing rounds into "italics," the writing upon those tombstones retains the full vigor of the Roman squares, and the difference is still more pronounced in the vowels. Wherefore the tombstones, the writing upon this fibula and its manufacture undoubtedly pertain to the third or fourth century.

#### COLORING AND POLISHING BRASS ARTICLES.

In order to prevent the constant oxidizing of brass articles, agents have for a long time been experimented with to protect the surface of these articles against the influence of the atmosphere, and the following method has been proposed as the most suitable and practicable one

If brass is left for some time in moist sand it assumes a very handsome brown

color, which, if polished with a dry brush, remains constant, and requires no cleaning or polishing. A darker or lighter green color may also be imparted if a thin layer of verdigris is created upon the surface by means of dilute acids, which are to be left on until dry. The antique appearance imparted to the brass in this manner is very handsome, and more or less durable. But it is not always possible, for want of time, to do this with each article, and a more rapid method for effecting the ends is therefore necessary, and the simplest way to do it is to cover the brass with a coating of varnish.

All the necessary work is to be done before the bronzing, and the brass annealed, dipped in old or dilute nitric acid until the scales can be loosened from the surface, which is then treated with sand and water and dried. The next step is to produce the desired bronze. Although this word actually signifies a brown color, being derived from the Italian word "bronzine," or, in English, "burned brown," it is rather loosely applied in the trades at present, and applied to all colors.

*Brown*, of all shades, is produced by immersion in a solution of nitrate or chloride of iron, whereby the strength of the bath determines the depth of the color.

*Violet* shades are obtained by immersing in a solution of chloride of antimony.

*Olive green*, if the surface is blackened by means of a solution of iron and arsenic in muriatic acid; it is then polished with a plumbago brush, and, when warm, coated with a lacquer composed of 1 part varnish lacquer, 4 parts turmeric, and 1 part gamboge.

A *steel grey* color is precipitated upon brass by means of a weak boiling solution of arsenic chloride. And a

*Blue* by an attentive treatment with a strong sulphide of soda.

*Black* is much used for optical instruments, and is produced by painting with a platinum solution or with chloride of gold mixed with nitrate of tin. The Japanese bronze their brass by boiling it in a solution of sulphate of copper, alum and verdigris.

The success in the art of bronzing chiefly depends upon circumstances, for instance, the temperature of the alloy or solution, the proportions and qualities of the material used for alloying, the proper moment at which the article is to be

withdrawn, its drying and a hundred other minutiae of attention and manipulation require a skill only taught by experience.

If the brass is to receive no artificial color, but simply to be protected against tarnishing and oxidizing, it is to be lacquered after having been thoroughly cleansed. In order to prepare the brass for this coating it must be dipped, after having been annealed, and as aforesaid, rinsed and washed, dipped either for a moment in pure commercial nitric acid and then washed in clean water and dried in sawdust, or immersed in a pickle of equal parts of nitric acid and water, until covered with a white coating of the appearance of curdled milk, when the article is taken out, rinsed in clean water and dried in sawdust. In the first case the brass becomes lustrous, in the latter it becomes mat, which is generally improved by smoothing and polishing the prominent places. The article is then dipped for a moment in nitric acid as found in commerce, and containing a little crude cream of tartar in order to preserve the color up to the moment of lacquering, and finally dried in warm sawdust. When prepared in such a manner the article is taken in hand to be lacquered, for which purpose it is first to be heated upon a hot plate to be lacquered afterward. For this purpose is used a simple alcohol varnish, consisting of 1 ounce shellac dissolved in 1 pint alcohol. To this simple varnish are afterward to be added the coloring substances, such as saunders wood, dragon's blood and annatto, which increase the lustre of the color. In order to moderate the shading of the color, turmeric, gamboge, saffron, cape aloes and gum sandarac are added. The first colors make the lacquer reddish, the second yellowish, while the two, when mixed, give a nice orange.

A good pale lacquer consists of 3 parts aloes and 1 part turmeric, to 1 part of the simple varnish. A gold lacquer is obtained by adding 4 parts dragon's blood and 1 part turmeric, to 1 part of the simple varnish, while a red lacquer is produced from 82 parts annatto and 8 parts dragon's blood, to one part of the varnish.

Lacquers are subject to chemical change by heat and light and therefore must be kept in a dark place. The vessels in which they are stored are generally of glass or clay, and the brushes with which they are applied must be camel hair and have no metallic parts about them.—*Er.*

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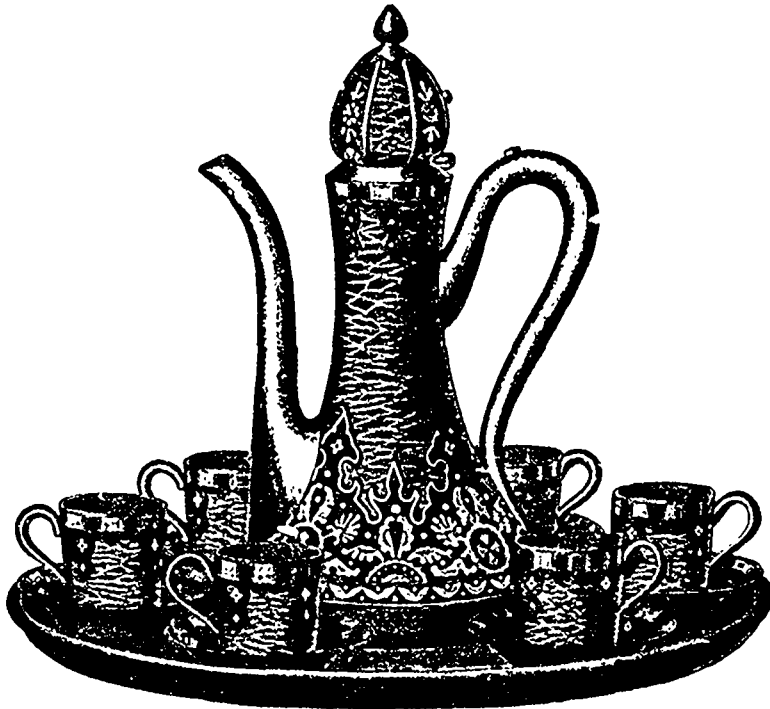
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These Cases are Sold to the Wholesale Trade only,

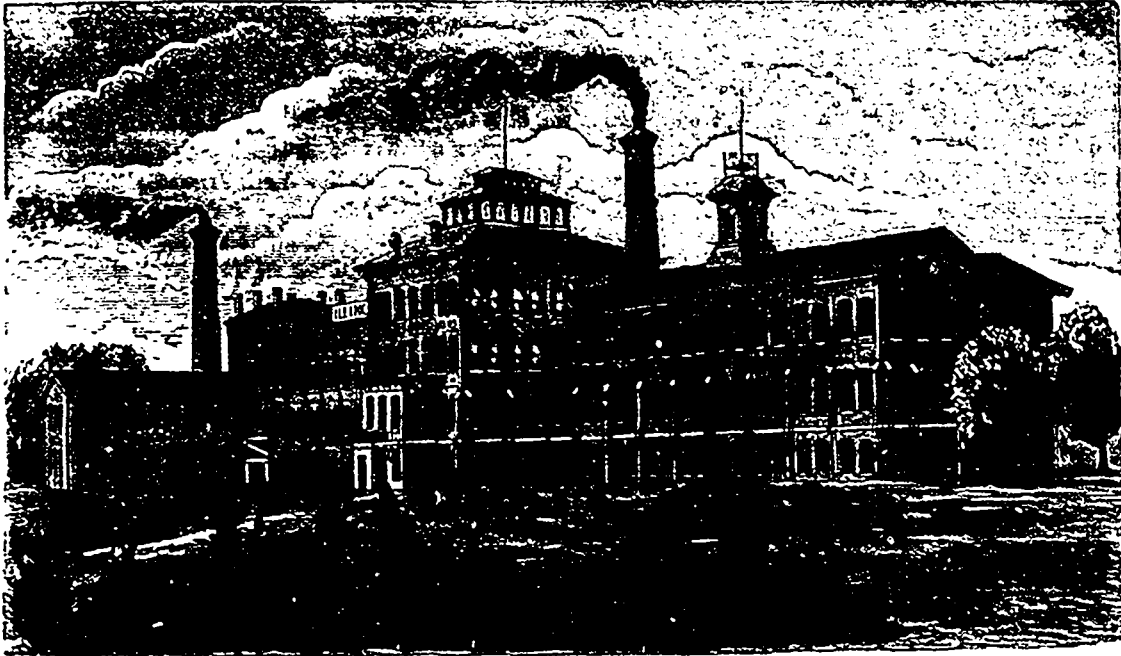
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CANADIAN JOBBERS IN AMERICAN WATCHES.

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**CAPACITY 500 WATCHES PER DAY.**



ESTABLISHED 1870.

All Movements have Patent Pinion, and all are Quick Train. All Stem Winders made to fit Hunting and Open Face Cases, the latter bringing the figure XII at the pendent.

Orders for Movements with special engraving in grades above I. W. Co., received in lots of five and upwards without extra charge.

Special attention is called to our I. W. Co., which is the only low-priced Movement in the market having all the following improvements:—

**SUNK SECONDS DIAL, PATENT PINION, DUST BAND, QUICK TRAIN, EXPANSION BALANCE, TEMPERED HAIRSPRING.**

***OUR No. 5 IS THE CHEAPEST ADJUSTED, FULL JEWELLED, PATENT REGULATOR MOVEMENT MADE.***

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## **THE BEST CHEAP LADIES' WATCH EVER PRODUCED.**

For full information please consult our advertisement in last month's issue of THE TRADER.

**DONT FAIL TO SEE THIS PAGE NEXT MONTH.**

### A WORD TO EMPLOYEES.

In times of business depression, such as we have been going through for the past two or three years, the greatest forbearance between employers and their employees becomes a necessity of the situation. When there is but a small demand for goods, those engaged in making or selling them have a serious struggle to maintain themselves. Their production must be cut down, and their expenses be reduced to correspond. Take, for instance a firm in the jewelry trade that manufactures a portion, at least, of the goods they handle; this necessarily involves a large investment for a factory and adequate machinery, and the expense of a force of workmen sufficient to produce the goods required; there are, also, the salesrooms in the city requiring a force of bookkeepers, salesmen, etc. In a busy season this force is all actively employed, and the employees as a rule have no complaints to make regarding their compensation. But a dull season comes, there are few sales and no profits, but the expenses run on all the same. There must be a curtailment however, for necessity knows no law, and the first suggestion is to close the factory. But that involves the dispersment of a force of trained workmen, whose experience has been valuable to their employer, and the throwing out of employment of many who are dependent upon their daily earnings for the maintenance of their families; idleness means to them deprivation if not positive want and suffering. Few employers care to inflict such hardships upon men who have served them faithfully, but the necessity for a reduction of expenses is imperative. So the factory is closed for two or three days a week, or wages are reduced. This latter course is more objectionable to the workmen than a reduction of the working hours, for they are always apprehensive that if wages are once cut down they will never be restored, and they would rather lose fifty per cent. of their time than twenty per cent. of their wages. Here is where there should be the utmost frankness and consideration shown on both sides, and generally a plain statement of the case will result in an amicable adjustment of the difficulty. Workingmen are noted for their lack of comprehension of business propositions, it is natural that they should be wanting in business knowledge, for their training lies in

another direction. But their common sense will tell you that the same expense cannot be maintained for the production of \$50,000 worth of goods that is required to produce \$100,000 worth. The manufacturer and the merchant are subject to certain expenses that they cannot escape from, such as rent, maintenance of the property in which their capital is invested, etc. Having dealt fairly and honorably with their employees in prosperous times, they cannot be expected to carry all the burdens imposed by general business stagnation; employer and employees have cast their lines in the same pool, and must abide by the result.

A manufacturer told us recently that for two years he had not been able to draw enough money from the firm to pay his living expenses; that their factory was kept running solely for the purpose of keeping the men employed, and giving them an opportunity to support their families. It would have been better for the firm, he said, if they had closed their factory two years ago, for they had positively been running it at a loss. This is not an isolated case, but serves as an illustration of what has been quite general in the business. Manufacturers very much prefer to run their works to their full capacity, and to employ as many workmen as possible, for they count that the greater amount of goods produced and sold the greater the amount of their profit. They are always reluctant to make reductions of any kind, but when the inevitable demands that they shall be made their employees should meet them in a spirit of fairness and forbearance. The past two years have been full of hardships for all business men, and the fortunate persons have been those who were working for fixed salaries for a responsible employer who came forward with the requisite means to meet his pay-roll at the stipulated times.

There are indications that there will soon come some improvement in the business situation, but how soon or to what extent are problems the future alone can solve. The jewelry business is peculiarly sensitive to fluctuations in business, being almost the first industry to feel any depressing influence and about the last to recover from it. This makes it all the more necessary for those employed in it to exercise the greatest forbearance and consideration for those whose capital and credit are exposed to such unusual vicissitudes and perils. In this industry the interests of

the employed and the employer are peculiarly blended, and the inducements for standing firmly together are stronger than in almost any other calling. Mutual confidence, forbearance and good faith should characterize the relations that must necessarily exist between them. If the past few months have imposed hardships upon the employees in the trade, we trust they will not forget that their employers have had still greater ones to contend with, for they have had more at risk and their responsibilities have corresponded.

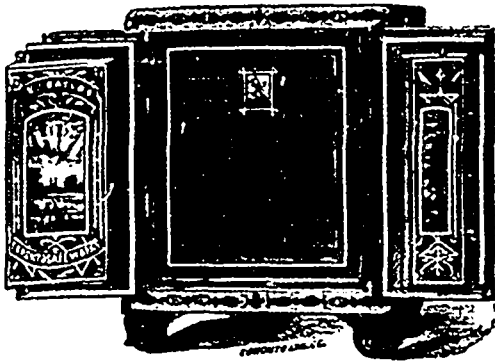
### PERILS OF PRECIOUS STONES.

A jeweler and diamond dealer in New York recently furnished a reporter of the *New York Herald* with the following interesting description of an ingeniously planned diamond robbery. The narrative reads like a romance, and for the sake of a guild that has suffered heavily from being plundered, it is to be hoped that it is.

"One of the most cunning robberies that I can recall was carried out as follows: One fine morning a lady of charming manners and address called upon a physician who had a high reputation for skill in the treatment of mental disorders and who took under his personal care a few patients whose friends could afford to pay well for the attention. The lady, with many sighs, poured her tale in the sympathetic professional ear. She had a brother who, poor fellow, was slightly deranged. He was apparently perfectly natural on all ordinary topics, but entertained extraordinary delusions in connection with precious stones. His mania seemed to consist in the belief that he owned a quantity of jewelry and that he had disposed of it at a high figure. He was in the habit of clamoring for payment, and when this was refused would bewail that he had been robbed. Terms, she intimated, would be no object.

"The physician listened patiently. A number of delusions of this character, he remarked, had come under his personal experience. Precious stones were favorite subjects of hallucination. His closest attention should be given to the case.

"It was arranged that to avoid exciting the patient's suspicion, he should be directed to call next day for his sister at the doctor's residence, and that she should then take occasion to bring him into



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**Non-Conducting Steel Flange Doors.**

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**Burglar Proof Safes, Vaults, Vault Doors, Bank Locks,  
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**REMOVAL.**  
**THAYER & ELLIS**

Beg to notify the Trade that they have

**REMOVED TO NO. 3 WELLINGTON ST. E.,**

Where their Stock of the following lines will be found very complete, and prices at bottom figures :

**WALTHAM WATCHES,  
AMERICAN JEWELRY,  
MATERIALS AND TOOLS,  
WATCH GLASSES.**

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THE MONTREAL

*Optical*

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We beg to call the attention of the Trade to our FIRST ANNUAL CATALOGUE comprising the largest assortment of

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ever offered in this country. As we are manufacturing a large proportion of our goods on our premises in Montreal, we can execute all special orders, Oculists' prescriptions, &c., with promptitude. Send for our Illustrated Catalogue and Price List before purchasing.

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contact with the doctor. The lady then sorrowfully withdrew.

"The heaviest purchaser at the diamond counter that afternoon was a lady whose manners were marked by a fascinating blending of dignity and grace. She selected a diamond *parure* of exceptional beauty and high price. Having made this purchase, she directed that it be sent punctually at eleven o'clock next morning to her residence. Her husband, Dr. Blank, would be prepared to make payment upon delivery. This request was perfectly regular. It would be unusual for a lady to carry a check book or so large a sum of money with her. Dr. Blank's name was in the medical, city and elite directories. The lady's request was readily acceded to.

"At the time appointed the salesman presented himself at the house. He was shown to the parlor, where he found the fair purchaser of the day before awaiting him. 'Were the stones there just as she had selected them? Oh, yes; how very nice! Was the bill ready also? Yes. Well, would the gentleman step into her husband's study and obtain the amount of his account? Before he went away, however, she would like to see him again with regard to some rubies as to which she would like to have the benefit of his opinion.'

"The doctor received the salesman with much suavity. 'How was he feeling? Had he slept well lately? Was his tongue coated and his rest disturbed by unpleasant nocturnal visions?'

"He was puzzled by the doctor's question, was he? Mind unable to grasp the meaning of these questions? He was not a patient. Of course, not! Oh! he had come to collect a bill for some jewelry! Oh! just so. They would attend to that little matter presently—presently. In the meantime, how was the appetite?'

"The salesman grew impatient. 'Ah! easily excited; temperament abnormally irritable. The usual symptoms—the usual symptoms.' He had a bill for the jewelry delivered, had he? Just so, just so, an interesting bearing out of the old adage that there is a method in madness, well; thus bill should be attended to—all in good time all in good time." The doctor seemed to be under some misunderstanding. 'Not at all.' The doctor understood the case thoroughly—very thoroughly. And now how about the diet? Were the meals taken regularly? Very

important matter this taking the meals with regularity!'

"The salesman became annoyed. Was the doctor mad? 'To be sure he was! What a queer coincidence! A gentleman who was the Hereditary Grand Vizier of the planet Saturn, and who was at the present time one of the doctor's most interesting guests, had asked that self-same question that very morning. Everybody in the house was sane except the poor doctor, and he was mad—mad as a March hare! He ought to be borne with patiently in his affliction! Never mind about that, eh! There must be an immediate settlement or the jewels must be returned? Quite so—quite so. That should be arranged to everybody's satisfaction by and by—by and by. Patience, quietude, were all that would be necessary. Let the patient be seated. Was he troubled with heart palpitation or excessive thirst?'

"The salesman became angry. The doctor fixed upon him a magnetic eye and was more professionally suave and soothing than ever. The more the payment of the bill was pressed for the more the doctor begged that the patient would not excite himself, and assured him that everything would be done to make him comfortable and happy in his new home.

"The salesman, agitated and alarmed made for the door, in quest of the lady and the jewelry. The doctor was at the door before him, still fixing him with the same magnetic glance and more suave and soothing than before. The salesman sought to effect an exit by force. The doctor touched an electric knob beside the door post. In an instant two stalwart attendants made their appearance, and two minutes later the salesman was raving away like mad in a straight-jacket.

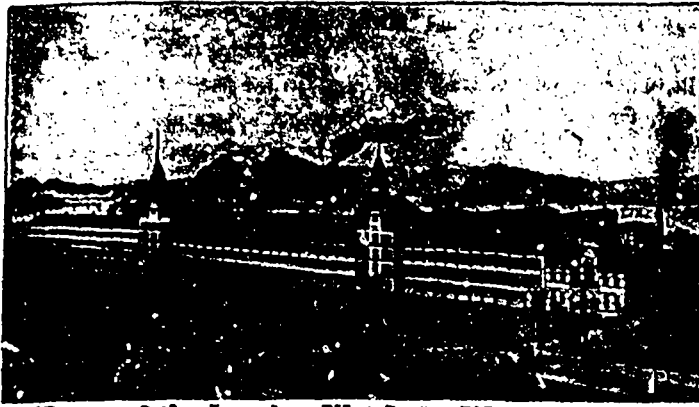
"The doctor stepped into the parlor to consult with the sister of this unfortunate lunatic. She had disappeared. So had the diamond *parure*. Neither has ever been found."

#### "MEASURING TIME."

The time of the invention of wheel clocks moved by weights is uncertain. Some enthusiasts are found to assert that 220 before Christ such a clock was made—in the time of Archimedes—but there is no evidence to support such a belief. The first unquestionable fact that can be stated upon the subject, is that Pope Syl-

vester II. did construct a wheel clock with weights, at Magdeburg, in 996, and it is just possible that this was only a revival of an early invention, and that Boethius was the originator of the mechanical wheel clock in A. D. 610. One thing, however, is certain, namely, that clocks were in ordinary use in the monasteries of Europe in the eleventh century and no doubt the monks, who had plenty of leisure and ample means for the cultivation of experimental science, perfected them, and in a large measure contributed to the perfection of their machinery as we know it. In 1370 a clock was made in France which was considered a marvel of accurate time-keeping, and which may have had a pendulum, but we cannot find positive evidence of the discovery of the use of the pendulum until the days of Galileo, although ancient astronomers are said to have used them in computing the duration of the eclipses. From the date of Galileo's discovery to recent times constant improvements have been made in the science of horology until it has reached what we may call perfection.

The great contest of watches, or more properly, of clocks, between Huygens and Dr. Hooke, in the seventeenth century, is a matter of history, as are also the discoveries to which they gave rise in regard to the elliptical shape of the earth; but, dismissing such deeply scientific problems, we will content ourselves with a glance at the introduction of the first watch, or portable clock. Edward VI. appears to have been the first Englishman to wear a watch, and this consisted of "onne larum gilt, with two plummets of lead;" that is to say, it was driven by weights. This is supposed to have been received by the king as a present from Nuremberg, and was playfully called a Nuremberg animated egg. The word "watch" was derived from an Anglo-Saxon word meaning to wake. The first portable time-piece of which we have any record was that of the Chinese pocket dial mounted upon the head of a cane or carried by a chain round the neck. An Italian sonnet written by Gaspar Viconti, in 1490, makes mention of watches, and Shakespeare refers to them in "Twelfth Night," when he makes Malvolio say: "I frown awhile, and perchance wind up my watch." Queen Elizabeth had a watch in shape exactly like a duck, with chased feathers, the lower part of which opened, and the face or dial was of silver, ornamented with a



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**DIAMONDS, WATCHES & JEWELRY.**

JUST RECEIVED A LARGE LINE OF  
 SWISS WATCHES IN GOLD, SILVER & NICKEL.  
**GOOD VALUE. INSPECTION INVITED.**

Canadian Agents for Waltham Watches.

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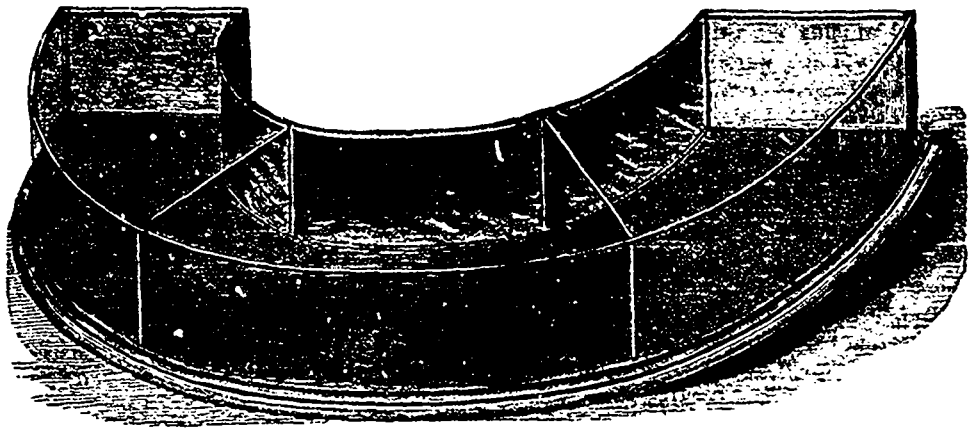
29, 31, 33, 35 Adelaide St., E., - Toronto.

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# SHOW CASES.



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TORONTO CASE CO'Y  
**HEMMING BROS.,**



FANCY GOODS MANUFACTURERS,

**MAKERS OF CASES AND TRAYS,**

SHOW CASE FITTINGS,

**WINDOW CURTAINS AND STANDS.**

With our Jewelers' Outfits no Cases are Required to be put away in the Safe  
**EVERY ARTICLE THE JEWELER OFFERS FOR SALE HAS A SPECIAL TRAY.**

**LABOR SAVED! SAFE ROOM SAVED!!**

No comparison in the display of goods in the Show Case. This is the latest improvement.

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 CALL AND SEE OUR NEW SHOW ROOM.



gilt design. The outer case was of brass and that in its turn was covered with black leather ornamented with silver studs. Mary Queen of Scots gave a curious token of her affection to her faithful maid of honor, Mary Seaton, in the shape of a watch in the form of a skull, the dial occupying the place of the palate and the works that of the brains. The hours were marked in Roman letters. A bell in the hollow of the skull received the works and a hammer struck the hours. Striking watches were uncommon, and in the time of Louis XI. a stolen watch was discovered in possession of the thief by its striking. Guy Fawkes and his associates had a watch when they intended to blow up the Houses of Parliament, "to try conclusions for the long and short burning of the fusee." All these early watches had but one hand, and required winding up twice a day, until, in 1550, springs were substituted for weights.—*Jewelers' Circular.*

#### THE BITER BIT.

We had a friend who kept a country store in Newcastle, Ind., in the third decade of the century. R. was a Quaker, a straight man himself and sorely troubled at times with the crookedness he came in contact with among his customers. He used to tell stories in illustration of their wicked ways, and we remember this as one of them.

Mrs. Sapphira rode up one day and dismounted with a roll of country jeans under her arm which she wished to exchange for an equal quantity of Steubenville jeans, to make a Sunday suit for her husband, agreeing to pay twenty-five cents per yard for difference in quality. R. measures her cloth and says, "Thee has seven yards and a half here."

"No," says Mrs. S., "there's just eight yards."

Again the cloth was slowly measured and showed but seven yards and a half.

"I tell you there's eight yards," says she "an' I know it."

So the worthy Quaker unrolls a piece of Steubenville jeans, and with her cloth for a measure he cuts off an equal length, ties it up for her, takes her two dollars, and she departs with her bargain. In a half hour she is back in hot haste and comes in stormily, with "Look here! there's a levy (12½ cents) comin' to me"

"No says R., "thee paid me for eight yards at a quarter a yard."

"Why, you lyin' little Quaker, you said yourself there wasn't but seven yards and a half."

"True," says R., "but we made the trade on what thee said, for I took thy word when thee would not take mine."—*Exchange.*

#### SUPERSTITIONS CONCERNING PRECIOUS STONES.

##### ANCIENT AND MODERN.

The falling of an emerald from its setting has been held as an ill-omen to the wearer even in modern times. When George III. was crowned a large emerald fell from his diadem. America was lost during his reign. It is probable, however, that the fallen stone was picked up and reset in the crown,—an event not likely to happen in the case of the other gem. The emerald is said to have taught the secrets and knowledge of future events, it bestowed eloquence and increased wealth. This superstition suggested to Miss Landon, one of the most charming English poets, the following beautiful lines:—

It is the gem which hath the power to show  
If plighted lovers keep their faith or no.  
If faithful, it is like the leaves of spring.  
If faithless, like those leaves when withering.

Take back again your Emerald gem,  
There is no color in the stone;  
It might have graced a diadem,  
But now its hue and light are gone—

Take back your gift, and give me mine,  
The kiss that sealed our last loved vow.  
Ah, other lips have been on thine—  
My kiss is lost and sullied now.

The gem is pale, the kiss forgot,  
And more than either you have changed.  
But my true love has altered not,  
My heart is broken not estranged.

In the Talmud it is said that Noah had no other light in the Ark than that furnished by precious stones.

#### COUNTER APHORISMS.

Buying for cash gives you store rent free.

The bookkeeper cannot make a firm rich.

Quarrelling partners rob the money drawer.

A dirty store draws more flies than customers.

It is the crooked dealer who thinks all clerks dishonest.

You cannot judge of a dealer's stock by the sign on the front of his store.

The nicest apples are exposed to the public, the same as one's nicest manners.

A twenty-five per cent. settlement yields seventy-five per cent. profit to somebody.

The dollar from the poor man will buy as many goods as the dollar from the rich man.

A well-dressed show window will cause heads to turn as quickly as a well-dressed girl.

You cannot judge of the honesty of a tub of butter from its appearance any more than you can of an individual.

#### SPECIAL NOTICE.

Jewelers throughout Canada will oblige the Editor by sending in to this office for insertion in these notes any items of news pertaining to the Jewelry business that they think would be of interest to the Trade generally.

#### BUSINESS NOTES.

THE STOCK and fixtures of S. I. Kleiser of Toronto, was sold by the Trustees to Mr Herwich at 28 cents on the dollar. Mr Herwich proposes to continue the business at the old stand.

MR HERWITZ of the firm of Rothschild & Co of this city, sailed for Europe last week for the purpose of making purchases of diamonds and jewelry for his firm.

We don't see any watch man oftener than Mr A. G. Funck, general agent of the Illinois Watch Co. He called on us the other day to say "how do you do," and report things booming in the movement business.

REMOVAL.—Messrs. Rothschild & Co., whole sale jewelers, Toronto, have removed to their new premises at No. 8 King St. West. Their new offices are elegantly fitted up and are amongst the most attractive in the trade.

ALMOST AN ACCIDENT.—While the men were removing the two large safes from the warehouse of the late J. Zimmerman to Rothschild & Co.'s new rooms, No. 8 King St. West, one of the safes fell over off the wagon. A workman standing by narrowly escaped being crushed to death.

A CREDITABLE PRICE LIST.—The new price list of watch movements, watch cases, &c., just issued and distributed by Messrs. Lee & Chillas to the trade is one of the finest things of the kind we have ever seen. It is beautifully printed in two colors, neatly bound, and indexed all through, and is alike creditable to the printer and the firm who pays for it.

MR H. H. FUDGER, of the firm of Smith & Fudger, arrived safely home from Europe a couple of weeks ago. Mr. Fudger looks to be greatly benefited by the trip, and from appearances around the warehouse we should say that the firm and their customers will reap consider-



# Meriden Britannia Co.

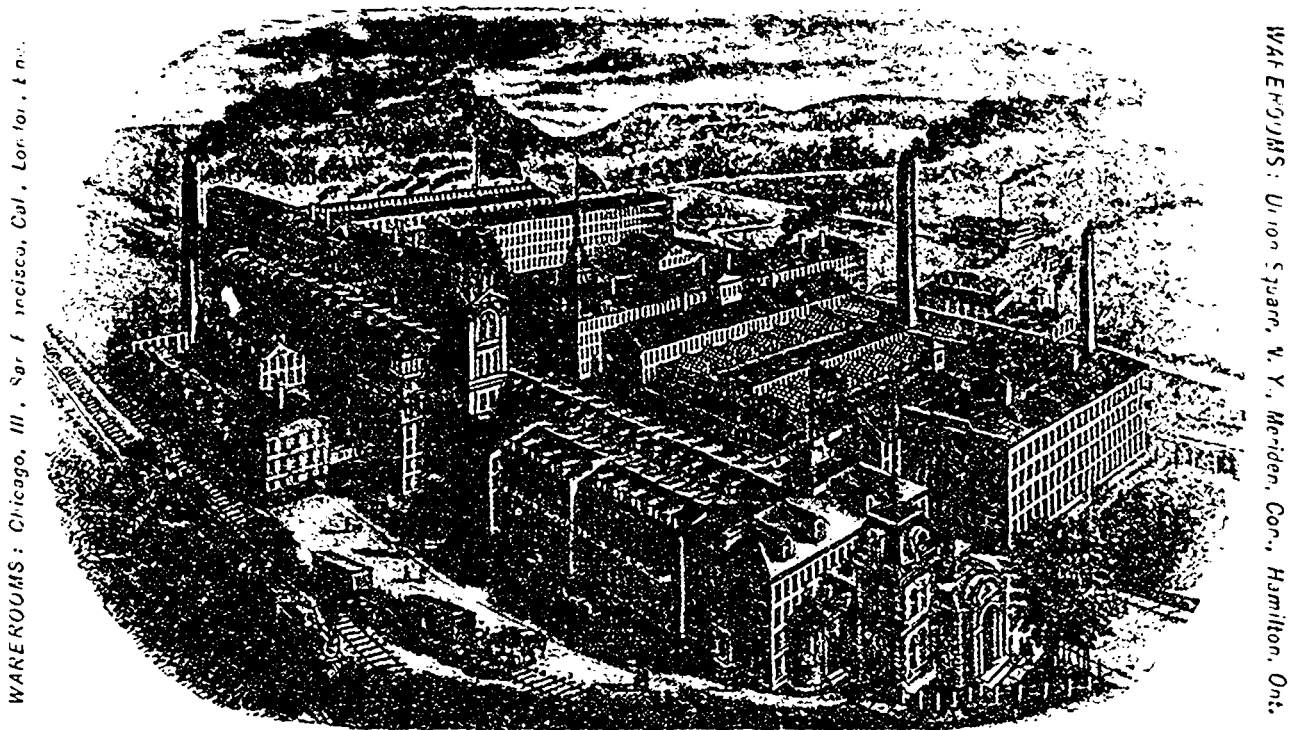


MANUFACTURERS OF STANDARD  
ELECTRO, SILVER AND GOLD  
PLATE.

**HIGHEST HONORS OVER ALL COMPETITORS.**

— AND —

Only Gold Medal Awarded at Toronto Industrial Exhibition, 1884.



WAREHOUSES: Chicago, Ill., San Francisco, Cal., London, E. n.

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

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



**OBSERVE**

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

**TRADE**

**1847, Rogers Bros., A I,  
OR  
1847, Rogers Bros., XII  
MARK**

**OBSERVE**

this Trade Mark is stamped on all Knives, Forks, Spoons and other flat ware of our manufacture

*The A 1 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.**

able benefit from it in the shape of new and fashionable goods and hard-pan prices.

THAT WELLINGTON STREET is bound to become the Maiden Lane of Toronto is now evident, as it has now six wholesale jewelers and expects shortly to have more. Messrs John Segaworth & Co. are having a new building erected on the north side, almost at the corner of Yonge Street, which promises to be one of the finest in the city. They expect to occupy it this fall.

BURGLARS entered the premises of the American Watch Case Company at Toronto, on the night of the 20th June, but owing to the vigilance of the Company's watchman, had to leave without making a haul. The A W C Co have now employed a special watchman to guard their own premises all night, and if there is any virtue in backshot and a mastiff's teeth, midnight mechanics had better give their place a wider berth in future.

MR H. L. ROBERTS, our old friend of Boss Case fame, called in to see us a few days ago. Mr. Roberts looks the picture of health, and accounts for it by saying that their business had now arrived at that stage that their cases would almost sell themselves, and he had nothing to do now but to take care of himself. There is probably more truth than poetry in his remark that Boss cases sell themselves.

Z. AUBRECHT, wholesale jeweler and fancy goods dealer of Montreal, has assigned during the past month. His liabilities are estimated at about \$40,000, mostly owing to European creditors. From the amount of failures amongst jobbers in these lines, it is evident that there are too many people in business, and the sooner the trade is confined to fewer houses with adequate capital for their business the better for everybody.

REMOVAL.—Our young and energetic friends, Messrs. Thayer & Ellis, finding their old premises too small for their rapidly growing business, have leased the commodious warehouse, No. 3 Wellington Street East, formerly occupied by the late John Zimmerman, and will remove there in a few days. This young firm are made of the right kind of stuff, and are bound to succeed if hard work and a desire to suit the wants of the trade can command success. We wish them continued success.

WE HAVE just been shown a price list of material and trade work published by Mr W. C. Coleman, of Toronto, which is about as complete a thing of the kind as we know of. In addition to these features, this little book contains a lot of useful receipts and horological tables, that are of great value to any practical watchmaker. Mr. Coleman distributes them to the trade free of charge, and every jeweler should secure one.

ALMOST every retail jeweler in Canada knows George Cooper, the former engraver of Toronto. George went along with his Company in the "Queen's Own," and was unfortunately wounded in the battle with the Indians under Poundmaker at Cut Knife Creek. His many friends in the trade will be glad to know that George fought like a hero, and that although his wound (through the thigh) was a severe one, he is now almost convalescent.

WE HAD A VISIT a few days ago from Mr Perkins, the general agent of the Elgin Watch

Co. Mr Perkins is doing missionary work in Canada amongst the benighted jewelers who have never heard of the Elgin watch, and reports plenty of converts on his present field of labor. He says the Company are getting up a new cheap 6 size ladies' movement which is going to sweep the country, and expect to put it on the market in about a month.

SEAL rings are naturally revived at this time, both for ladies and gentlemen's wear. It is quite the correct thing for a lady to dash off her initials in her own peculiar chirography, and leave with a jeweler to insure a *fac-simile* of her autograph on her ring. This is a newer style than the monogram, and at the present time, is taking very well. As seal rings are becoming to the hand,—especially a large well-formed one—it is believed that they will have quite a run.

THE QUESTION OF BUTTONS has bothered many a bachelor, but the question of sleeve-buttons is one affecting every one wearing cuffs. The patent lever button made by Messrs. Howard & Son, and commonly known as the Horse Shoe and Clover Leaf button, has reduced this question down to a very simple issue, old style buttons and misery or Howard's patent lever button and comfort. The "Clover Leaf" button is a first-class article, reliable in quality, elegant in design and finish, and it has practically killed the sale of other buttons whether of gold or rolled plate on the Canadian market.

A NEW PLATE COMPANY.—We direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Acme Silver Company, of Toronto, a new competitor for public favor in this line. This company have leased the premises and bought the plant and machinery formerly operated by the Meriden Silver Plate Company in Toronto, and have made arrangements with one of the largest companies in the United States to supply them in the metal with goods of the newest design. This company has only recently become incorporated, and will be managed by Mr. Blackburn, late of the Meriden Silver Plate Co., whose experience in this line of business should be a guarantee of success.

A NEW FIRM.—It will be news to most of our readers to learn that the well-known jewelers Mr W. G. H. Lowe, of Toronto, and Mr. A. C. Anderson, of Hamilton, have amalgamated under the style of Lowe & Anderson. The amalgamated business, which will now rank amongst the largest in Canada, will be carried on at the old stand of W. G. H. Lowe & Co., 16 Wellington Street East, Toronto. Both Messrs. Lowe and Anderson are old jewelry men, honorable in their dealings, and well up in the business, and the new firm should not only be financially strong, but enterprising enough to secure for itself a large share of the Canadian trade. We wish the new firm a long and successful career.

ATTEMPTED SAFE ROBBERY.—The gold leaf factory of C. H. Hubbard, 44 Adelaide St West, was broken into on the night of the 19th June by burglars, and a daring but unsuccessful attempt made to force open the safes. It appears that the burglars got into the yard, broke a pane of glass in one of the back windows, and unfastening the latch effected an entrance. They drilled

holes near the combination locks of three safes on the premises, but owing to the doors being lined with steel they were unable to penetrate far enough into the doors to get at the locks. They had to content themselves with stealing about \$200 worth of gold and silver leaf which had been left in the shop. Had they succeeded in getting the safes open they would have secured some thousands of dollars' worth of booty. The affair is being investigated by the detectives.

OUR old friend, James Walton Jackson, the well-known jeweler, of St Catharines, is out in a late issue of the Toronto News with the following verse—

#### BATOCHÉ.

"Charge yonder rifle-pits!" Middleton said,  
Huzzas drown the echo, on, on they have sped,  
Nerved to high daring, with prowess they do—  
Metis' and redskin are bayoneted through!  
Rifle-pits filled with the rebels—now dead,  
Brave volunteers! Never braver were led,  
Charged them resistless as waves of the sea—  
Batoché is conquered! The captives are free  
Loud ring the joy-bells—the victory tell,  
Toll solemn dirges, for there heroes fell,  
Ring out that Canada's sympathy's large,  
Toll soft for loved ones who fell in the charge  
Honor them, honor them, all through the years—  
"Died for their country!" our brave volunteers.

JAMES WALTON JACKSON.

THE FAILURE OF SIMON P. KLEISER the well-known retail jeweler of Toronto, although it has been looked for by the knowing ones for a considerable period, has nevertheless been a surprise to the trade generally. Fifteen years ago Mr. Kleiser, who had made a good deal of money in the material and trade watch repairing business, took it into his head to launch out into the watch business, and has ever since that time been one of the most prominent figures in the retail watch business in Canada. His idea seemed to be that low prices must draw the trade, but events have again proved the fallacy of any merchant making money by selling goods at or about cost. His surplus of \$10,000 which he had when he commenced business has dwindled away altogether, and he is now so far behind that it is problematical whether he will get a settlement with his creditors or not. No jeweler in Canada has done more to demoralize the watch business by cutting prices, but as is usually the case he has been forced to the wall, while many of his competitors who asked and got a reasonable profit have weathered the storms of commerce and are to-day in prosperous circumstances.

#### WORKSHOP NOTES.

CEMENT—A cement for moerschaum can be made of quicklime mixed to a thick cream with the white of an egg. This cement will also unite glass or china.

BENDING GLASS TUBES—Fill the tube with finely-aifted sand, close both ends and heat it over the flame of a Bunsen burner. It may thus easily be bent without losing its roundness at the elbow.

FROSTING POLISHED SILVER—Cyanide of potassium, one ounce, dissolved in one-half pint of

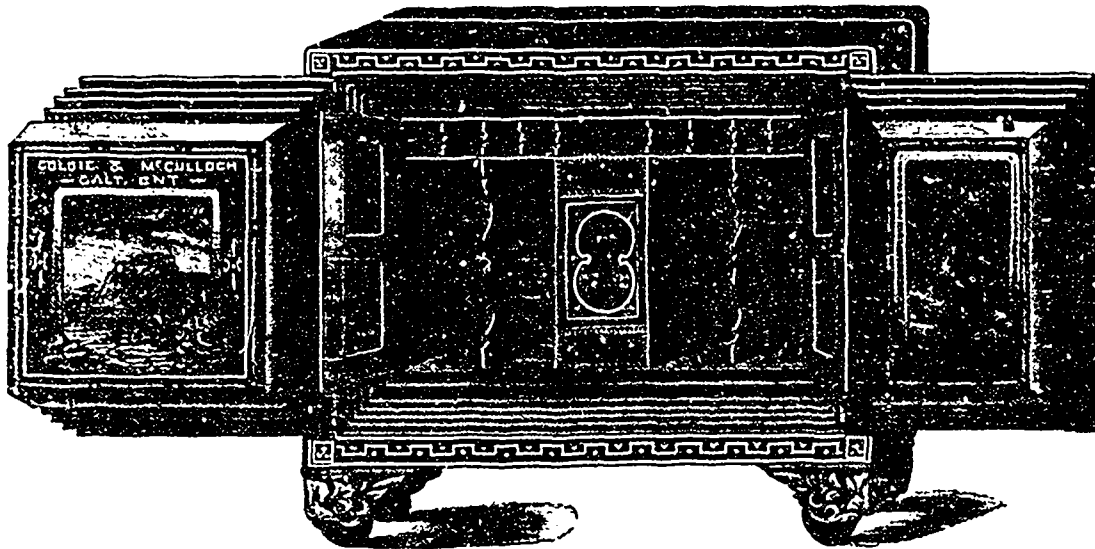
# GOLDIE & McCULLOCH,

1844.—ESTABLISHED—1844.

## GALT - SAFE - WORKS

Owing to the large increase of business transacted at OUR TORONTO OFFICE we have been compelled to secure greater accommodation and have, consequently, removed our Office and Warerooms to the extensive Premises adjoining the "Mail" Building, and being

**No. 56 KING STREET WEST.**



FIRE PROOF SAFE No. 20.

*Our Safes have been Awarded the highest Prizes wherever Exhibited,  
Including Two Gold Medals in 1884.*

All information can be obtained either by calling on or communicating with our representative at Toronto, MR. GEO. F. BOSTWICK, who has a LARGE VARIETY TO SELECT FROM; also, MANY SAFES OF OTHER MAKERS, TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR OURS, FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES.

TORONTO OFFICE AND WAREHOUSES:

Adjoining the "Mail" Building, No. 56 King Street West.

water. Do not hold the silver in your hands, but use boxwood pincers, and apply the mixture with a brush to the surface.

**SILVER FROM WASTE PRODUCTS.**—The refuse is to be mixed with an equal quantity of wood charcoal, placed in a crucible, and submitted to a bright red heat, and in a short time a silver button will be found at the bottom. Carbonate of soda is another good flux.

**GRINDING TOOLS.**—Mr. F. K. Kaltenthaler says, in answer to a correspondent: "I use a grindstone with a crank for the first grinding of my graving tools, and when nearly ground finish them on an American oilstone. It expedites the work and answers well."

**TO SILVER THE INSIDE OF HOLLOW GLASS.**—Convex mirrors, reflectors, globes, hollow glass vessels, etc., can quickly be silvered with the following amalgam, which becomes fluid at a low heat and adheres to glass: Lead and tin, each two ounces; bismuth, two ounces; mercury, four ounces. Add the mercury to the rest in a melted state, and then move from the fire; mix with an iron rod.

**ORNAMENTAL DESIGNS ON SILVER.**—Select a smooth part of the silver, and sketch on it a monogram or any other design you choose with a sharp lead pencil, then place the article in a gold solution, with the battery in good working order, and in a short time all the parts not sketched with the lead pencil will be covered with a coat of gold. After cleaning the article the black lead is easily removed by the fingers, and a silver ornament disclosed. A gold ornament may be produced by reversing the process.

**WARNABLE COATING FOR GYPSUM FIGURES.**—According to C. Pusher, 3 parts caustic potash are dissolved in 36 parts hot water, 9 parts stearic acid are added, and the obtained soap paste is diluted with the same quantity of water and 95 per cent. alcohol. The warm solution is applied upon the warm gypsum cast, and this after a few hours, is repeated with a wet sponge. The coating becomes still handsomer if, in place of potash a corresponding quantity of ammonia is used. Old casts are first cleaned with a 3 per cent. caustic potash solution.

**HARDENING GOLD SPRINGS.**—To gold detent, thermometer, suspension and balance springs can be imparted a high degree of elasticity. Rolling hardens them, but they are rendered very brittle thereby. They can be made pliable and elastic, not by hardening, as in the case of steel, but by annealing, care being taken not to exceed a certain degree of heat. The spring may be coiled on a block and placed in a tube, with a smooth steel lid; then heat the tube in the flame of a spirit lamp, and as soon as the steel is of a blue temper, remove the flame and allow the whole to cool.

**FLATTENING AN ORDINARY BALANCE SPRING.**—Remove the collet and stud, and clamp the spring by a central screw between two plates, which are then placed on a bluing tray and gently heated. A small piece of whitened steel is laid on the plate in order to see that the heat does not exceed what is needed to give a blue temper. Allow the plates to cool and separate them. Ordinary springs being made of rolled steel and subsequently coiled, always open out on heating; it is therefore necessary, before recoring to the

above method, to coil up the spring, as otherwise the outer turn will be found to have opened beyond the stud.

**TO FUSE GOLD DUST.**—Use such a crucible as is generally used for melting brass; heat very hot, then pour in your gold dust, mixed with powdered borax. After a while, a scum or slag will rise to the surface, which may be thickened by the addition of a little lime or bone ash. If the dust contains any of the more oxidizable metals, add a little saltpetre; skim off the slag or scum very carefully. When melted, grasp the crucible with a strong iron tonge and pour immediately into cast-iron molds slightly oiled. The slag and cruciferous may be afterward pulverized, and the auriferous matter recovered from the mass by expelling with lead.

**CLEANING POLISHING LEATHERS.**—A correspondent complains that his polishing leathers have shrunk together after washing them as directed by us. This can only have been by the use of very hot water; this should be hardly lukewarm. Wash your leathers with ordinary soap which contains much potash, and renew the water as often as necessary until perfectly clean. Then beat soap to froth, and meanwhile mix in a little olive oil, using barely a tablespoonful per leather. Next rinse the leather well and ring it dry, stretch it to all sides, and for the purpose of thoroughly drying hang it in a dust-free place but not near a stove. The oil is for the purpose of making the leather soft and supple, and it need not be feared that the oil will make it smeary. The leather can also be washed in benzine; they must then be wrung out in a soft linen rag or handkerchief, and rubbed with it until thoroughly dry, otherwise they would shrink together and become hard.

#### OTHER NOTES.

**STEADY INCREASE IN AUSTRALIAN GOLD DIGGING.**—Mr. W. G. Langtree, Acting Secretary for Mines in Victoria, reports the estimated quantity of gold raised in the quarter ending June 30, as 190,218 ounces, 3 pennyweights; and he gives the number of miners employed on the gold fields during that quarter as 29,075.

**BURMESE RUBY MINES FOR RENT.**—According to the Rangoon papers, a French mining company lately offered the large sum of 800,000 ruppees per annum for permission to work the ruby mines of Burmah. The Burmese government, however, declined the offer, and demanded an annual rent of 500,000 ruppees for the monopoly.

**ALUMINUM IS AT PRESENT EMPLOYED AS A DECORATIVE AND PROTECTIVE COATING FOR IRON AND STEEL AGAINST RUST, AND IS HIGHLY RECOMMENDED IN PLACE OF THE NICKELIZING, TINNING OR COPPERING.** It is said that the aluminum coating leaves the sharpness of the form of the articles protected with it, adhere, with great tenacity, and that it can equally well be employed upon cast and wrought iron, it can both be ground and polished, and permit an elaboration with the graver. There are many other considerations why it should be preferred to the other metals customarily used, and the fact that aluminum is rather costly will be only a secondary consideration; the first question is its adaptability.

## C. W. COLEMAN, WATCHMAKER TO THE TRADE

AND DEALER IN

Watch Material, Tools, Spectacles, Watch Cases, &c.

Complicated Watches repaired, adjusted and cleaned. Broken or imperfect parts in every grade of Watch replaced by new.

Also Jewelry Jobbing, and manufacturing of Special Designs, Engraving, &c.

Spectacles at 75 cts., \$1.25, and \$3.25 per Dozen.

Samples of above three lines sent prepaid for 50 cts.

Orders to receive prompt attention must be accompanied with city reference or the cash.

C. W. COLEMAN,  
10 KING ST. WEST, (up stairs)  
TORONTO.

## T. WHITE & SON, MANUFACTURING JEWELERS,

Lapidaries & Diamond Setters.

39 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO.

Canadian & Foreign Stones Polished and Mounted

—FOR THE TRADE.—

N.B.—A variety of Stones and Imitations  
of all kinds in Stock.

## E. & A. GUNTHER, 18 JORDAN STREET, - - TORONTO,

IMPORTERS OF

WATCH-GLASSES,

SPECTACLES,

TOOLS & MATERIALS,

PRECIOUS STONES,

WATCHES,

JEWELLERY,

CLOCKS

In every variety constantly on hand. Large importations in all the latest novelties coming in for FALL TRADE.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

## Jewellery Business for Sale,

Jewellery and Watch-repairing business for sale in one of the best towns in Canada. Stock about two thousand dollars, more or less. Ill health being the cause for wanting to sell.

C. J. ALTEMAN,

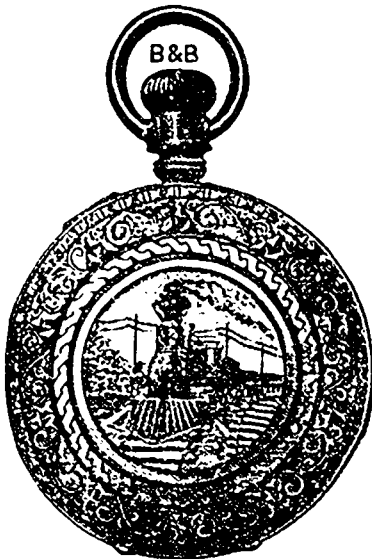
Waterloo.

Ont.

# THE BATES & BACON WATCH CASES,

Stamped B. & B.,

ARE SUPERIOR IN QUALITY AND PERFECT IN FINISH AND DESIGN.



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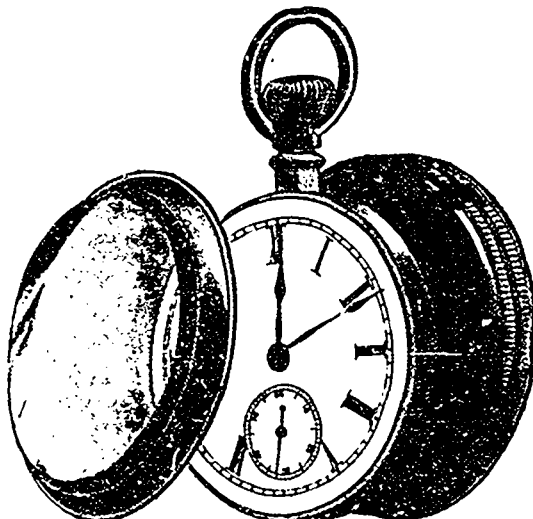
Our Patent Snap Bezel  
Dust Proof Cases in Filled  
and Solid Gold, also a Full  
Assortment of Regular Line  
of Filled Cases,

FIT ALL AMERICAN MOVEMENTS



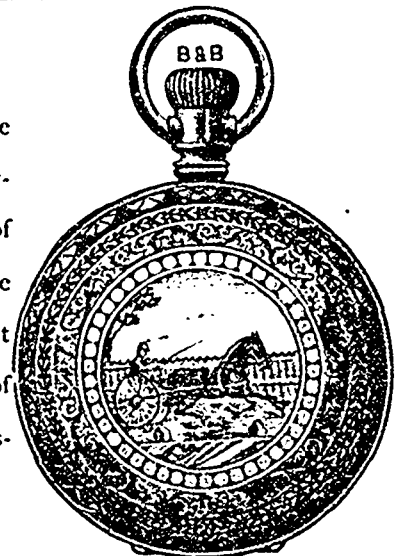
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**SOLD BY ALL JOBBERS**



Front Sectional View of  
PATENT SNAP BEZEL CASE.

This Patent Snap Bezel Case  
is desirable for Railroad Pur-  
poses, or wherever a Dust Proof  
Case is needed. And there  
being no Springs or Cap, it  
enables us to make a Case of  
Better Proportions than is pos-  
sible in a Regular Case.



22  
Back View of  
PATENT SNAP BEZEL CASE.

No Step Backward ! Every Advance a Triumph !

JAMES BOSS GOLD CASES BETTER THAN EVER AT

REDUCED PRICES !

THE character and magnitude of the plant of the KEYSTONE FACTORIES are unrivaled. Improved and patented machinery of the most ingenious description occupies every floor of two of the most massive and stately buildings in Philadelphia, while hundreds of operatives, selected for their commanding skill, and drilled in special and original methods, assist in giving shape, construction, and finish to the most complete and serviceable Watch Cases ever produced.

Celebrated as JAMES BOSS GOLD CASES were heretofore, they have now an additional claim to fame and popular favor. Notwithstanding their reduced price,

Every Style of Jas. Boss Gold Case is Made Better Than Ever

It will particularly repay every jeweler on the alert for new, fresh, and reliable goods at prices that *MUST* sell them, to examine the

DOUBLE | PEERLESS | BOSS | GOLD | CASES. |

It is, of course, impossible to illustrate, through a print, the graceful roll of the curves, delicately executed rope knurling, and exquisite vermicelli engraving of these cases. No description can do them justice. They are literally superb, and are sold as low as any first quality goods known to the trade.

Every Case has the Dust-Proof Band, is close-fitting to a nicety, interchangeable, and is guaranteed for Twenty Years.

The greatest recommendation of Jas. Boss' cases is that their guarantee is *bona fide*, and that they give universal satisfaction.

**Keystone Watch Case Factories,**

19th and Brown Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

U. S. A.

# PARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned desire to notify the Trade that they have this day entered into partnership as wholesale and manufacturing jewelers, in the City of Toronto, under the style of Lowe & Anderson.

The new firm will assume all the liabilities of W. G. H. Lowe & Co., and of A. C. Anderson & Co., and collect all the accounts due to either of them.

Witness, WM. M. HALL.

W. G. H. LOWE,  
A. C. ANDERSON.

June 1st, 1885.

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## SPECIAL NOTICE.

In reference to the above, we desire to say that the facilities now possessed by the new firm in the shape of ample capital and first-class connections in both American and European markets, enables us to offer to the trade exceptional advantages in the price and quality of goods. We propose to keep our stock of Watches, Watch Cases, English and American Jewelry, Clocks, Watch-material and Electro-plated ware, fully assorted and to sell at bottom figures to good men. The business will in future be conducted at the old stand, 16 Wellington Street East, where we trust to be able to serve all the old customers of both firms, and as many new ones as may do us the favor to call and examine our stock and prices.

Thanking the trade for their liberal patronage in the past and assuring them of our continued desire to serve them we are  
Yours truly,

# LOWE & ANDERSON,

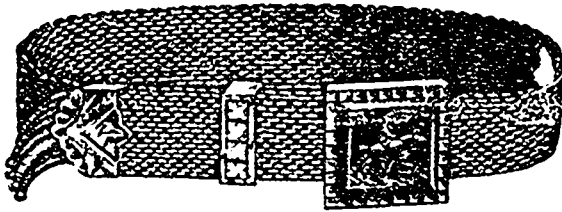
SUCCESSORS TO W. G. H. LOWE & CO., TORONTO, AND A. C. ANDERSON & CO., HAMILTON,

**Wholesale & Mf'g Jewelers,**

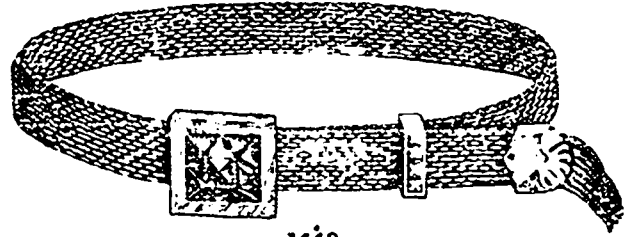
16 WELLINGTON ST. EAST, - - - TORONTO.



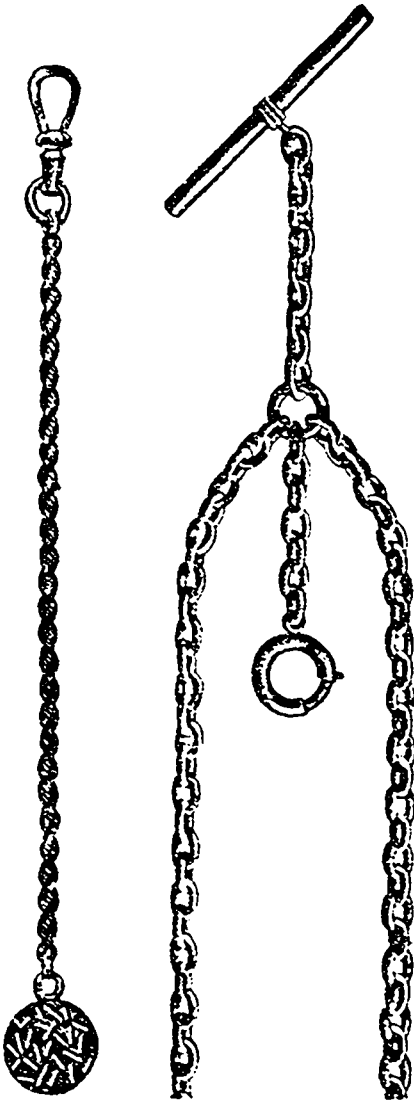
# The "R. F. S. & Co." Rolled Plate Chain & Chain Bracelets



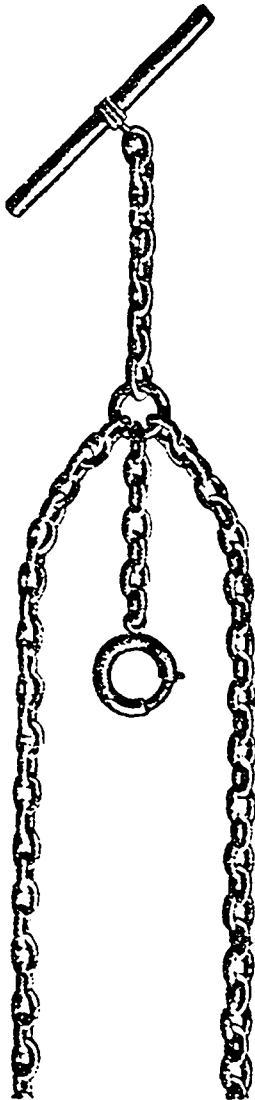
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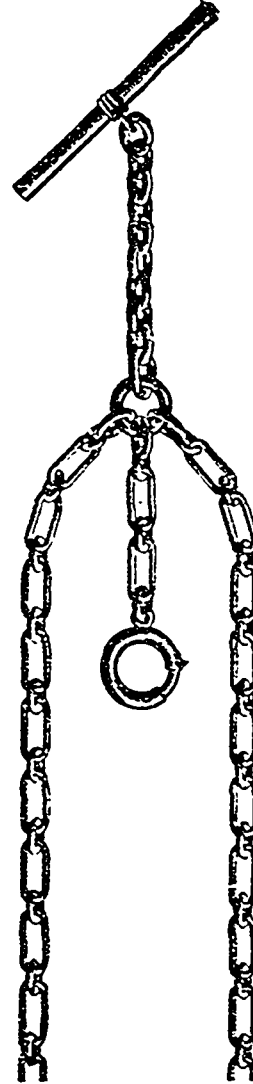
The Queen  
Sterling Silver,  
Elegant and  
Durable.  
No. 129.



903.



1038.



97.



The Queen.  
Latest Style for the  
Ladies.  
Platinum and Gold  
No. 1444.

REMEMBER EVERY ARTICLE OF THIS MAKE IS WARRANTED.

## FOR SALE BY ALL CANADIAN JOBBERS.