

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées

Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Showthrough/
Transparence

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from: /
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison

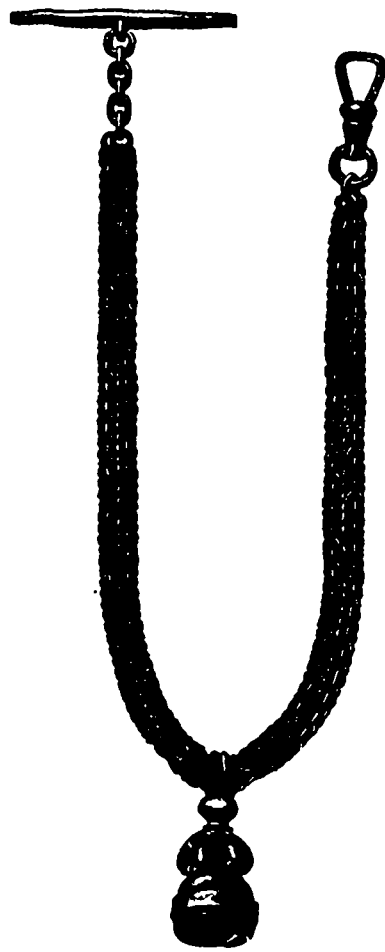
Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

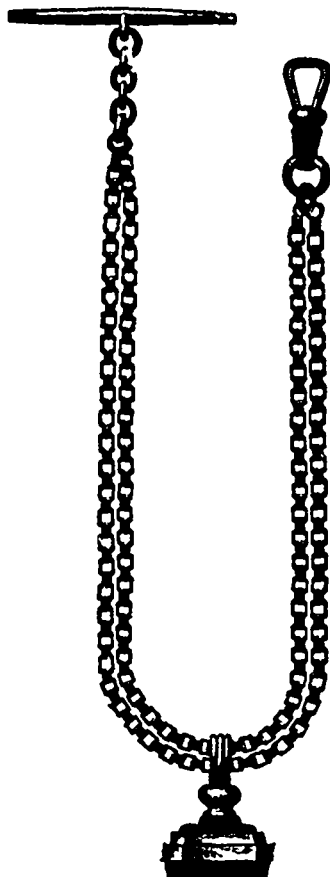
Additional comments: /
Commentaires supplémentaires: Pages 1 - 2 are missing.

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below /
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

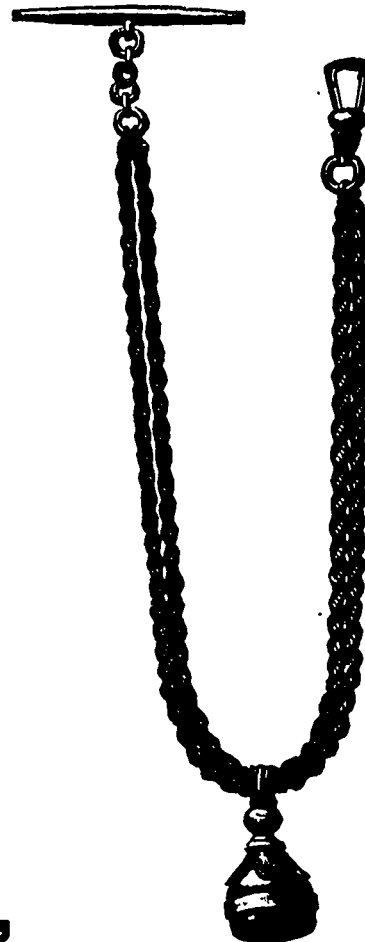
10X	14X	18X	22X	26X	30X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12X	16X	20X	24X	28X	32X



1856/384.



1260/380.



1682/338.

"R. F. S. & CO."

SOMETHING NEW AND ELEGANT.

SEAL PENDANTS

— IN —

CORNELIANS,
ONYX, SARDS
AND BLOOD STONE,
*PLAIN AND INTAGLIO, SET IN
SOLID GOLD.*

ORIGINAL WITH

R. E. SIMMONS & CO.



JEWELERS' FANCY GOODS.

WE HAVE NOW ON HAND A

FINE ASSORTMENT OF DRESDEN STATUETTES, BRONZES, BRASS
DINNER AND TABLE GONGS, FINE CHINA GOODS, MUSIC
BOXES, MUSICAL GOODS, ETC., ETC.

Specially suited for the Jewelers' Holiday Trade.

CLOCKS FOR THE HOLIDAY TRADE.

Marble, Imitation Marble, Polished and Oiled Walnut,
Nickel, &c.

H. A. NELSON & SONS,
Toronto and Montreal.

THE VERY LATEST!

Novelties arriving all this month, and our customers
will find us prepared to meet all their requirements for

THE HOLIDAY SEASON.

Our stock is new and complete in ENGLISH AND
AMERICAN JEWELRY, Rolled Plate Chains,
Diamond and other Gem Rings, all at lowest prices.

Watch and Jewelry Repairing and Orders for Gold
Rings attended to with promptness.

CLOX

AMERICAN WATCHES,

JEWELERS' FINDINGS,

WATCH MATERIALS & TOOLS.

Orders by Mail promptly filled.

E. J. THOMPSON & CO.,

55 KING ST. EAST,

HAMILTON, ONT.,

EDMUND SCHEUER

11 WELLINGTON ST. WEST,

 **TORONTO** 

FRENCH,

NEW HAVEN,

SETH THOMAS,

ANSONIA,

INGRAHAM.

<p>CLOCKS,</p>

<p>WATCHES,</p>

<p>JEWELRY.</p>

WHOLESALE ONLY.

JOHN SEGSWORTH & CO'Y.

We are offering this Month a Special line of

NICKEL CLOCKS

BE SURE AND GET QUOTATIONS FOR CASE LOTS.

We are also showing a very nice Stock of

Gold Bangle and Band Bracelets

SET WITH DIAMONDS, PEARLS AND RUBIES; JUST
THE THING FOR CHRISTMAS TRADE.

We are gradually catching up to our orders on

GOLD CASES

And are now showing a very good assortment. All
good patterns.

Cheap Movements are scarce, so send in your orders early.

Yours truly,

JOHN SEGSWORTH & CO.,

6 WELLINGTON ST. EAST,

TORONTO.

THAYER & CO.,

3 Wellington Street East, Toronto.

**XMAS NOVELTIES JUST TO HAND.**

THE FOLLOWING ARE A FEW OF OUR SPECIALTIES :

BATES & BACON Filled Cases in 4, 6 and 18 size. The cheapest Filled Case made.**GILBERT CLOCKS.** (Sole Agents.) We have them in every variety.**INGRAHAM CLOCKS,** all kinds.**SILVERWARE** of all kinds.**ROLLED PLATE ALBERTS AND GUARDS.** The largest stock in Canada.**WATCH AND CLOCK MATERIAL.** A full line exceedingly low in price.

Our Travellers are now on the road. Don't buy till you see their Stock. If in the city, call and see us.

REPAIRING JEWELRY A SPECIALTY.**SEND IN YOUR JOBS.****THE OLD RELIABLE****Rolled Gold Plated Chains**Maintain their Reputation
as the**BEST
CHAINS**

In the Market.

Always on hand with the latest
and most Fashionable Patterns.Quality and Make Guaranteed as
the very best.**W. & S. BLACKINTON,**

11 Maiden Lane, - NEW YORK.

Factory : Attleboro, Mass.

THE ONLY ABSOLUTE GUARANTEE OF QUALITY

IS THE INTEGRITY OF THE MANUFACTURER.

THE AMERICAN WATCH CASE COMPANY, of Toronto, guarantee every case bearing their trade mark, no matter by whom sold.

OUR CANADIAN PATENT FOR
THE PERFECTION CASE
WAS ISSUED JANUARY 15TH,
1886.



OUR NEW 3 oz. PERFECTION
O. F. OR HUNTING CASE
NOW READY.
ASK YOUR JOBBER FOR THEM.

THE PERFECTION

DUST PROOF Watch Case, although placed by the American Watch Case Co., of Toronto, upon the Market four months ago, has already been pronounced by expert Watch Dealers to be

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST WATCH CASE EVER MADE.

The Perfection has been specially designed with a view to make a Watch Case which would at once be cheap in price and at the same time afford sufficient protection to the movement. This idea has been admirably carried out by taking the excess of Silver from the centre and placing it in the backs, which will be found extra firm and heavy. Although the cheapest Watch Case ever made, it is warranted to give satisfactory wear. Ask your Jobber to show them to you; it is money in your pocket to handle them, therefore take no others instead. Every "Perfection" Case we manufacture bears our stamp and registered Trade Mark as above, and is fully guaranteed as to quality, no matter by whom sold.

OUR NEW PATENT UNBREAKABLE PENDANT SET.

Dealers will please notice that we are now fitting all of our Open-Face Stem-Wind Cases with our new Patent Unbreakable Pendant Set, the simplest, strongest and best device for the purpose ever invented. They are made so as to take any regular American Full-Plate Movement with Female Winding Pinion. Our 3 oz. S. W. Perfection Cases are also fitted with it.

THE TRADER.

TORONTO, ONT., DECEMBER, 1886.

The recognized organ of the Jewelry and kindred Industrial Trades of Canada. Published on the first of every month, and sent free to every dealer in Jewelry and kindred goods in the Dominion of Canada.

Our rates for advertising will be found very low, and will be made known upon application.

We shall be glad to receive correspondence from all parts, and will publish such letters as will be of interest to the Trade. We do not, however, hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondents. 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.,

67 ADELAIDE ST. W., TORONTO, ONT.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

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

EDITORIAL.

WANTED, A NATIONAL CURRENCY.

To our mind one of the greatest needs of Canada at the present time is that of a national currency which shall pass current and at par in any part of the entire Dominion. At the present time our monetary system is a mixed one, the Federal Government issuing all notes under four dollars and the banks all over that denomination. The result of this system is to hinder the free exchange of commodities throughout the country on account of the ignorance or prejudice of banks about which people at a distance know little and care less. It certainly seems absurd that in depositing the notes of a Winnipeg or Halifax bank, a Toronto merchant should have to pay his banker a larger rate of exchange than on any foreign currency. But so it is. American currency can be exchanged, for, from one-eighth to one-quarter of one per cent., but our banks have been known to charge as high as three and five per cent. exchange on the notes of Canadian banks in the distant provinces, which are probably as solvent as any banks in the country. This is not right and it should be put a stop to as soon as possible.

We contend that what this country wants and will have before long, is a national banking system, something similar to that of the United States, by which all the notes will be issued and guaranteed by the Government. Such notes like the American Government currency would pass at par not only in Canada but in any part of the United States and would do much towards helping our international trade, as also the free exchange of goods between the various provinces of the Dominion.

The Banks of Canada have by far too good a thing as things at present stand. For every dollar of gold reserve they have, they are empowered by Government to issue five of their own notes. By this privilege they are enabled to get interest on four times the amount of money they actually invest, a thing that no private individual ever gets a chance to do. Then again as every person knows, a great deal of paper money is destroyed every year by being burned in fires, sunk with vessels lost at sea, and in a thousand other ways. At the present time this loss is so much clear gain to the banks, while its benefit ought certainly to accrue to the people at large, and would do so had we a national currency of our own.

We are glad to see that the workmen have taken up this

question and that they propose shortly to bring it within the scope of practical politics. This is one of the questions that professional politicians fight shy of on account of the immense influence of the banks, but it is one nevertheless of more vital importance to the future of the country, than nine-tenths of the questions about which the regular Grit or Tory papers are continually fighting. The only trouble about such a question is, that it will benefit the country at large and not any political party, and it will probably only be because they are compelled to do so that either of them will take it up. It is bound to come, however.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE INCREMENT OF LABOR.

In our November number we took issue with Mr. A. Blue, Secretary of the Ontario Bureau of Statistics, on a statement of his in regard to the profits made by the Capitalist or Manufacturer in Canada. Although Mr. Blue did not squarely say so, the inference that anyone would casually draw from his article was that the Canadian Manufacturer gets 54¼ per cent. and the mechanic only 45¾ per cent. of the increment of labor, or profit on the goods made in this country. This division, Mr. Blue says, "may be fair, but the presumption is against it." That we may not be accused of putting a wrong or forced construction on Mr. Blue's words, we quote the editorial utterance of the *Toronto Globe*, a paper not only in accord with the Government Mr. Blue has the honor to serve, but a personal admirer of that gentleman himself. They interpret Mr. Blue's meaning to be as follows:—"Thus, the owners of capital after paying 6 per cent. upon their investment, get more than fifty cents out of every dollar from sales. This seems a large share, considering the amount and quality of exertion done by the employers and employed respectively."

As we pointed out in our last issue, Mr. Blue made the mistake, (unintentionally we thought) of omitting to deduct from the manufacturers' profits the amounts he himself had specified for interest and expenses of manufacture, because when that was done there remained only 9½ instead of 54¼ per cent. as profit to the manufacturers. The *Toronto Mail* did us the honor to copy our article upon this subject and remark upon it editorially, and in reply to their strictures upon Mr. Blue, that gentleman publishes a letter in which he makes the following statement:—"THE TRADER, I understand you to say, thinks that 15 or 20 per cent. would be a fairer allowance for expenses; but it proceeds to show that on the basis of 6 per cent. for interest (\$9,918,157) and 10 for expenses (30,967,606) there remains of the Capitalist's apparent profit only \$29,476,350 or 22.8 per cent. of the net product instead of \$43,913,694 or 33.8 per cent. by my showing. THE TRADER has made the mistake of calculating expenses on the gross product of manufactures instead of on the capital invested—on \$309,676,068 instead of \$165,302,623—and the result is a gross error of \$14,437,344. Upon its own highest rate of 20 per cent. for expenses and 6 per cent. for interest, the net profit of the manufacturers would be \$27,383,432 or 21 per cent. of the net product."

It will be observed in the above extract from Mr. Blue's letter to the *Mail* that he has apparently changed his mind as to the per centage of profit the manufacturer has. His first statement being 54¼ per cent. and his second that they get

JEWELRY REPAIRS.



Every Retail Jeweler in Canada has at some time or other felt the need of a JEWELRY REPAIR SHOP that could not only do such jobs in first class style, but return them without delay. In this connection I beg to notify the Jewelry Trade throughout Canada that having fitted up my new factory with all the modern steam machinery requisite to the successful carrying on of a first-class jewelry manufacturing business, I have also opened a repairing department in connection therewith. I respectfully solicit your custom therefore for repair work of all kinds, and gold and silver plating in all its branches. Every job done by me will be executed in a first-class manner, and my prices will be found as low as consistent with good workmanship.

Special attention is also given by me to the execution of orders for special jewelry to be made up either from original or selected designs. For such things as Lockets, Diamond or other Earrings Brooches, Earrings or Chain work of any kind, I have special facilities and can guarantee satisfaction every time. When you have any new special work or jewelry repairs, give me a chance. Remember my address, **A. H. WELCH**, FINE JEWELRY MANUFACTURER, 31 ADELAIDE STREET WEST, TORONTO.

G. H. LEES. WM. LEES.

G. H. LEES & CO.,
29 MAIN ST. EAST, HAMILTON, ONT.
Manufacturing Jewelers

—AND—
Watchmakers to the Trade.

BEST FACILITIES IN BOTH DEPARTMENTS.
Complicated and other Watches put in thorough Order
JEWELRY CAREFULLY REPAIRED & PROMPTLY RETURNED.

DONALDSON & MILNE,
ASSIGNEES IN TRUST,
ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, AND
COLLECTING ATTORNEYS.

OFFICE: ROOM 10, JANUS BUILDINGS,
ENTRANCE:
47 WELLINGTON STREET E., AND 50 FRONT STREET E.
Send for circular for full information as to Audits, Collections and Assignments, etc.

W. B. HILL,

MANUFACTURER OF
FINE GOLD JEWELRY,
DIAMOND LACE PINS,
EARRINGS, RINGS,
PINS, CUFF BUTTONS, LINKS,
COLLAR BUTTONS, STUDS.
31 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

ALBERT KLEISER,

IMPORTER OF WATCHMAKERS'
TOOLS AND MATERIALS,
SWISS AND AMERICAN WATCHES, ETC.

Stem Winding and all Kinds of
Wheels cut to Order.

14 King Street East, Toronto.

WM. LEWIS,

Late of BIRMINGHAM, ENG.,

Goldsmith and Jeweler,

MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S RINGS,
AND OTHER JEWELRY IN BRIGHT
AND COLORED GOLD.

8 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO, ONT.

MIKADO BROOCH.

The fastest selling Brooch in the market. A marvel of cheapness.



Arms, Crests, Inscriptions, &c., a Specialty.

A. M. WELLINGS, Manufacturing Jeweller and Engraver,
26 ADELAIDE ST. EAST TORONTO.

33.8 per cent. profit; certainly one or the other must be an error.

As far as we are able to judge they are both wrong. Mr. Blue says that we make the mistake of calculating the expenses of running a business at 10 per cent. on the entire product, instead of on the capital invested by the manufacturers. This is really the point now at issue between Mr. Blue and ourselves, and we propose to show that in this, as in his first statement, the Secretary of the Ontario Bureau of Statistics is as far astray as ever. If Mr. Blue will take the trouble to interview any dozen wholesale merchants of this city, who simply buy and sell their goods, and can therefore calculate almost to a cent how much their expenses really are, he will find that 10 per cent. is about the allowance made by such firms on their total sales to cover the expense of selling their goods and converting them into money. If Mr. Blue were to suggest to one of these gentlemen the theory that their total expenses should be 10 per cent. upon their cash capital and not upon their total sales, he would be very speedily convinced from a look at their ledger that if he could effect such a saving in many wholesale firms' expenses he could command a salary such as few people on this side of the Atlantic ever dreamed of. To show, in a few words, the absurdity of such a proposition, we will suppose a merchant or manufacturer commences business with \$1,000 of capital, and during the year turns out or sells \$10,000 worth of goods. Ten per cent. on his capital would be \$100. Does Mr. Blue imagine that a \$10,000 business can be carried on at a total expense for rent, insurance, salary, fuel, etc., of only \$100? The thing has only to be stated to show its absurdity.

The expenses of manufacturing, however, are considerably larger than those of the merchant who simply buys and sells. The manufacturer, as a rule, has every expense connected with marketing his goods in the same proportion that the wholesale merchant has, but in addition he has a host of expenses connected with their production of which the latter never dreamed. The manufacturer is compelled to invest a large amount of money in machinery, the wear and tear of which alone is calculated by experts to be 10 per cent. of its own value per annum. The machinery of to-day, owing to the progress of inventive talent, may be out of date six months from now, in which case it is worth hardly any more than it will bring for old iron. Then again he has to have power to drive his machinery, and no matter whether such power be steam or water, it is a serious item of expense. In addition to all these there are the thousand and one things used in manufacturing that, while too small in their individual amounts to be put into the regular material account, help very largely to swell the "expense account" and reduce the margin of profit.

Mr. Blue not being a practical merchant or manufacturer, forgets that raw material and wages are only part of the cost of the goods manufactured, and that the money spent in "expense account" in their manufacture and sale is just as much a part of their cost as either the raw material or wages.

We stated in our last article on this subject that although we took Mr. Blue's estimate of 10 per cent. for expenses as being correct, we did so simply to allow him the benefit of the doubt and to show the error into which he had fallen. We did not then, and do not now think that 10 per cent. is a large enough allowance for a manufacturer's expenses. As we stated before, from what we can learn from all practical sources, these

expenses will run at least to 15 per cent. on the total amount of production, if not more.

As far as we can see, this statement of Mr. Blue's is not only erroneous in itself, but calculated to do harm by creating dissatisfaction between the employer and the employees. That this is the case has been proved in more than one case where employees taking the *Globe's* editorial statements on this subject for gospel have agitated for what Mr. Blue and the *Globe* would call a fairer distribution of the profits than they have hitherto received.

No one expects anything better from the *Globe*, which will do anything to gain a party success, but from a Bureau of Statistics—which should be reliable, if it is anything at all—something fairer should be expected.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor THE TRADER :

DEAR SIR,—Please accept thanks for your space containing my ad. in November issue, for show case. I have had responses from which I was able to select.

Yours, with thanks,

Lock Box 252,

Stayner, Ont.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, Nov. 19th, 1886.

To the Editor of THE TRADER.

The writer has been waiting since his last letter to see some other craftsman put in his oar, but since a certain bashfulness seems to prevail among the fraternity, I shall as promised, proceed to describe how I repaired the unfortunate watch before mentioned. But first let me describe the workshop. It was a telegraph office on the then partially constructed Canadian Pacific Telegraph line, and situated about 150 miles west of Port Arthur. The shanty was twelve feet long by eight feet wide and seven feet high. The roof was formed of "scoops" (hollowed half logs) packed with moss. The floor was made of flattened poles packed in sand. One small window admitted the light while an equally primitive door admitted the Company's telegraphic patrons in the shape of a couple of line repairers once a month, two timber men at work on ties, and an occasional roving Indian. In one corner of the shanty, occupying a quarter of the ground space stood the writer's "little trundle bed," a cook stove and cooking utensils, camp kitchen, etc., occupied another quarter of the space. A table, one end used for eating off, the other end occupied by my telegraph instruments, left very little of the shanty unoccupied; so that when election returns, stock reports or sensations of any kind were coming in on the wires, and the surplus population of Gull River (Falcon Station) crowded into the building, one man occupied the bed, another perched on the stove, another one might stand in the doorway and listen to the ticking of the instruments.

It was in this office that the fell deed was committed. One of the tiemen had "wound his watch up too tight," so he said, and knowing the writer had been at the trade for a couple of years, brought the sick timepiece in to have its case diagnosed. With the aid of a jack-knife and the end of a nail sharpened

LOWE & ANDERSON

WHOLESALE AND MANUFACTURING JEWELERS,

16 WELLINGTON ST. EAST, TORONTO.



STERLING SILVER

FLAT WARE, CARD CASES, NAPKIN RINGS, ETC.

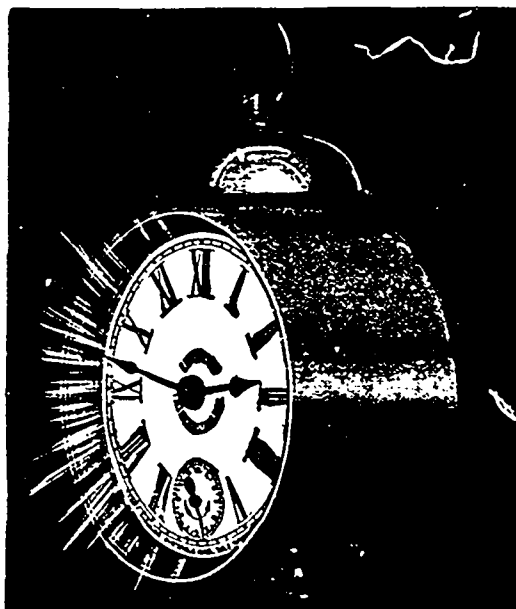
MARBLE CLOCKS.

A large Shipment just to hand of the Newest Styles designed for the New York Market.

NOVELTIES

IN NICKEL CLOCKS AND PLACQUES.

CANADIAN AGENTS OF
THE METEOR LUMINOUS
CLOCKS.



CLOSE QUOTATIONS FOR
CASE LOTS.

SILVER JEWELRY.

It is acknowledged by the Trade that our designs in this department are the finest in the market.
Repeat orders just arrived.

WATCHES.

WALTHAM, ELGIN, HAMPDEN AND ILLINOIS. We have made ample provision for the Xmas Trade.
WIRE ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

like a small screwdriver, it was ascertained that the barrel hook was broken off. Here was a "go." All the tools available within thirty miles were 3 chopping axes, a hammer, a hunting knife, pocket knife, three cornered file and telegraph wire pliers, with a pair of clumbers, telegraph vise, spade, coil of telegraph wire and a fragment of copper wire thrown in. However the reputation of the craft in emergencies must be sustained. Punching out the fragment of the hook left in the barrel, by means of a piece of sharpened telegraph wire, I took a small piece of the copper wire, reduced it to the proper size, wore a notch in one end with the jack knife, drove it through the barrel a proper distance, and then using the pliers as an anvil and the back of the hunting knife as a hammer, carefully rivetted the hook in its place. After the watch was carefully put together and a little sweet oil applied, need I say the watch ran like a charm for a week or two. Then that soft copper wire cut through, the monkey wrench refused to hang on the safety valve, the eccentric overbanded on the piston rod and the rag wheel came to a sudden halt. Not having stolen any of the jewels out to compensate me for wear and tear of intellect, I was so discouraged that when my watch stopped shortly after it was hung on a nail and thereafter its owner, when on the march westward over the line to Wabigom, 60 miles distant, when sleeping out at nights noted the snail-like revolution of the "great dipper" around the polar star, when he was wakened every couple of hours by the intense cold and admonished to heap more logs on the fire, then to pray for morning.

Some time ago I received a couple of watches from the West. One had been experimented on by a man in the Rocky Mountains who thought he was pretty handy at anything. The other had been run over by a heavily loaded wagon. A careful examination and comparison showed that in both cases the injuries were about equal. The one had been crushed in and the other had been *crushed out*, so to speak. The mechanic had taken out the barrel and by means of a coarse three cornered file had done some ghastly work on the inner coil of the mainspring and barrel arbor. The various jewels had come in for attention and fragments of them were taken off as mementoes. Neither were the pivots neglected, some of them being beautifully curved.

Perhaps Mr. Editor you would tell us on the quiet what kind of watchmakers you keep in Ontario. Do they use the old brush and chalk method? Do they have trade secrets that they are afraid to impart, or do any of these fancies indicate the reason for their reticence in committing themselves to paper? If some of them do not waken up and contribute to the spicy little TRADER, the humble writer will be compelled in the discharge of a painful duty, to do as the *Manitoba Free Press* was credited with doing in the case of the immortal Nicholas Flood Davin, to take a long pole, reach up to the pinnacle of fame and knock some of them off.

Yours,

H. J. WOODSIDE.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR INVENTORS.—A German firm, Charles Beck, of Ebingen, Wurtemberg, proposes, in the *L'union Horlogerie*, to order 1,000 tricycles, cash down, from any inventor who will send them a model of a tricycle to be propelled either by spring, electricity, or weight of rider. any one of our readers who wishes to enter into competition and, by applying to *The Jewelers' Circular* office obtain specifications.

A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON

THE BALANCE SPRING.

Including Making, Fitting, Adjusting to Isochronism and Positions, and Rating, also Adjustment for Heat and Cold.

BY EXCELSIOR.

PART III.

THE ADJUSTMENT TO POSITIONS.

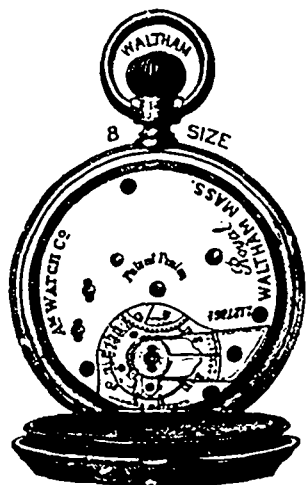
(80.) The *adjustment to positions* is another point which must now receive attention. We know that in nearly all watches the balance has a larger motion, or longer vibration, in a horizontal position than when it is in a vertical position, or with its edge up. This is caused by a greater friction on the balance pivots in the latter case. The adjustment to positions is effected by equalizing the frictions, so that the hair spring will be able to move the balance through the same arc in any position in which it may be held. Generally, watches are adjusted for the two horizontal positions, dial upward and balance bridge upwards, and two vertical positions, with the figure XII upwards, and III upwards. But a fine watch should be adjusted for all four vertical positions, XII, VI, III and IX upwards. In all cases the equalizing of the frictions is to be done by *lessening the greater ones*—never increasing frictions unless that is unavoidable.

(81.) The two horizontal frictions are equalized by making the ends of the balance pivots equally flat and well polished. The extent of the vibrations can be readily observed when the dial is upwards, by setting the movement holder upon a piece of looking-glass on the bench. The balance and works can even be examined with the eye glass while in that position, by looking from one side at such an angle that its image will be reflected into the glass. This is much better than holding the movement above one's head in order to see its under side, insures a true and equal horizontal position each time, and obviates the trembling of the hand while holding it, which interferes with the motion of the balance—and is, besides, easier and safer.

(82.) If the vertical vibrations are smaller than the horizontal ones, the other conditions being as described in sections (93, 94,) the only way is to flatten the ends of the pivots, till the balance will keep up about the same motion in all positions. Some workmen not only flatten the ends, but go further and use round grinders or laps to hollow out the pivot end a little, and cause the entire weight to be sustained upon the ring of metal left around the outer edge of the pivot end. This brings the rubbing surface nearly as far from the center of the pivot in the horizontal as in the vertical position, but the practice is objectionable for several reasons, besides being difficult of execution. It is sufficient for all practical purposes to make the end of the pivots perfectly flat, or as nearly so as may be found necessary on trial.

(83.) On the other hand, if the vibrations are greater in the vertical than in the horizontal position, then we slightly round off the end of the pivots to increase the arc in the horizontal position to an equal extent. These changes of the shape of the pivots should be done in a lathe, and very slowly and cautiously, lest we do too much. The best tool is a pivot burnisher, as that both polishes and hardens the surface. If a stone or lap is used, the burnisher should finish the job. In rounding off the end, the departure from a perfect flatness on the end of the pivot should be only sufficient to prevent actual contact with

WHAT I CLAIM.



1. I claim to have the largest and best assorted Stock of Jewelry in the Dominion of Canada. My Stock consists of American and English Gold, Gold Plated and Rolled Plate Jewelry of all descriptions. American and Swiss Watches, Canadian and American Gold and Silver Watch Cases, Spectacles, Opera Glasses, and Optical Goods of all kinds.
2. I buy all my Goods in big lots and pay spot cash for everything I buy, therefore my customers may be sure that I am at no disadvantage as compared with any house in America.
3. I employ no Travellers, but give my customers the benefit of this saving in expense.
4. It will pay you to come to the city and inspect my Goods, because I will sell you from 10 to 20 per cent. lower than any other house in the Trade. Don't forget this. It is no chestnut.

S. FRENKEL, WHOLESALE JEWELER,
55 AND 57 YONGE ST., TORONTO.



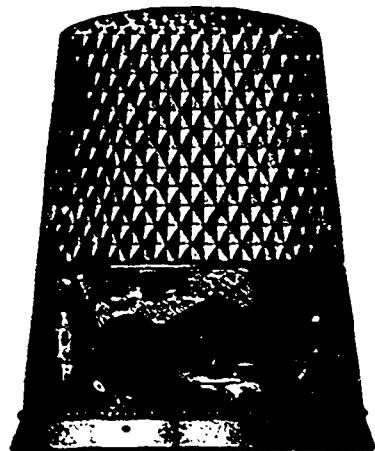
1,000

PAIRS OF ROLLED PLATE BRACELETS—LATEST STYLES,
ASSORTED PATTERNS, AT LESS THAN COST. THESE
CAN NEVER BE REPEATED.

SIMONS, BRO. & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF FINE JEWELRY,

Chains, Thimbles, Canes, Umbrella Mountings.



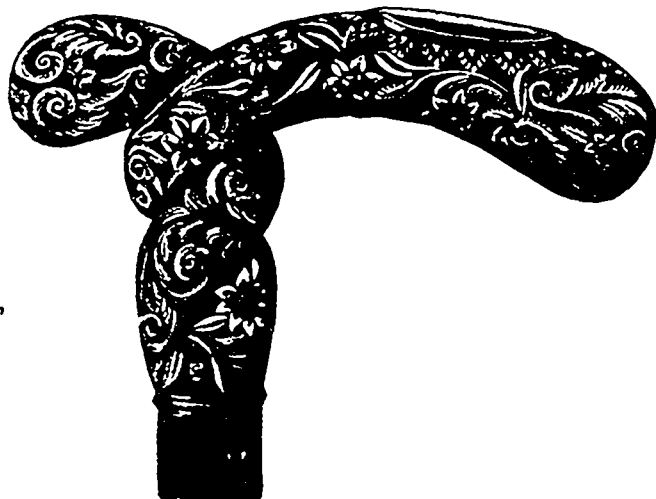
N. Y. OFFICE, 20 MAIDEN LANE.

Address all Orders to Factory.

Established 1840.

TRADE  MARK

611 & 613 Sansom St.,
618 Chestnut St.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA., U.S.



No. 76. 5/8 in.

the end stone, so that the rounding off shall be barely perceptible to the eye. First remove a narrow ring around the outer edge and try. If not enough, take off a little nearer to the center of the pivot. If too much is taken off, we shall have to flatten the end again, which will shorten the pivot. Therefore we take off but little at a time, and as equally as possible off each pivot. Always remove any "feather-edge" that may appear at the corners of the pivots, with an oil-stone slip.

(84.) Having substantially equalized the vibrations, any remaining error can be easily compensated for by the isochronizing of the spring, which should *follow*, not precede, the adjustment to positions. Most workmen test that adjustment by *timing* the watch in different positions, and make the alterations of the pivots according to the errors found in the time, instead of by the differences in the vibrations as above directed. But it is clear that if the spring were isochronal, there would be no change of time in the different positions, even if the frictions and arcs of vibration were different. Hence that test is of no use, except before the spring is isochronized, and even then it is a mere waste of time and labor, because the same information can be gained instantly by simply observing the extent of the arcs of vibration in the different positions. For, if the arcs are the same, the times will be the same. And when we have equalized the arcs, we may be certain that they will be performed in equal times, without taking the trouble to try them.

(85.) *Faulty methods.* Other methods of adjusting to positions are often followed by "the best workmen." Some throw the balance out of poise in such a way as to equalize the vibrations in different positions. For instance, if the watch goes faster in the hanging position, or XII up, than when horizontal, they make it go slower by increasing the arc of vibration, thus: Allowing the balance to come to rest, they make that side which is at the top when the figure XII is up heavier, by drawing out one or two screws in the rim or otherwise. Or, if it loses in that position, they make the bottom heavier, so that the motion will be lessened. Now in an adjusted compensation balance this would probably destroy the adjustment for heat and cold. Even with an unadjusted balance this plan may be unsuccessful, for a greater vibration may be either quicker or slower, according to the spring--and the change of vibration may produce the opposite effect to that designed. Or, if the spring be isochronal, it will have no effect upon the time except the injurious one caused by the want of poise.

(86.) Others bend the hair-spring to one side, instead of leaving it free and concentric with the balance axis, as it should be. For instance, if the watch loses with XII up, but goes correctly with III up, the spring is bent towards the figure XII, so that when that side is upwards, the spring will partly support the balance and lessen the friction in that position. Workmen who follow this method adjust only for the two horizontal positions and two vertical positions, viz.:—XII up and III up. And they calculate that, by thus adding a side pressure of the pivot to the friction upon its end, they will increase the friction while in the horizontal positions, and so make it equal in the horizontal and vertical positions. Now it is sufficient to say that either of the two preceding methods is entirely wrong in principle, being directly destructive of the isochronism of the spring, and injures the watch in *all* positions for the sake of a little apparent improvement in one or two. No good workman will practice either of them, nor will he need to do so if he properly understands his business.

(87.) The arc of vibration should be the same in each of the four vertical positions. If it is not, there may be different causes. The balance may be out of poise; the balance jewel holes may not be round, not evenly polished inside, or too large for the pivot—allowing the balance to fall towards the lever, escape wheel, etc., or away from them, and interfere or change the action of the parts. The change of the arcs when held in the different positions will guide us to the cause. Inasmuch as the greater the friction is, the smaller the arc will be, we know in which position to remedy the inequality of the friction, and we may also ascertain the effect of our alterations by simply noting the change in the arcs. It is desirable to equalize the frictions in the different positions as nearly as possible, as it leaves less to be accomplished by isochronizing the spring, and there is a limit to the amount of irregularity which this adjustment can compensate for. Besides, the more perfect all the parts of the watch are, the finer the performance which we may hope to obtain from the spring.

PART IV.

THE ISOCHRONAL ADJUSTMENT.

(88.) We have now reached that portion of our subject which relates to the final adjustments of the hair-spring for the purpose of insuring that the vibrations of the balance, whether they be great or small, shall always be accomplished in equal times, when the spring is said to be isochronized or adjusted to isochronism. In my previous articles I have given general directions for fitting springs, which, if followed, will prevent any very great errors of time from varying arcs of vibration, and which, moreover, must be attended to before the last finishing touches, presently to be described, can be proceeded with. The isochronal adjustment of the hair spring is, without doubt, the most delicate and least understood operation the watchmaker is called upon to perform. Many who talk and write most glibly about it do not appear to know even the meaning of the term. And upon considering their ideas we are forced to the conclusion that unless their practice is better than their theories, it is not worth much; or else, if they do really understand the subject, they are purposely trying to lead others off upon a wrong tack, in order to keep their knowledge to themselves. But to this there are, of course, honorable exceptions.

(89.) I do not propose to advance any new theories, but to regard it in a very practical light, as a merely mechanical problem, requiring no profound knowledge, either scientific or mathematical, but which may be satisfactorily solved by any watchmaker of ordinary skill and patience. And I shall endeavor to give all necessary instructions for doing so. Even if the workman does not intend to undertake the isochronal adjustment, it is important that he should know how to discover whether the watches he buys and pays an extra price for as isochronized, are so or not, for there is as much swindling of ignorant dealers on "isochronal hair springs" as on "compensation balances, adjusted for heat and cold," of which not one out of a hundred so called are adjusted at all.

(90.) *Action of non-isochronal springs.* If the hair-spring is not isochronal, the watch will vary from correct time whenever the extent of the motion of the balance, or the "arc of vibration," as it is termed, is changed. In a watch having a going-barrel the vibrations are largest or longest when first wound up, and become smaller as the motive power becomes weaker, so that during every hour of the 24 the watch may keep a perceptibly

GUARANTEE NOTICE.

All Spoons and Forks bearing the stamp

G. RODGERS, A 1

are made of the finest nickel silver and are plated and hand-burnished under my personal supervision, and standard of quality each article is guaranteed perfect in finish and durability

All Knives bearing the stamp

G. RODGERS

12 DWT.

are plated on the best English cast steel with pure silver, and are hand-burnished and warranted to give perfect satisfaction. The well-known reputation of my goods has induced other makers to adopt a similar name, calculated to mislead the public. See that the trade mark reads and is spelled G. RODGERS, A1, on Spoons and Forks, or G. RODGERS, 12 Dwt, on Knives.

SOLD ONLY BY

THE ACME SILVER COMPANY,
TORONTO,

to whom all orders should be addressed.

G. RODGERS,

Known to the trade in Sheffield, England, and on this Continent since 1846.

No connection with Joseph Rodgers, Roger Bros., Wm. Rogers, or Rogers & Bro.

different time. Some springs perform the short vibrations in less time than they do the long ones, while others do the reverse. A well made and well fitted spring will not vary much from uniform time, while a spring that is misshapen, crooked, out of center, unevenly coiled or tempered, that has been scraped, ground, much bent, or is very soft, will vary sometimes several minutes during the day, although it may be somewhere near right at the end of the day. Every change of the arc of vibration caused by jarring, carrying, keeping it in different positions or different temperatures, irregular winding, poor oil, dirt, etc. causes it to vary, so that for accurate timekeeping it is valueless.

(91.) In duplex and cylinder escapements the resistance to the momentum of the balance caused by the pressure of the escape wheel during the free arc of motion of the balance, is greater or less in proportion to the greater or less motive force, and therefore these escapements are in some degree self-compensating for irregular motive forces. Yet they do vibrate further when first wound up. In English levers and chronometers the fusee and chain are employed to equalize the motive power. But, to do this accurately, the fusee must be cut in conformity to the varying strength of the particular main-spring used, which is seldom done, as is shown by the varying arcs. But were it so, the friction upon the balance pivots in different positions is another disturbing influence in all watches. And even if the watch is adjusted for positions, the thickening of the oil, accumulation of dirt, etc., by running, cause the vibrations to gradually diminish.

(92.) As it is practically impossible to prevent the arc of vibration from varying more or less, it is necessary in fine watches, after reducing that variation to the smallest possible amount, to adjust the hair-spring within those limits, so that no error of time shall result from such unavoidable changes of the arcs of the balance. This adjustment or isochronizing of the hair-spring can be done in different ways, which we shall consider at some length. But before undertaking this, and even before we can safely test our spring to see what and how much adjustment it requires, there are certain other points to be attended to.

(93.) *Requirements of isochronism.* Besides observing the instructions already given for the correct forming and fitting of the spring itself, the balance and the lever must be perfectly poised; the balance, spring, lever, and all other parts in the watch, even the springs in the case, must be free from magnetism; the movement must be in good condition to transmit the motive force uniformly to the balance; the escapement particularly must be as perfect as it can be made; the end-shake of the balance, lever and escape-wheel no greater than is necessary to give freedom of motion, so that there can be no material change in their relative positions; the pivots of the lever and balance staffs well fitted to their jewel holes; the lever pivots well polished and free from any "binding" in any position of the movement; the balance pivots straight, hard and round, well-polished, as small as is consistent with strength, their shoulders well clear of the jewels, and the balance not running too near the plate, bridge or any other part; the hole jewels thin and the holes round and finely polished; the holes not perfectly cylindrical, but a little rounded out or enlarged towards each end, to diminish the extent of surface in contact with the pivots, and prevent any possible binding by either the jewel or pivot not being set exactly true, as well as to lessen the adhesion of the oil to the pivot; and in lever watches the ruby pin must be perfectly firm in its place and vertical, or parallel to the balance axis, and the slot in the end of the lever polished and well fitted to the ruby pin.

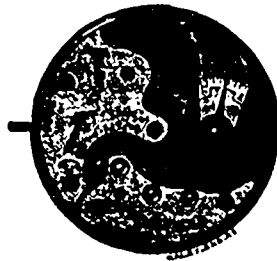
SELECTED MATTER.

THE HOARDED WEALTH OF INDIA.

Never during its existence has India been so rich in jewellery as now. The people are always adding to their stock. Savings from nearly all sources are disposed of in this way, and these savings are being constantly made—often at the expense of clothing, sometimes at the expense of greater necessities of life. The making and the storing away of wealth in this form is the national peculiarity of this country. It is indulged in by all classes of natives. Jewellery is regarded as the most stable kind of wealth, and fortunes are never counted without estimating the value of the stock of jewellery. It can always be pledged or disposed of. The market for its sale is never closed and never depressed. The most ignorant native who wishes to sell a piece of jewellery knows its market value quite well; he can scarcely be cheated. Jewellery forms the greatest factor in matrimony. The most lowly bride has her *stridhan*, which is often equal in value to five years' income of the bridegroom. There is often a scarcity of clothing; sometimes a scarcity of cooking-pots; generally not a particle of furniture; but nearly always a stock of jewellery. The wife that has no jewellery possesses nothing else; she cannot be robbed. The family that does not possess jewellery is absolutely indigent. One of the greatest boasts of the jewellery-owner is that his hoards cannot be taxed. A man may own jewellery valued at a lac of rupees, and pay no income tax. This is a source of great satisfaction. Jewellery yields no recurring income, but it is prized more than Government paper. "If it never increases it never diminishes," is a national saying, common amongst men and women alike. No native marriage, except amongst the most impoverished, takes place without a transfer of jewellery, and very frequently of new jewellery. So great in value is the new jewellery that is introduced into families by marriage, that we dare not estimate it; the amount would be so fabulous. True the investment of wealth in jewellery in India is the greatest and most remarkable institution in the country. Every other investment sinks into insignificance beside it. Under no native prince or rajah of former times has jewellery accumulated as it has accumulated under the British Government in British India. For a century past the sacking of towns has been unknown; the plunder of individuals has been greatly restrained; and wealth in the form of jewellery has accumulated. Now, if men set store by their wealth in jewellery, and if one man estimates another by his wealth in jewels, is it not manifest that as this kind of wealth increases, and is found to be secure to the possessor, the people who gauge themselves as others gauge them—by the jewel wealth—must be contented, as far as the possession, and security of this kind of wealth can content them? We can scarcely imagine the possessor of considerable wealth in jewellery being discontented. There must be political contentment amongst the class of jewelery-owners; and one-half of the people of India are jewellery-owners. It is only when the day of taking stock of the family jewellery comes round, such as the occasion of a wedding or a great gala day, that a stranger can form the slightest conception of the amount of wealth in the family in the form of jewellery. Amazement at once strikes him as he is for the first time permitted to see the amount of accumulated wealth. The inventory day is, *par*

The ILLINOIS WATCH COMPANY are now delivering their new FOUR and SIX size movements.

The SMALLEST, PRETTIEST and BEST Ladies' Watch is the new FOUR size made by the ILLINOIS WATCH COMPANY.



THE
ILLINOIS WATCH COMPANY

*Warrants every movement of every size
manufactured by it.*

KEEP YOUR EYE ON THIS PAGE IN JANUARY.

It will be MONEY in your pocket to place your order early for the new ILLINOIS WATCH COMPANY FOUR size movement.

Everyone who tries the present product of the ILLINOIS WATCH COMPANY orders again.

excellence, the women's day. Gathered round the iron safes, the cash-boxes, the metallic boxes, the neatly carved wooden boxes, the delight of the women is observed in their eyes as each pair of golden bracelets, studded with pearls; each pair of diamond, or emerald or sapphire earrings; each nose-ring with large pearls, massive gold chains, and a large number of rings, expensively and even extravagantly gemmed are handed round the family circle for admiration—and great is the family delight. The towns of India must be peaceful towns, and the laws of India must be good laws, where jewellery wealth, amounting in value to crores and crores, can be held secure by the meanest of the subjects of the great Empress Victoria. The Government that has permitted this great jewellery wealth to grow into monster proportions, and that has never coveted a single grain of the hoarded gold, as is proved by the history of the wealth itself, is entitled to respectful regard. We cannot in honesty or justice refuse to approve of a Government that has followed out this policy of upholding and maintaining the rights of the people to their jewelled possessions for more than a century. When we single out this item of India's wealth, we do so for a useful purpose, in the interests of the people themselves, and not in the interests of the Government or of income-tax law makers. In continuing to hoard and keep unremunerative such vast treasures as are now held in India, the people are unnecessarily impoverishing themselves. The system has had the fullest scope, and has been availed of by the people to the fullest extent, showing their abounding confidence in the national idiosyncrasy. It is now much overdone, and should be moderated. When wealth is hoarded in a country in millions, and lies unproductive, it attracts the covetous, and is a source of national weakness. It should be profitably employed in the creation and support of industries that may advance the progress of the country. One main cause of the poverty of India is the want of varied employment for its people. As in Ireland—a country whose economic poverty is not dissimilar from that seen around us—two-thirds of the population are agricultural. The burden placed on the soil is much greater than it can bear. There is no prospect of relief from the congestion in India by means of emigration, such as Lord Salisbury is sanguine will bring prosperity and peace to Ireland. The people, whether for good or ill, are inalienably rooted to the soil, and there is also for them a much narrower field for selection. The only hope for the regeneration of the country is the gradual opening up of industrial enterprises. The vast population of India consumes everything produced in the world; it manufactures nothing. The men who wrap their talents in a napkin and bury them in the ground, should look to it; they are not merely fatuously relinquishing much "unearned increment," but they are deliberately retarding the progress of the country. Nowhere under the sun should the thousand arts of peace prosper to greater advantage than in India; nowhere are precious opportunities so wantonly neglected.—*Exchange*.

THE YANKEE CLOCK-PEDDLER.

Near one of the rural towns of Ohio there dwelt, a few years ago, an elderly gentleman who went by the familiar name of "Uncle Phil." He was a rigid member of the Lutheran Church, sober, exemplary and withal possessed of considerable wealth. Like some of his neighbors in that region of the country, he entertained a bitter prejudice against "Yankees," and espec-

ially against the gentlemen of that ilk who traveled through the country dispensing that peculiar New England product known as the Connecticut clock. So, notwithstanding his piety, Uncle Phil often avowed his intention of kicking out of his door the first Yankee clock-peddler that should enter.

One sultry day in summer a covered wagon drew up at his gate. A keen-eyed, gaunt-looking man alighted, and rapping softly at the door, requested in subdued tones a drink of water. After drinking, the traveler asked permission of the old gentleman to sit and rest for a few minutes, saying he was overcome by the heat. The stranger said but little, and the old gentleman eyed him suspiciously. Presently the old man's countenance began to brighten.

"What papers have you there?" he asked, pointing to the stranger's pocket, which bore the appearance of a traveling post-office.

"Oh," was the answer, "those are a few copies of our *Lutheran Observer*, that I carry to read along the road."

"Indeed! then you belong to the Lutheran Church?"

"Yes, sir. Would you not like to look at a copy of the paper?"

The old man was delighted with his visitor and asked him to stay for dinner. Of course he accepted.

As they were putting up the team, the old gentleman remarked:

"You drive a queer-looking wagon."

"Yes," said the stranger; "I have been out West, and have suffered several months from chills and fever. Wishing to get home to my family and having no means of defraying my expenses, I purchased a few clocks to sell along the way."

The stranger stayed and fed himself and horses free of charge. He did more. He sold Uncle Phil five of his best clocks and took his note, which he turned into money within two hours after the sale.

"Well," said the landlord to our peddler on his return to the inn, "didn't I tell you that he would abuse you?"

"Very much mistaken," said the seller of clocks; "the old man is a gentleman. Here, take these papers," handing him the *Observers*, "I have no further use for them."

Uncle Phil has since then discovered the true character of his shrewd, but unscrupulous visitor, and indulges in no more threats against Yankee clock-peddlers.

THE GEM OF THE PAPAL TIARA.

The papal tiara is sumptuously ornamented with precious stones, and set off with a beautiful diamond. The cupola is formed of eight rubies, twenty-four pearls, and an emerald. The cross is composed of twelve brilliants. The lappets are of rubies and pearls. Two golden bands retain it in position when worn. The principal diamond in the tiara once decorated the brow of the Grand Mogul, of whom it was purchased by Charles the Rash, of Burgundy, and was abandoned by him at the battle of Granson, 1466. It was found under a wagon by a soldier, who first rejected it as worthless, but afterward altering his opinion, picked up what he thought was but a fragment of crystal, and sold it to a curé for a crown. A cunning citizen of Berne purchased it for three crowns, and resold it for 5,000 ducats. It again changed owners for 7,000 ducats, was afterward bought by Ludovic, Duke of Milan, for 14,000 ducats, and was subsequently acquired by Pope Julius II. for 20,000.—*Exchange*.

H. BENHAM & COMPANY

75 YONGE STREET, TORONTO,

IMPORTERS: JOBBERS

— IN ALL —


AMERICAN MOVEMENTS,

Gold, Gold Filled, Silver and Metal Watch Cases,

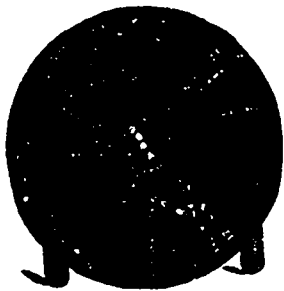
Swiss Gold and Silver Watches,

GOLD AND PLATED JEWELRY, CHAINS, &c.

WE would call the attention of the Trade to our Stock for the CHRISTMAS SEASON, which is unusually large and well assorted with all the Latest Novelties in our line, and to which we are adding daily by the arrival of New Goods. We would advise all to send in their orders to us now, and thus secure the advantages of a choice selection and an unbroken Stock.

 Orders by Mail receive our special attention and are filled the day they are received.

E. BEETON, Dealer in Special Tools of Extra VALUE to Watchmakers.



DIRECTIONS

FOR USING

Wathier's Self-Adjusting

HAIR SPRING STUD INDEX.

1st Place the lower part of Balance Staff in round hole (A). Then turn Balance Wheel until Ruby Pin comes over oblong hole (B). Now let the Balance down until Roller Table rests on steel centre plate. The Balance is now ready for the spring.

2nd Place the hair spring on the staff, with the stud in exact line with the line on the Index corresponding in name with the movement you wish to put in BEAT. Now fasten the hair spring collet on the staff and you will find movement in perfect BEAT.

PRICE, NICKEL PLATED, ONLY \$1.35.

GENUINE

AMERICAN MAINSPRINGS

For all American or Foreign Watches. If you want something better than you are using, give them a trial. Satisfaction guaranteed. Manufactured by the

**Elliott & Moseley Watch-Spring Company,
ELGIN, ILL.**

YOU CAN MAKE A COMPLETE

WATCH

With the MOSELEY LATHE and its principal attachments.

You can do all kinds of repairs with a MOSELEY LATHE and a few attachments.

Buy a MOSELEY LATHE, do your own work, and save time and money.

If you do your own work buy a MOSELEY and save time and material.

Testimonials from all parts of Canada certifying to the excellence and satisfactory results obtained from the

- MOSELEY -

Our MR. E. BEETON will give you the benefit of his practical experience in selecting the most useful attachments. Write us for full descriptive catalogue and price list.

E. BEETON, Manufacturers' Agent, P.O. Box 193, TORONTO.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Jewelers throughout Canada will oblige the Editor by sending into 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.

P. D. ROSS, formerly of Toronto, but now editor of *The Montreal Star*, was in the city last month and paid us a fraternal visit.

G. H. GORDON, jeweler, of Amherst, N.S., has cleared out. Liabilities about \$4,000, assets, nil.

L. A. PÉTRIE, jeweler, of Spring Hill, U.S., has assigned. Nominal assets about \$4,500 and liabilities about \$5,000.

THE WOLTZ BROTHERS have opened a very attractive jewelry store on Leader Lane, in this city, where we trust they will do a good paying business.

THE CREDITORS of Julius Urwitz, the Toronto absconding jeweler, have realized ten cents on the dollar. He should be kept out of Canada until he has paid the other ninety.

SOLD HIS BUSINESS.—Charles Davies, the well-known King Street jeweler, of this city, has disposed of his business to Messrs. T. E. Brown & Co.

A CLOCK FACTORY.—It is currently reported that owing to the trouble with the patents under which they manufacture in the U. S., the Yale Clock Company propose to move their factory to Canada. Montreal is spoken of as the city where they will probably locate.

THE LATEST NOVELTY in clocks that has come under our notice is the placque clock, for which Mr. E. Scheuer is the sole wholesale agent. They are admirably suited for holiday trade, and everybody should have some of them.

THE GOLDSMITHS' COMPANY are making a big boom in Ansonia clocks this season, and report trade in this and other lines better than they ever had at any previous year. Their manager, Mr. Barr, is a "hustler" and no mistake.

A. H. WELCH, the well-known manufacturing jeweler of this city has just added an enamelling department to his factory, and is now prepared to do any work in that line in the highest style of the art. He reports business brisk and prospects for trade good.

THE STERN FAILURE.—It now appears that the liabilities of Charles Stern are \$54,000, with assets amounting to about \$55,500. His offer of fifty cents on the dollar has been refused and it has not yet been decided what will be done with the estate.

A CANARD.—A report has been circulated amongst the trade to the effect that Mr. George R. Joseph, of Joseph & Sons, Montreal, is about to retire from the road. George says this report is entirely without foundation, he denies the allegation and defies the allegator.

ARTISTIC FANCY GOODS.—Our readers will see by the advertisement on another page that Messrs. H. & A. Nelson have just to hand a large importation of artistic fancy goods specially suited for the jewelry trade. Dealers who handle such goods should give them a call when in the city.

MR. D. H. CUNNINGHAM, jeweler, of Bothwell, has just moved into his new store, which is one of the finest in that go-ahead town. In Mr. Cunningham the people of Bothwell have a first-class jeweler, an energetic and pushing man of business and good citizen. We wish him continued success.

MR. JOHN M. INGLIS, wholesale watch importer, of Montreal, has returned from Switzerland where he has spent the summer. He has effected arrangements there which will place his house in the van so far as Swiss watches are concerned, and thinks he will show the trade a few "eye openers" before the year is out.

THE URWITZ CASE.—The detectives have been hunting Julius Urwitz, the Toronto absconding jeweler, so closely that he has been forced to leave New York State. We trust they will keep at him until he is brought to book and made an example of. Such a scoundrel should not be allowed to enjoy his ill-gotten gains in quietude.

W. F. SNELL.—We learn from *The Strathroy Age* that our old friend Mr. W. F. Snell, jeweler of that town, has enlarged his premises and

increased his stock so that "this truly magnificent jewelry emporium is an ornament to the business houses of Strathroy." We are glad to hear such a good report of W. F., and trust he may go on prospering and to prosper.

ALAS! POOR TONY—Tobias Epstein, the Toronto gent's furnishing man, and once jeweler, who defrauded his creditors and then skipped out of Canada, has been traced to Steubenville, Ohio, where he had commenced business. The assignee has seized his stock on behalf of the Toronto creditors, and the U.S. courts will be asked to decide who has the best right to the money.

A NEW CLOCK LIST—Messrs. Levy Brothers, the well-known wholesale jewelers of Hamilton, have just issued new price lists of clocks which will prove invaluable to the trade, as they embrace the illustrated catalogues of "Seth Thomas" and "New Haven" clock companies. These will be found very convenient when ordering goods and the firm should reap a large return for their enterprise.

A HIGH COMPLIMENT.—An Australian wholesale jewelry buyer, who paid a visit to the factory of the American Watch Case Co. of this city, pronounced their invisible joint case the finest he had ever seen in any country. Their "Perfection" cases, of which he saw the first samples, completely surprised him, as he had no idea that goods of such perfect finish could be made in Canada and sold at prices so low.

THE PROSPECTS for a good Christmas trade were never better that we know of, than they are this year. Crops are fairly good and prices fully up to the average, and it only requires some good hard weather to make the public realize that Christmas is at hand and that it is in order to loosen the purse strings and distribute a little of our savings in suitable presents. We trust that the Christmas trade of 1886 will make this a red letter year to our Canadian jewelers.

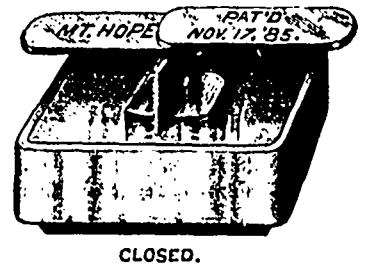
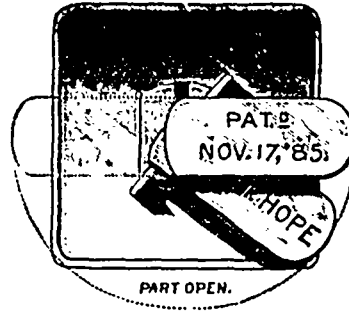
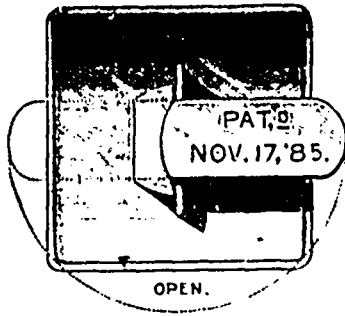
THE DEATH OF MR. THOMAS ALLEN, OF MONTREAL, which occurred in that city on Nov. 12th, removes one of the oldest and most respected members of the craft in Canada. Mr. Allen, who had reached the ripe old age of 80, and was a native of Berwickshire, Scotland, from which he emigrated to Canada when quite a youth. The business will be continued by his sons who have been associated with him in it for some years.

E. BEETON, advertises in another column some jewelers' specialties that will be found almost invaluable to any workman desiring a first-class reputation. These high-class American lathes and tools are simply perfection, and as everything that Mr. Beeton sells has been practically tested by himself before being offered to the trade, his customers may rest assured that his specialties are just those things that should find a place on every go-ahead watchmaker's bench.

JEWELERS' SECURITY ALLIANCE.—With this issue of THE TRADER new certificates of membership are forwarded to all who are entitled to receive them, those of last year being now of no value. As it is intended that this shall be made to do service for several years, a gummed label to be placed on the space at the bottom will be forwarded after annual meeting each year to those in good standing. That these certificates may be kept in good condition, therefore it will be advisable that those receiving them have them neatly framed and hung in some conspicuous position according to the rules of the Alliance.

THE STERN CASE.—In our last issue we noted the fact that Mr. Chas. Stern and one of his nephews had seen fit on account of some comments made by the *Toronto World* upon the failure, to make an assault upon the proprietor, Mr. W. F. McLean. For this criminal assault the Police Magistrate deservedly sentenced them to ten days imprisonment each. For his impartial action Col. Denison deserves the commendation of the entire press, as this will be a warning to such people not to take the law into their own hands, and assault an editor every time he publishes anything with which they cannot agree.

ENLARGING.—We dropped into Mr. S. Frenkel's warehouse the other day and found half a dozen men at work tearing down partitions and enlarging the premises to almost double its former size. Mr. Frenkel stated that since he had begun to advertise in THE TRADER his trade had increased so fast that he had no room to move around, and he expected if it kept on that he would have to buy out the Express Company and occupy the whole building. Said he: "There's nothing like having the goods that people want and then letting them know it through your journal." Right you are, Mr. Frenkel.



THE MOUNT HOPE BUTTON.

FOR SALE BY

H. ELLIS,

IMPORTER OF CLOCKS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

14 WELLINGTON STREET WEST, TORONTO.

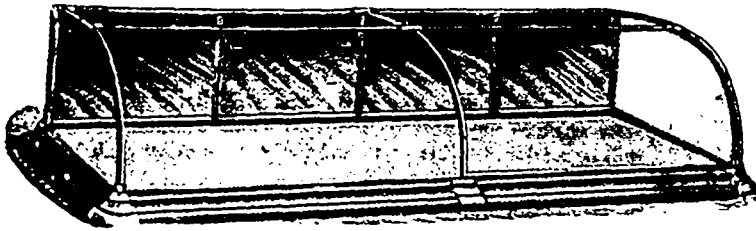
Mail orders promptly filled.

Dominion Show Case Manufacturing Co.

J. P. WAGNER. C. SCHACK. H. G. LAURENCE. WM. MAHR.

SILVER MEDAL Toronto Exhibition, 1884 & 1885.

FIRST PRIZE, Provincial Fair, Ottawa, 1884.



Show Cases of every description in Nickel, Silver, Walnut, Ebonized, etc.

Hardwood Store Fittings, Metal Sash Bars, etc. Send for Catalogue and Price List.

SHOW ROOMS AND FACTORY:

59, 61 & 63 ADELAIDE ST. WEST, TORONTO, ONT.



JEWELRY CASES

Plush, Velvet, Morocco, Paper.

SILVERWARE CASES

In latest styles, at every price.



TRAYS FOR ALL KINDS OF JEWELRY.

Plush, Walnut and Cloth-Bound Plush, Velvet and Satin-Lined.

— **SAMPLE GRIPS** — • — **TRAVELLERS' TRAYS** —

COMPLETE STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND. MAIL ORDERS SHIPPED PROMPTLY.

HEMMING BROS.,

29 ADELAIDE STREET EAST, - - TORONTO.

A CHANGE OF BASE—A despatch from Montreal says: "At a meeting of the Holmes Electric Protective Company a motion was passed ratifying the decision of the directors with regard to the acceptance of an offer made by a syndicate of Toronto gentlemen for the purchase of the business of the Company in Canada. The syndicate is composed of Messrs. John Leys, T. G. Blackstock, R. Jennings, A. R. Riches, and A. J. Pattison, who have applied for an Act of incorporation, the details of which, however, have not yet been completed. The meeting decided that so soon as the syndicate completed its incorporation its offer would be accepted.

A LARGE CONSIGNMENT—The other day when visiting the establishment of Messrs. P. W. Ellis & Co., we were shown an immense consignment of Whitcomb lathes, just received from the manufacturers in the U. S., a full description of which will be found on another page. The stock of Messrs. Ellis in such things as lathes and watchmakers' tools of all kinds is simply immense, and we do not think that they are going beyond the mark when they claim that they have the largest and best stocked material emporium in America. It is certainly a boon to the trade that they are able to get from one house anything that they can possibly want in this line.

This enterprising firm has also added to its already splendidly equipped factory an enamelling department, and are now prepared to do any kind of enamel work, no matter how fine. This is a big stride in the manufacture of artistic jewelry and the firm deserves credit for its enterprise.

A CHEAP SAFEGUARD.—We are often asked if the Jeweler's Security Alliance is alive yet. It still lives, but has so much money on hand the directors thought it unwise to make any more calls on the members until the present fund was exhausted. So far the Alliance has had none of its members molested by burglars. It does not guarantee its members against burglary, but it does guarantee that if any of them is burglarized that within twenty-four hours it will have some of the best detectives in America on their track and never let up until they are brought to book. One of the best Government detectives in Canada said the other day: "That burglars kept clear of the safes of members of the Jeweler's Security Alliance as religiously as if they were infected with the cholera." Every jeweler should make it a point to join, and if you want any information drop a line to Toronto to James Kyrie, the Secretary, or John Segsworth, President of the Alliance.

THE ROTHSCHILD SWINDLE.—In reference to this swindle, things remain pretty much as at the time of our last issue. One of their Montreal creditors visited Messrs. Herwitz and Bush, at Elmira, N. Y., their present city of refuge, when they made an offer of twenty-five cents on the dollar. It is needless to say that this cheeky offer was declined with thanks. In connection with the affair Mr. W. A. Addinsella accountant of Birmingham, England, visited Toronto last week in the interest of the Birmingham creditors. He states that Herwitz while in that city last July, bought \$60,000 on credit from manufacturers there. So far they have not received a cent of the money and from present appearances are not likely to do so. These goods it is learned were properly passed through the Customs at this port and the question now is, what has become of them? The creditors are making strong efforts to find them and we trust they will succeed. The more fully the facts come to light the more plainly it is seen that the whole thing must have been a premeditated swindle. So far as Canada is concerned, it is well rid of such a precious pair of scoundrels and it is to be devoutly hoped that the creditors may succeed in stripping them of their ill gotten gain. Such merchants are a disgrace to any country and this swindle should be so thoroughly advertised by the trade papers that no honest man with any self-respect should ever have any dealings with the pair in future.

JEWELRY AUCTION SALES.—The jewelry auction sales epidemic has again set in here, and the probability is that before the year is out there will be as many of them going on as there are auctioneers in the city. As we have said before, these sales are practically swindles upon an ignorant public, who would do well to shun them and buy what goods they want from an honest reliable dealer, who does not try to make them believe that an article is worth ten dollars and then sell it at five and makes a good profit on the transaction. The very fact that these auction sales are continued by the same parties from year to year, proves very plainly that they do not resort to this method of forcing sales because they are hard up, but because there's money in it for them.

If they sacrifice goods as they pretend and as the public are led to believe, they would sell only when necessity forced them to do so. The fact is that in many cases it is not even old stock that is sold, but new goods bought specially for this class of trade. Every jeweler knows that there is no money in auctioning fine goods, but that the profit is made on cheap goods got up to imitate the real thing. If the public knew that they were only buying inferior goods at first-class prices, these jewelry auctions would have to adjourn within twenty-four hours for want of a quorum. The fools not all being dead yet, and a fresh supply coming forward every year ready to be bled, makes these auctions the pleasant and profitable things that they are. There is a good deal of talk amongst our legitimate retailers at present about how to counteract this innovation, but as long as they are without any organization, so long will they have to suffer their market to be flooded by the goods of hard-up jobbers and manufacturers, who having stocked up the regular trade, resort to this disreputable way of getting rid of the balance of their stock. A strong organization properly managed would soon bring these gentlemen to their senses. If our retailers would simply refuse to buy a dollar's worth of goods from any house that sells to these auction firms, they would soon find the evil abated. This, however, can only be effected by combination, and it remains to be seen whether self interest will be strong enough to effect such a desirable end.

LITERARY NOTES.

THE CENTURY MAGAZINE for December is just to hand, and is a number of more than usual interest. The life of Lincoln of course forms the principal topic, and is treated in such a way as to make it almost fascinating even to that class of readers who enjoy the perusal of romance in preference to historical history. By the time these inimitable papers are completed, the world in general and the American people in particular, will have learned how "great" a man Abraham Lincoln was, and that "true greatness," does not necessarily consist of an overgrown genealogical tree, but has its root deep down in human nature and often does spring direct from the "common" people.

The war papers in this issue show how "Gettysburg" was won by the Federal troops under Gen. Meade. As this was the turning point of the war, the history of how the Southern General Lee, won on the first day and lost on the second, will always form one of the most interesting episodes of the great war drama.

Space prevents us from giving a more extended notice of this number, but we would advise every one of our readers to peruse the advertisement of the *Century's* attractions as set forth in another column and subscribe for it forthwith.

ST. NICHOLAS for December is as replete with interesting things for the little folk as the *Century* is for their elders. There is nothing that we know of so calculated to make boys and girls contented and happy as a good illustrated magazine of the high class to which the *St. Nicholas* belongs. Francis Hodgson Burnett's new fairy tale "The Story of Prince Fairyfoot" begins in this number and is one of her best. The illustrated article on "How a great Battle Panorama is made," by T. R. Davis is alone worth the price of the number to any ordinary boy and will be found good reading by older people. In addition to these there are a great many short stories suitable to the Christmas season and illustrations of so humorous a character as to make even an oyster smile. One of the best presents that any parent can give their children is this magazine for a year.

WORKSHOP NOTES.

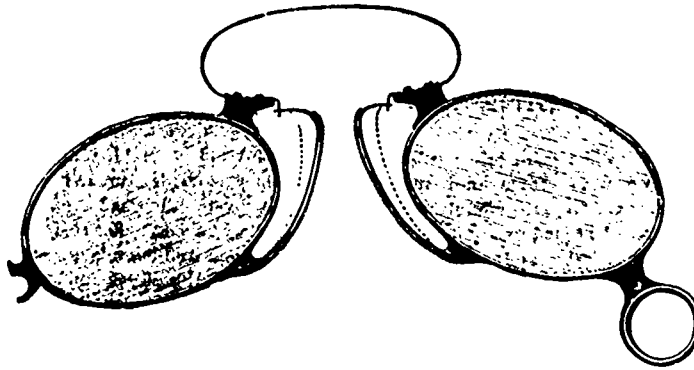
PICKLE.—A good pickle is prepared by mixing one eighth of one ounce of sulphuric acid with one ounce of rain water.

CLEANING GOLD TARNISHED IN SOLDERING.—Gold tarnished in soldering is usually cleaned in dilute sulphuric acid. The pickle is made in about the proportion of one ounce of acid to one ounce of rain water.

HARDENING in petroleum of small articles of steel can be recommended. The tempering is done in the ordinary way, the articles remain white and do not warp. Be careful, however, not to go near the fire with the oil.

BURNISHING POWDER.—A good burnishing powder is prepared

The Montreal Optical and Jewellery Company, L'd.



INVITE the attention of the Trade to their splendid assortment of Eye Glasses for Fall Trade, including all the latest improved styles, in particular their new CELLULOID EYE GLASS with cork lined nose pieces as shown in above cut; these latter are considered by all who have seen them as

The Very Best Line in the Market.

If you cannot wait till travellers call on you send for samples. 1,000 circulars with your name on free of charge with six dozen of these Eyeglasses.

N.B.—AXIS CUT PEBBLES A SPECIALTY.

Montreal Optical and Jewellery Co., L'd., 165 Notre Dame St., Montreal.

T. WHITE & SON,
MANUFACTURING JEWELERS,
LAPIDARIES & DIAMOND SETTERS,
39 King St. West, Toronto.

Canadian and Foreign Stones Polished and Mounted for the Trade.
N.B.—A variety of Stones and Imitations of all kinds in Stock.

C. W. COLEMAN,
10 KING ST. WEST, (UP STAIRS), TORONTO,
WATCHMAKER TO THE TRADE, DEALER IN WATCHES,
MATERIAL, TOOLS, SPECTACLES, &c.

Complicated and other Watches put in thorough order. Broken or imperfect parts replaced by new. GOLD DIALS RE-FIGURED. WATCHES DE-MAGNETIZED. Musical Boxes repaired. Jewelry Jobbing and Engraving. Stubs, Hammers, Plyers and Files. Orders must be accompanied with City reference or Cash.

E. & A. GUNTHER,
Wholesale Jewelers
TORONTO.

ROBT. G. McLEAN,
GENERAL - JOB - PRINTER,

ESTIMATES GIVEN. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

TELEPHONE 637. 13 ADELAIDE ST. EAST, TORONTO.



J. J. ZOCK,

LATE OF NEW YORK.

I beg to inform the Retail Jewelers of Canada that I have opened a factory at the address given below, for the manufacture of Artistic Jewelry. With an experience of 15 years in some of the best factories in the United States, I can safely promise my customers the very finest quality of work and at very moderate prices. Special designs and estimates furnished on application.

DIAMOND SETTING OF ALL KINDS A SPECIALTY.

Call and see me when in the city, or if you can't come, drop me a line by mail and I will attend to you promptly. I defy competition in my line.

GUARANTEED STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS WORK.

10 KING STREET WEST, - TORONTO.

P. W. ELLIS & CO.,

31 WELLINGTON AND 40 FRONT ST. EAST, TORONTO.

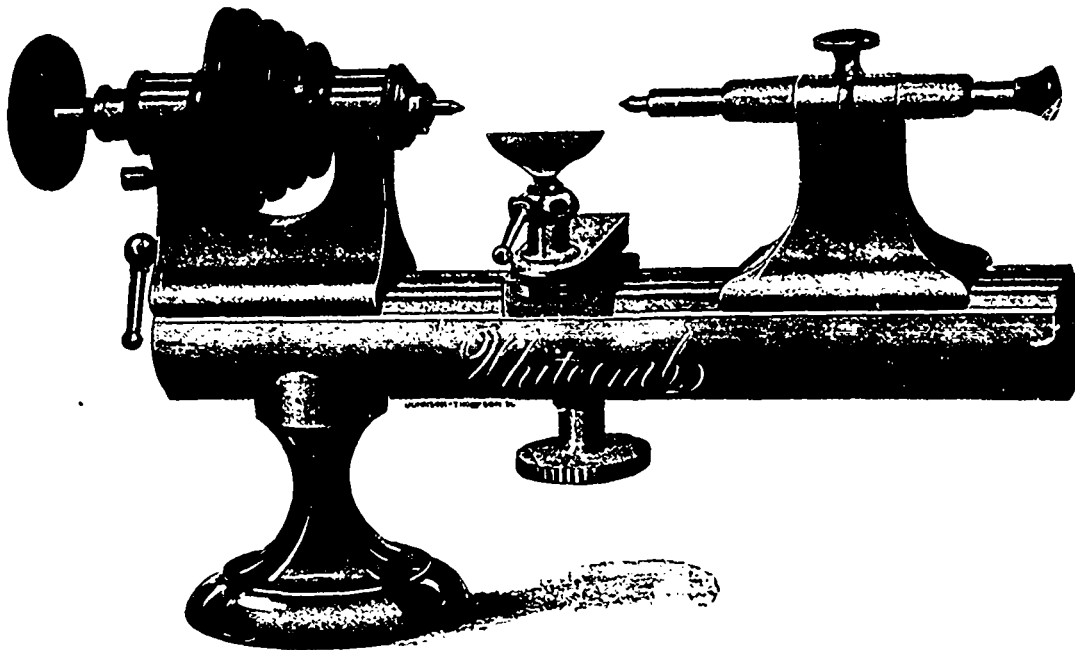
IMPORTERS OF

Watchmakers', Engravers' and Jewelers' Machinery, Tools, Materials, Watch Glasses, Chemicals,
POLISHING AND GENERAL SUPPLIES.

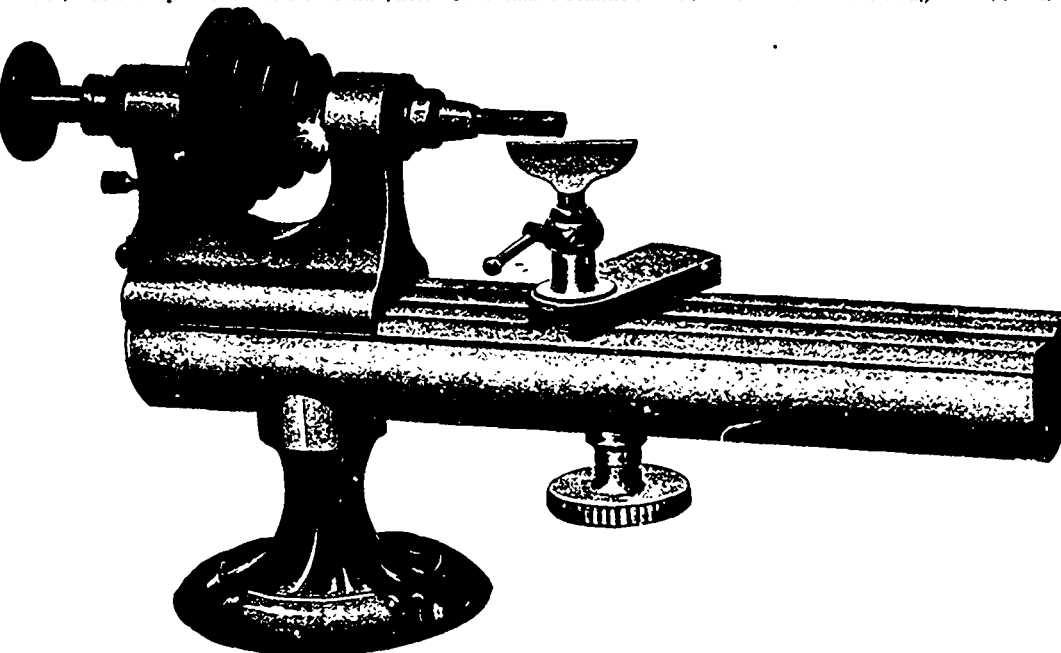
SOLE CANADIAN AGENTS FOR THE

AMERICAN WATCH TOOL CO., WALTHAM, MASS.,

CELEBRATED WHITCOMB LATHE AND ATTACHMENTS.



No. 1 1-2—With Hardened Bearings, Hard Chucks and Hard Tailstock Spindle, includes one Taper Chuck and its Steel Centre, Tailstock Spindle and its Steel Centre, Screw Chuck and 10 Cement Chucks, and 9 feet of Round Bolting. Price, \$40.00.



No. 1 1-2 Lathe, less Tailstock, with Hardened Bearings, and hard Chucks as shown—Includes 1 Screw Chuck and 10 Brass Cement Chucks, and 9 feet of Round Bolting. Price, \$31.00.

It has been the ambition of all watchmakers to obtain a

WHITCOMB LATHE.

Why? Because it is acknowledged to be the best. Formerly the great expense was a barrier; now, on account of the immense demand the Company can make in larger quantities and thus are enabled to reduce the price, so that we can now offer the

WHITCOMB LATHE,

lower in price than any other reputable make of American foot lathes.

—*—

ASTOUNDING!

See low prices quoted for

WHITCOMB LATHES.

—*—

WATCHMAKERS

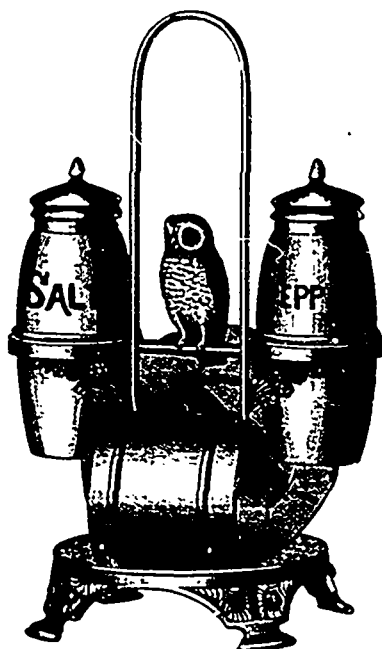
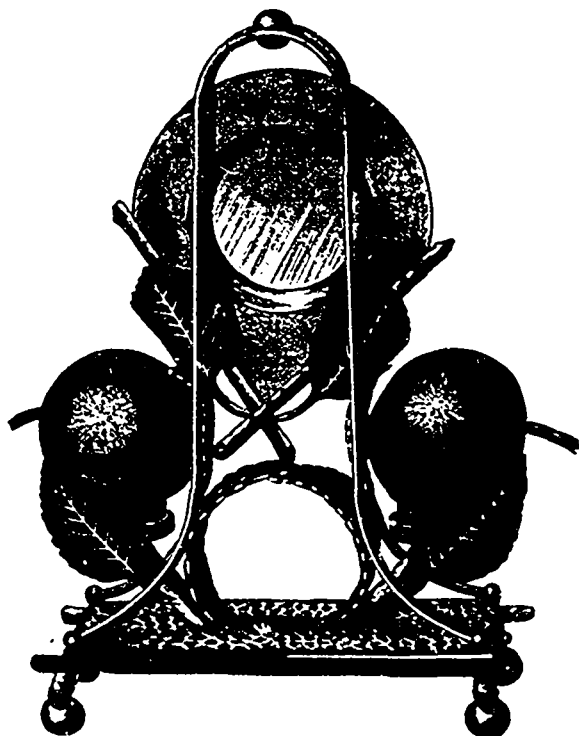
Send for our complete price list, just issued, of all attachments to these celebrated lathes.

Every watchmaker can now have a lathe. We will cheerfully send you one for inspection on approval.

3350 now in use in the U.S., and 460 sold in last 11 Months, which is probably more than all the other Makers of American Lathes put together.

TORONTO SILVER PLATE CO'Y.

410 TO 426 KING STREET WEST.



Christmas

Specialties.



OUR TRAVELLERS ARE NOW OUT WITH FULL LINES OF SAMPLES OF

STAPLE AND CHRISTMAS GOODS.

from $\frac{1}{2}$ pound white chalk, 2 ounces pipe clay, 2 ounces white lead, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce magnesia carbonate, and colored with the same quantity of jewelers' rouge. It is said to be unrivaled for cleansing silver.

TO REFINE SWERPINGS.—To 8 ounces of the dirt which has been washed and burnt, add salt 4 ounces, pearl ash, 4 ounces, red tartar, 1 ounce; saltpeter, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce; mix thoroughly in a mortar, melt in a crucible, and dissolve out the precious metals in a button.

BENZINE.—Dirty benzine may be again rendered fit for use by filtering through animal charcoal. One of our friends stops the end of an ordinary pint glass funnel with paper, and presses therein calcined bone dust till it is about three parts full. On the top of this is poured the benzine to be filtered.

TO BLUE SCREWS EVENLY.—Take an old watch barrel and drill as many holes into its head as you desire to blue screws at a time. Fill it about one-fourth full of brass or iron filings, put in the head, and then fit a wire long enough to bend over for a handle into the arbor holes—head of barrel upwards. Brighten the heads of your screws, set them point downwards into the holes already drilled, and expose the bottom of the barrel to your lamp, until the screws assume the color you wish.

BARREL ARBOR.—In the absence of a suitable tap or screw plate, when turning in a Swiss barrel arbor, if the collet is good it may be used as a plate. Soften the collet and file two slight passages across the threads with a fine three-cornered file; screw a piece of brass wire through the collet, so as to free the threads from burr; then re-harden the collet and cut the screw on the arbor with it. A pair of pliers with faces curved to suit the collet are used to hold it. In an emergency the old arbor may be prepared for use as a tap if the old collet is not available.

WISE AND OTHERWISE.

PHONOGRAPH is feminine gender—because it talks back.

WHAT does a man see in the wild, wild waves? Sea foams.

A MAN may not possess a castle in Spain, and yet have a Cochin China.

MRS. PARTINGTON says that her minister preached about "the parody of the probable son."

WHAT riles a country postmistress is to have a postal card come to the office written in French.

THE butcher who sells ox tails for soup and calves' heads for dinners undoubtedly makes both ends meat.

"How much did you pay for that hat?" asked an old colored person of his fellow tramp. "Well, I don't know, for when I bought it there wasn't anybody in the shop."

GEOGRAPHY and grammar strive with each other to form the pith of the following clever puns: Which is the coldest river?—The ice is (Isis.) There is another colder—the icer (Iser.)

"We all knows," said a cockney school-committeeman to a new teacher he was examining for her position, "that A, B and C is wovels, but what we wants to know is vy they is so."

A PAISLEY publican was complaining of his servant maid that she could never be found when required. "She'll gang oot o' the house," said he, "twenty times for ance she'll come in."

A POOR preacher was caught in a shower on his way to church. He said, "I shall certainly take cold if I go into the pulpit so wet." "O! no, you won't," was the reply. "You are always dry enough there."

THE growing custom of putting the choir at the pulpit end of the church has the very serious drawback that it prevents a man from turning around and looking up at the organ in a critical manner just before the contribution plate reaches his pew.

A MADDLESOME old woman was sneering at a young mother's awkwardness with her infant, and said, "I declare, a woman never ought to have a baby unless she knows how to hold it." "Nor a tongue, either," quietly responded the young mother.

AN Irish horse-stealer, who, when O'Connell had obtained his acquittal, exclaimed in the exuberance of his gratitude, "Och, counselor,

I've no way here to thank yer honor, but I wisht I saw you *knocked down in my own parish*,—would'nt I bring a faction to the rescue!"

AN English officer at Venice, walking one day from the Doge's palace, thought he observed one of the figures on the clock tower of St. Mark's stoop down and take up something. He looked again, and he positively saw the figure take a pinch of snuff. The officer confessed that he was apprehensive he was losing his senses or that his vision was deranged, when an old woman, observing his consternation, soon explained the seeming miracle by telling him that one of the figures that struck the hour being out of repair, her nephew, Jacopo, was engaged as a substitute till the machine was put in order.

OTHER NOTES.

DECEPTIVE ADVERTISING.—The laws of the German "paternal" government do not permit misrepresentations in advertisements, and the old fogies who "do not believe in advertising," chuckle over the "protection" afforded them by a code of laws very proper, perhaps, for the fifteenth, but entirely unfitted for the nineteenth century. An advertiser who stated in his handbills and circulars last Christmas that "he sold at cost price," etc., using the ordinary phraseology, had his handbills confiscated by the police, and beside this he received the warning that at a repetition of the offence, a "he terrors of the law" made and provided in such cases" would be invoked against him.

"THE BEST WATCHMAKER."—The story is told of a French watchmaker who, on opening his shop in one of the streets of Paris, "hung out his shingle," on which he modestly advertised himself as "the best watchmaker in Paris." Shortly afterward a competitor established himself in his neighborhood, who, not desiring to hide his light under a bushel, sought to excel the former, and announced himself in gold letters on his sign as "the best watchmaker in the world." "Competition is the life of trade," and so it proved in this instance, because a third watchmaker established soon after between the two, who eclipsed both of them by modestly stating himself to be "the best watchmaker on the street."

THE PRODUCTION OF SILVER.—In the thirty years extending up from 1857, the production of silver in the United States was about \$750,000,000, of which India has absorbed 50 per cent. In that period the production of silver in all quarters of the world was about \$2,185,000,000, so that India alone has absorbed \$59,000,000 more than all the remainder of the world. At the same time, or, at least, in the fifteen years covered by minute statistical records, the purchasing power of silver in India has increased, as it will buy from 15 to 20 per cent. more of the products of Indian labor, or of the labor itself, than in 1870. The demand for silver, therefore, still exceeds the supply in that country. Nor is this surprising. Silver is the great medium of exchange among that people, who in the aggregate are very rich, inhabiting a country of inexhaustible fertility, and yet if all the silver in the outside were added to their present stock, and if it were all used as money, they would have a per capita covering only a third to a half as large as the United States or France. But the principal consumption of silver in India is in works of art or in hoarding.

A REMARKABLE DIAMOND.—In August, 1884, the arrival in London of the celebrated 457 karat fine white diamond from South Africa, and its subsequent purchase by a syndicate of London and Paris diamond merchants, were announced. The gem was intrusted to the care of one of the most skillful cutters, who has been engaged on the stone for the past eight months, and expects to complete the work in April next. As anticipated, the stone will turn out the most wonderful "brilliant cut" diamond on record surpassing in weight, as also, it is believed, in color, purity and lustre, all the crown and historical brilliants of the world. The stone in its almost finished state, weighs still 230 karats, but in order to give it the best possible shape and lustre, it is intended to reduce its weight to something under 200 karats. The Koh-i-noor weighs only 106 karats, the Regent of France 136 $\frac{1}{2}$ karats, the Star of the South 125 karats, and the Piggott 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ karats. The Great Mogul weighs 279 karats, it is, however, a lumpy stone, only rose cut, and if cut to a proper shaped brilliant, it would probably not weigh more than 140 karats.



Meriden Britannia Co.



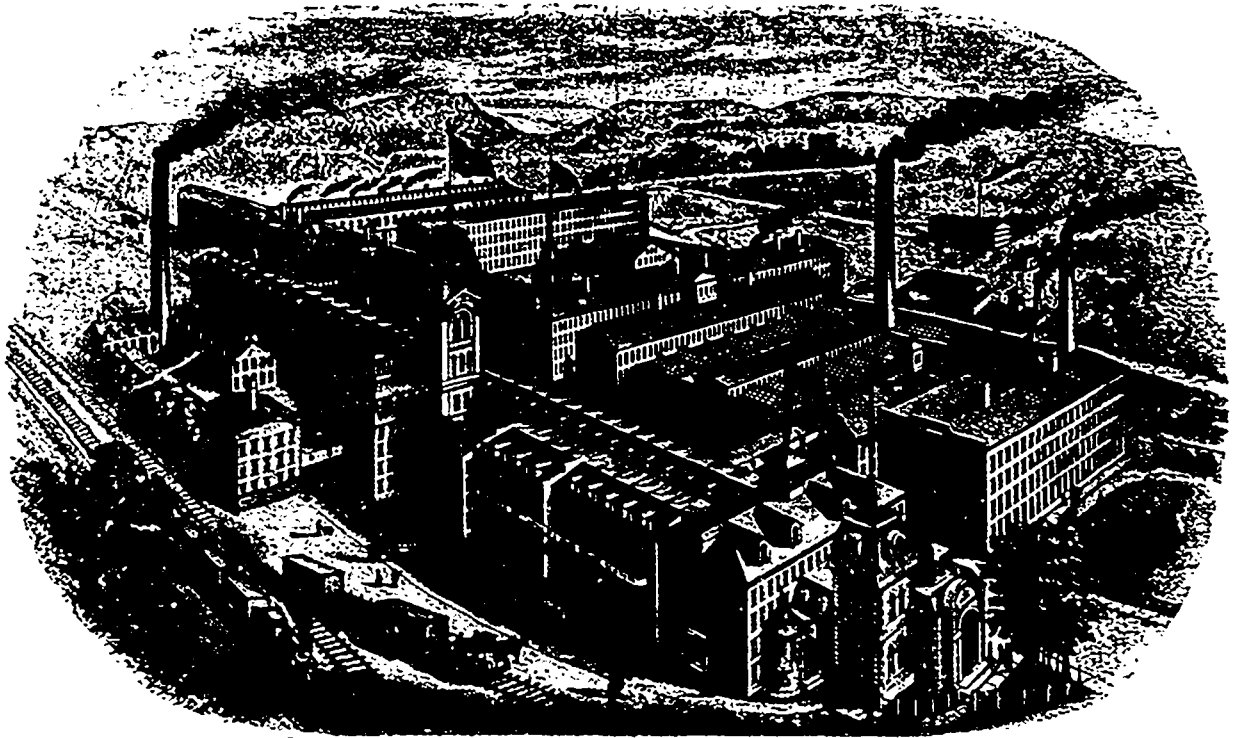
MANUFACTURERS OF STANDARD
ELECTRO, SILVER AND GOLD
PLATE.

HIGHEST HONORS OVER ALL COMPETITORS,

—AND—

Only Gold Medal Awarded at Toronto Industrial Exhibition, 1884.

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



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

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

TRADE



MARK.

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 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.

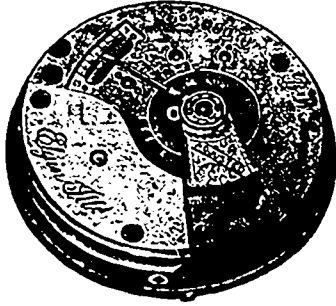
The Meriden Britannia Company have been awarded the highest premiums wherever exhibited, from the WORLD'S FAIR, 1863, to the PRESENT TIME and the high reputation of our Goods throughout the world has induced other makers to imitate our Trade Marks and name as well as our designs, and as many of our patrons 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. ●

ELGIN NATIONAL

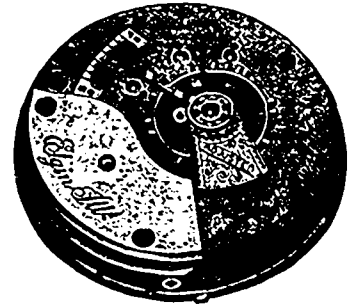
B. W. RAYMOND.



FULL GILT MOVEMENT.

15 Jewels (4 pairs Settings), Compensation Balance, Breguet Hair Spring, Patent Regulator, Adjusted, Double Sunk Dial, Safety Pinion, Finely Finished throughout.

H. H. TAYLOR.

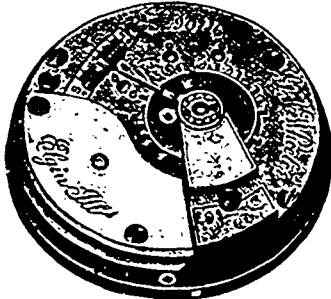


FULL GILT MOVEMENT.

15 Jewels (4 pairs settings), Compensation Balance Breguet Hair Spring, Patent Regulator, Adjusted, Safety Pinion.



G. M. WHEELER.



FULL GILT MOVEMENT.

15 Jewels (4 pairs Settings), Compensation Balance, Patent Regulator, Safety Pinion, Dust Band.

Our complete line of

→ 18-SIZE, FULL PLATE, OPEN FACE, ←

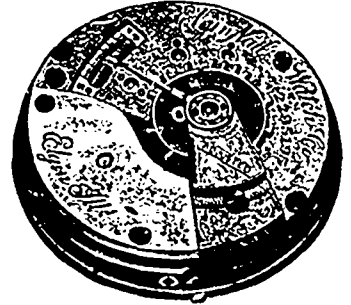
Pendant Set Movements, all with Quick Trains and Straight Line Escapements, as herewith illustrated, are the most perfect in construction and reliable as time-keepers now on the market.

Deliveries have been made of all grades to Jobbers, although the demand far exceeds our ability to produce them.

→ FACTORY: ELGIN, ILL. ←

New York Office: 22 John Street.

No. 78.



FULL GILT MOVEMENT.

15 Jewels (4 pairs Settings), Compensation Balance, Breguet Hair Spring, Patent Regulator, Adjusted, Safety Pinion.

No. 75.



FULL GILT MOVEMENT.

15 Jewels (4 pairs Settings), Compensation Balance, Patent Regulator, Safety Pinion, Dust Band.

No. 74.



FULL GILT MOVEMENT.

11 Jewels, Compensation Balance, Safety Pinion, Dust Band, Fine Regulator and Index.

No. 73.



FULL GILT MOVEMENT.

7 Jewels, Compensation Balance, Safety Pinion, Dust Band.

GENERAL OFFICE: 76 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

WATCH COMPANY

LEVY BROTHERS,

HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

CLOCKS.

New Haven, Seth Thomas, Ansonia, Ingraham.

A COMPLETE STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND.

We will be pleased to send our Price List and Catalogue to any Jeweller who has not already received one.

OUR STOCK OF

❖ **GOLD AND ROLLED PLATE JEWELLERY** ❖

IS VERY COMPLETE AND CHOICE IN ALL LINES.

IN GOLD CASES,

We have all the Latest Styles of Engravings in Gent's and Ladies' Fourteen and Eighteen Karat.

GOLD FILLED CASES. SILVER CASES.

Some.
Keystone.
Dneber.
Newport.
Gladiator.
Windsor.
Crescent.
B and B.
Favorite.
Jem.

Am. W.C.Co.
Perfection.
Keystone.
Leader.
Faby's.
Waltham.
Dneber.
Silver Ore.
Silverine.
Silveroid.

ELGIN, WALTHAM, HAMPDEN, ILLINOIS MOVEMENTS in all names and numbers.

Watch Tools and Materials, Spectacles, Optical Goods,
Swiss Watches.

A COMPLETE LINE OF THE CELEBRATED W. B. & Co. WATCH GLASSES.

Prompt attention given to Letter Orders.

OUR HELP COLUMN.

THE TRADER aims to be of practical value to the Retail Jewelry Trade. NO CHARGE is therefore made for advertising in this column, but the subject-matter should not exceed five type lines, or about 60 words.

When requested, these advertisements will be published in successive numbers of the paper.

If you have a Store, Stock, or any Special Article to sell; if you wish to buy an Established Business, or enter into Partnership; if you want a journeyman, Clerk, Salesman, or Foreman; if you want a situation yourself—communicate the fact to THE TRADER PUBLISHING CO., 57 ADELAIDE ST. WEST, TORONTO, and it will be inserted in this column free of charge. This is the only way by which you can reach the entire Trade, and we shall be glad to help you.

ADVERTISER would like to hear of good second hand show-case for sale. Nickel or wood. From 6 to 8 feet in length. State price and particulars. Lock Box 252, Stayner, Ont (11)

ABARGAIN.—A neat jewelry business with a good connection, in a thriving village in western Ontario. Stock in first-class order, and can be reduced to suit purchaser. This is a splendid chance for a good workman. Owner has to give up business on account of ill health. Apply to LEVY BROTHERS, Hamilton, Ont (12)

FOR SALE.—Price \$25 cash. 1 American Waltham Lathe with 7 Wire Chucks, 2 Barrel Chucks, 1 Cement Chuck, 3 Brass and 4 Steel Centres and Tail Rest. Original price, \$55. Reason for selling, have another one. Apply to D. FENWICK, Niagara Falls, Ont. Box 262.

FOR SALE.—A Hopkins Lathe (hard) with Universal plate. 5 split chucks, 2 step chucks, 1 Hopkins gem chuck with 10 supplementary chucks. Number of brass chucks for cement, good as new. Price, \$85. Address: W. H. R. CUDDON, Jeweler, Port Colborne. (12)

FOR SALE.—A good jewelry business not 100 miles from Toronto in a village of 1,500 inhabitants, opposition only nominal. Stock between \$2,000 and \$2,500. B. P. safe (new) \$500, fixtures \$100, would sell with or without safe. Correspondence solicited. Address: Jeweler care of J. W., 119 College Street, Toronto, Ont. (12)

JEWELRY Business for sale in new and thriving village in Western Ontario. A good and rare chance for young man with small capital. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. For full particulars apply to Box 109, Dutton, Ont. (11)

SITUATION wanted by practical watchmaker, 21 years of age, best of references from late employer, open for engagement on the 1st January next. Could wait on customers part of the time if desired. Address: W. J. B., care John Burr, Harriston, Ont. (12)

STOLEN.—From the subscriber's store, 141 Yonge Street, Toronto, on Oct. 23rd, one 18 karat Hunting Stem-Wind, Repeating Swiss Chronograph, No. 29354. \$50.00 reward. E. M. MORPHY SON & Co. (12)

SITUATION WANTED by young man, 16 years past, to finish trade. Is good on clocks and repairing jewelry. Address: WILLIAM AULD, Harriston, Ont. (12)

WATCHMAKER.—Young man from Scotland seeks situation in Toronto. Address: R. B., 92 Ulster Street, Toronto. (12)

WATCHMAKER WANTED.—A young man who is just out of his time, with a good knowledge of watchwork and jewelry repairing, one who can do engraving preferred, to go to the North-West. Apply, P. W. ELLIS & Co., Toronto. (12)

WANTED.—Traveler for a wholesale jewelry business. Good position for a first-class man. Apply by letter, X. Z., office of TRADER. (11)

WANTED.—A good workman with a good set of tools. To one who can bring a small capital as partner, it is a good opportunity. Address: JAS. RENTON, Peterboro, Ont. (11)

WANTED.—A SITUATION as watchmaker or as manufacturing jeweler, by workman of long experience. Good references. Address: G. T. J., care of M. Forhan, Owen Sound. (12)

WANTED.—By a young man situation as watchmaker, has had seven years' experience; can furnish tools and best references. Address: L. R. STEVENS, 49 Sparks Street, Ottawa. (12)

WATCHMAKER.—Wanted a good workman for jewelry store in Hamilton. Apply to LEVY BROTHERS, Hamilton, Ont. (12)

THE TRADER is printed by E. G. McLEAN, 13 Adelaide St. E., Toronto, who makes a specialty of Jewelers' Work. Samples and estimates on application.

THE CENTURY

FOR 1886-7.

THE CENTURY is an illustrated monthly magazine, having a regular circulation of about two hundred thousand copies, often reaching and sometimes exceeding two hundred and twenty-five thousand. Chief among its many attractions for the coming year is a serial which has been in active preparation for sixteen years. It is a history of our own country in its most critical time, as set forth in

THE LIFE OF LINCOLN,

By His Confidential Secretaries, John G. Nicolay and Col. John Hay.

This great work, begun with the sanction of President Lincoln, and continued under the authority of his son, the Hon. Robert T. Lincoln, is the only full and authoritative record of the life of Abraham Lincoln. Its authors were friends of Lincoln before his presidency, they were most intimately associated with him as private secretaries throughout his term of office, and to them were transferred upon Lincoln's death all his private papers. Here will be told the inside history of the civil war and of President Lincoln's administration,—important details of which have hitherto remained unrevealed, that they might first appear in this authentic history. By reason of the publication of this work,

THE WAR SERIES

Which has been followed with unflinching interest by a great audience, will occupy less space during the coming year. Gettysburg will be described by Gen. Hunt (Chief of the Union Artillery), Gen. Longstreet, Gen. E. M. Law and others; Chickamauga, by Gen. D. H. Hill; Sherman's March to the Sea, by Generals Howard and Slocum. Generals Q. A. Gillmore, Wm. F. Smith, John Gibbon, Horace Porter and John B. Mosby will describe special battles and incidents. Stories of naval engagements, prison life, etc., etc., will appear.

NOVELS AND STORIES.

"The Hundredth Man," a novel by Frank R. Stockton, author of "The Lady or the Tiger?" etc., begins in November. Two novelettes by George W. Cable, Stories by Mary Hallock Foote, "Uncle Remus," Julian Hawthorne, Edward Eggleston and other prominent American authors will be printed during the year.

SPECIAL FEATURES

(with illustrations) include a series of articles on affairs in Russia and Siberia, by George Kennan, author of "Tent Life in Siberia," who has just returned from a most eventful visit to Siberian prisons, papers on the Food Question with reference to its bearing on the Labor Problem; English Cathedrals; Dr. Eggleston's Religious Life in the American Colonies. Men and Women of Queen Anne's Reign, by Mrs. Olphand; Clairvoyance, Spiritualism, Astrology, etc., by the Rev. J. M. Buckley, D.D., editor of the *Christian Advocate*, astronomical papers, articles throwing light on Bible history etc.

PRICES. A FREE COPY.

Subscription price, \$4.00 a year, 35 cents a number. Dealers, postmasters and the publishers take subscriptions. Send for our beautifully illustrated 24-page catalogue (free), containing full prospectus, etc., including a special offer by which new readers can get back numbers to the beginning of the War Series at a very low price. A specimen copy (back number) will be sent on request. Mention this paper.

Can you afford to be without THE CENTURY?

THE CENTURY CO., New-York.

"THE IDEAL MAGAZINE"

for young people is what the papers call Sr. NICHOLAS. Do you know about it,—how good it is, how clean and pure and helpful? If there are any boys or girls in your house will you not try a number, or try it for a year, and see if it isn't just the element you need in the household? The *London Times* has said, "We have nothing like it on this side." Here are some leading features of

ST. NICHOLAS

FOR 1886-87.

Stories by Louisa M. Alcott and Frank R. Stockton,—several by each author. A Short Serial Story by Mrs. Burnett, whose charming "Little Lord Fauntleroy" has been a great feature in the past year of Sr. NICHOLAS.

War Stories for Boys and Girls. Gen. Badeau, chief-of-staff, biographer, and confidential friend of General Grant, and one of the ablest and most popular of living military writers, will contribute a number of papers describing in clear and vivid style some of the leading battles of the civil war. They will be panoramic descriptions of single contests or short campaigns, presenting a sort of literary picture-gallery of the grand and heroic contests in which the parents of many a boy and girl of to-day took part.

The Serial Stories include "Juan and Juanita," an admirably written story of Mexican life, by Frances Courtenay Baylor, author of "On Both Sides," also, "Jenny's Boarding-House," by James Otis, a story of life in a great city.

Short Articles, instructive and entertaining, will abound. Among these are: "How a Great Panoramist is Made," by Theodore R. Davis, with profuse illustrations. "Winning a Commission" (Naval Academy), and "Recollections of the Naval Academy"; "Boring for Oil" and "Among the Gas-wells," with a number of striking pictures; "Child-Sketches from George Eliot," by Julia Magruder. "Victor Hugo's Tales to his Grandchildren," recounted by Brande Matthews. "Historic Girls," by E. S. Brooks. Also interesting contributions from Nora Perry, Harriet Prescott Spofford, Joann Miller, H. Boyesen, Washington Gladden, Allen Wellington Eliot, J. T. Trombridge, Lieutenant Frederick Schwatka, Noah Brooks, Grace Demio Litchfield, Rose Hawthorne Lathrop, Mrs. S. M. B. Platt, Mary Mapes Dodge, and many others etc., etc.

The subscription price of ST. NICHOLAS is \$3.00 a year, 25 cents a number. Subscriptions are received by bookellers and news-vendors everywhere, or by the publishers. New volumes begin with the November number. Send for our beautifully illustrated catalogue (free) containing full prospectus, etc., etc.

THE CENTURY CO., New-York.

SMITH & PATTERSON

46 Summer St., BOSTON. 132 St. James St., MONTREAL.

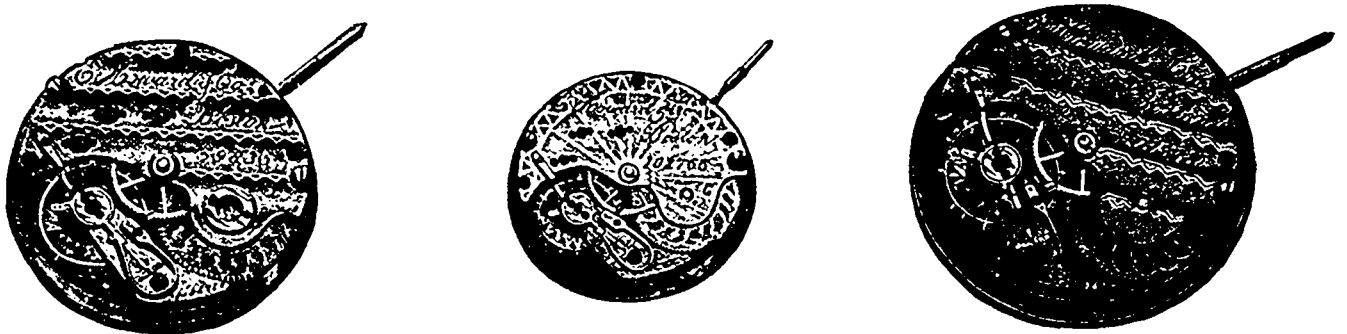
JOBBERS IN ALL KINDS OF

AMERICAN WATCHES

GOLD, GOLD FILLED AND SILVER CASES,



AND SOLE CANADIAN AGENTS FOR THE FAMOUS



HOWARD WATCHES

Buy no more fine Swiss Watches, but use the HOWARD, which will show better time and give you less trouble in regulating and keeping in order.

Our Great Specialty is: AMERICAN ROLLED PLATED JEWELRY

Of which we carry the largest line of any concern in Canada or the United States.

THE AMERICAN LEVER CUFF AND COLLAR BUTTON.

**The Old, Original, Reliable, Faultless
Cuff Fastening.**



OPEN.



TRADE MARK.



CLOSED.

LOOK FOR TRADE-MARK ON POST.

NONE GENUINE WITHOUT IT.

Retailers are Advised to Examine Carefully what they buy.

The Horse Shoe and Clover Trade-Mark stamped upon all our productions is a guarantee of their supreme excellence in mechanism, quality, finish and design.

Ask Your Jobber for them and accept no other.

HAMILTON & HAMILTON, JR.,

Successors to HAMILTONS & HUNT.

Successors to HAMILTONS & HUNT.

ESTABLISHED 1871.

ALL CHAINS STAMPED WITH OUR TRADE-MARK.

QUALITY OF GOODS GUARANTEED.

If desired, will furnish names of Jobbers carrying our line.

We also manufacture a complete assortment of BARS, SWIVELS, JUMP-RINGS, SPRING-RINGS, CABLES, EYE-GLASS AND BRACELET CHAINS.

FACTORY

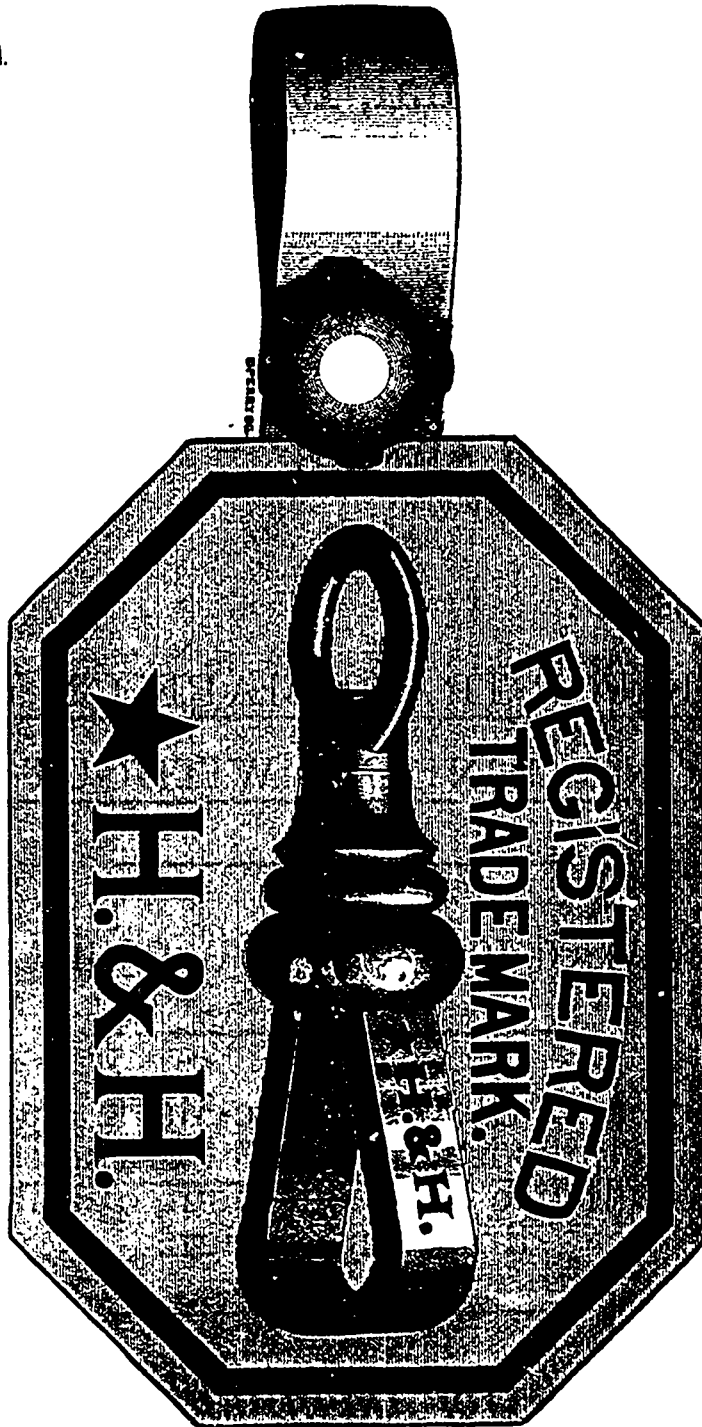
226 EDDY ST., PROVIDENCE, R.I. U.S.A.

NEW YORK OFFICE

No. 176 BROADWAY.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—
Fine Rolled Gold Plated Chains.

REGULAR QUALITY STAMPED • H. & H.



Fine Rolled Gold Plated Chains.

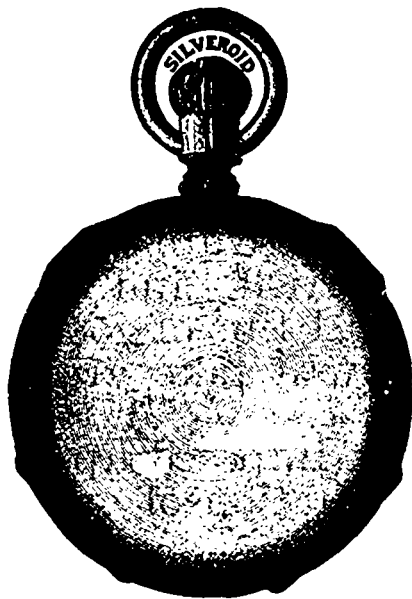
EXTRA QUALITY STAMPED • H. & H.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

THE NEW METAL CASE

SILVEROID!

The metal of which these cases are made is a new one, far superior to any other in use for low-price watch-cases. It is stronger, is capable of a high degree of polish, has the lustre of silver, and will not tarnish.



PRICES SAME AS THOSE FOR ANY OTHER METAL CASES NOW IN THE MARKET.



A FULL LINE NOW IN THE HANDS OF THE JOBBING TRADE.



Send for sample, and don't be put off with any other than the

SILVEROID!

KEYSTONE WATCH CASE CO.

19TH & BROWN STS., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

NEW YORK.

CHICAGO.

ESTABLISHED 1872.

The Plainville Stock Co.,

Manufacturing Jewelers,

Would respectfully invite the attention of the Trade to their unusually fine and large stock of

ROLLED PLATE AND SOLID GOLD FRONT JEWELRY.

We offer many and attractive designs, all of which are original and unique. The workmanship upon our goods is unexcelled, and the stock used is of the finest quality.

We make a specialty of

LACE AND BROOCH PINS, DROPS AND SETS,

which we have in almost endless variety. These are made after new patterns designed by our own artists, and are chaste and elegant. In addition, we have a full line of goods for the Fall and Holiday Trade, which we will take great pleasure in showing to our customers.

In order to protect the Trade from being imposed upon by goods of an inferior quality, made in imitation of ours, we have adopted a Trade Mark as follows:



This mark will be stamped in an inconspicuous manner upon all our goods, and is a guarantee to the dealer of their quality. Retail dealers will be furnished with the names of jobbers who carry our goods, on application.

Full lines can always be seen at our New York Office :
No. 176 BROADWAY.

PLAINVILLE STOCK COMPANY,
PLAINVILLE, MASS.

SIMPSON, HALL, MILLER & CO.,

WALLINGFORD, CONN.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Artistic and Useful Hollow Ware,

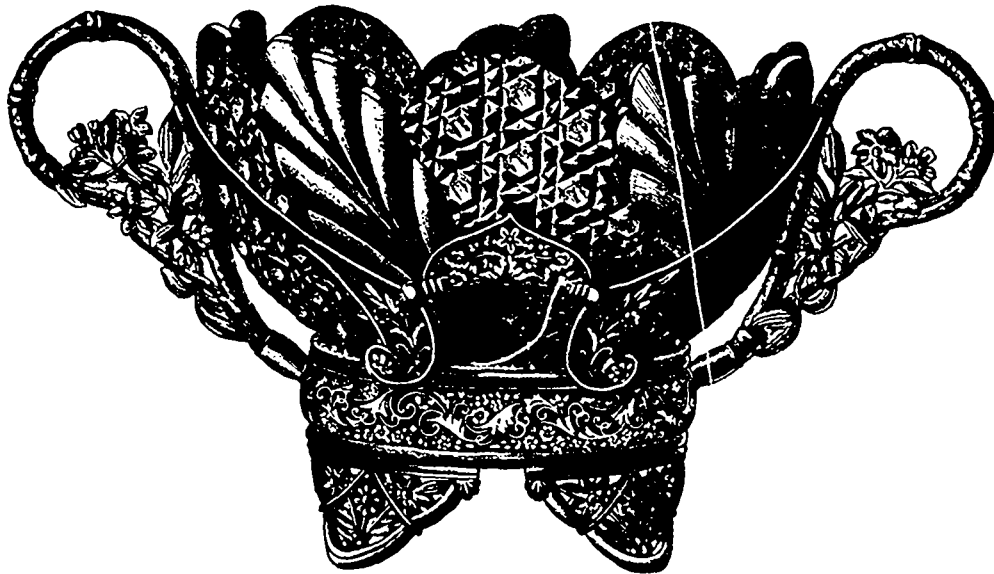
ELECTRO-PLATED UPON FINE HARD WHITE METAL.

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 1883.)

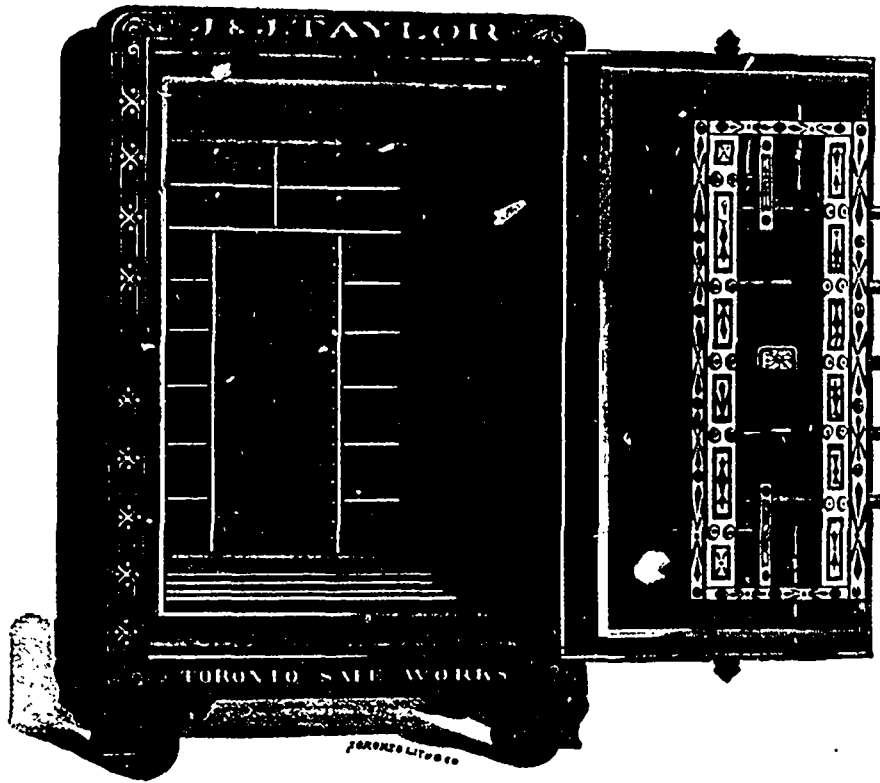
WM. ROGERS, - - WALLINGFORD, CONN.

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.

SOMETHING NEW IN JEWELERS' SAFES

J. & J. TAYLOR'S
NEW STYLE
JEWELERS' SAFE,



DOUBLE TONGUE AND GROOVE
FIRE-PROOF DOORS.

WITH

J. & J. TAYLOR, TORONTO SAFE WORKS.

IN ORDER to meet the wishes of the jewelry trade, we have at last succeeded in perfecting a new style of safe for jewelers' use, combining the advantages of first-class

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SECURITY WITH MODERATE COST.

THE above cut represents our new style of Fire and Burglar Proof Safe for Jewelers, which has an entire lining inside of best five ply welded Chrome steel and iron, with heavy Burglar Proof door, made any thickness required, and which is securely attached to the Fire-proof door. The Burglar Proof Door is fitted with rubber tube packing to prevent the use of explosives, and is locked with four wheel Combination Lock having our patent Enlarged Centre Lock Spindle and Bolt Handle.

To the above improvements is also added our new patent

DOUBLE TONGUE AND GROOVE FIRE-PROOF DOORS,

this being the latest improvement in Fire Proof Safes, and PATENTED BY US JANUARY 14TH, 1886. This door is fitted with a TONGUE made of wrought iron, corresponding with and locking into a GROOVE, made of same material, on the door frame. To both of these is connected a SECOND TONGUE and GROOVE made of thin galvanized steel, which is filled with non-conducting material thus making

TWO COMPLETE TONGUES AND TWO GROOVES IN EACH DOOR,

and which we maintain is the best fire-proof safe now made.

Visitors to the coming Industrial Exhibition can see samples of these safes at our exhibit in the Main Building. Do not fail to examine them.

J. & J. TAYLOR,

TORONTO SAFE WORKS

117 and 119 Front St. East, Toronto.