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THE TRADER.

TORONTO, ONT., FEBRUARY, 1884.

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

Advertising Rates.

Full Page	\$20 00	each issue
Half Page	12 00	"
Quarter Page	8 00	"
Small Advertisements	8 cents per line	

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

Business and other communications should be addressed to

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

SPECIAL NOTICE.

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

Editorial.

DISCOUNT SALES HUMBUG.

A few days before Christmas, we were waiting in a retail jewelry store in order to have a chat with the proprietor, when we overheard the following conversation between that gentleman and a customer, to whom he was shewing a set of colored gold earrings, in a morocco case:

CUSTOMER.—“Ten dollars you say is the price of these earrings?”

PROPRIETOR.—“Yes, sir, ten dollars is right.”

CUSTOMER.—“Does that include the leather case?”

PROPRIETOR.—“Yes, price is for earrings and case, just as you see them, and we regard them as being extra good value.”

CUSTOMER.—“Now, look here, I'll give you eight dollars for them, cash.”

PROPRIETOR.—“We can't do it, sir, our goods are marked down as low as we can afford to sell them, and our prices are all spot cash.”

CUSTOMER.—“Well, but that's only 20 per cent. off your price, and is the regular discount that all the jewelers on King street are giving; come, now, you can do that if you like; surely you can afford it just as well as they can. What do you say?”

PROPRIETOR.—“Well, I've just to say, that while we want to do business just as

much as any other house in the city, we don't want to do it under false pretences. We mark all our goods at a regular rate of profit, which is just as low as we can possibly afford to sell at, and won't admit of us taking off one per cent. discount, let alone 20 per cent. If we were to put on an extra twenty-five or thirty per cent. I suppose we could do the same as those stores you speak of, but we don't think you would be any better pleased if you know how it was done, or better off if you didn't know how it was done. We don't want to humbug you in any way, and we offer you honest goods at honest prices, which we know you can't beat if you hunt the whole city over.”

The young man went out without buying, and the proprietor thought he had wasted half an hour of a very busy day to no purpose. Next day we happened in again, and, curiously enough, while there the same young gentleman came in, and without any parley bought the earrings he had been dickering about the day previous. Now, thought we to ourselves, here is a first-class illustration of the humbuggery of discount sales. Here was a young fellow that had investigated the thing in the light of common sense, and he was apparently willing to sacrifice the advantage of the 20 per cent. discount and pay full price for his goods. Perhaps he was a fool. Well, perhaps he wasn't so much a fool as the discount sales people imagined when he refused to buy their goods. One thing is certain, that firm will never have much trouble in selling that young man again, and when he wants any goods that they have, very little time will be lost in making a bargain.

TARIFF CHANGES.

It is more than probable that the present session of Parliament will witness quite a number of changes in the rate and operation of the present tariff. Until recently it seems that the importers have been viewed by the Government simply as peop'le from whom to extract money, and beyond this they were entitled to, and have actually received little or no consideration. With the Government the interests of the manufacturers seem to have been paramount to any and all other considerations, and the Manufacturers' Association had only to express a wish in order to have it gratified. Now,

however, that dull times have caused a shrinkage in the imports and the revenue is likely to show a large falling off, the vigorous protests of importers are beginning to be heard and will probably receive thorough, though tardy, attention. As long as times were good, the Government could afford to ignore these complaints, but now, with dull times staring them in the face, some change must be made, and “Barkis” will now have to be “the friend” of the importer as well as of the manufacturer. If the Minister of Finance desires to make any changes for the benefit of the jewelry and fancy goods' trades, and we trust he does, he can, we think, do them a great deal of service without at all impairing the revenue.

We have always contended that the present rate of duty on jewelry (20 to 25 per cent.) is excessive, and by its excess defeats the very end it was intended to serve, viz.: protection to Canadian manufacturers and a means of raising a larger revenue. Could the present high duty be collected we would consider it a positive advantage to both manufacturer and jobber to have it kept in force, but unfortunately it is not and cannot be collected alike from all, and its very high rate makes it an incentive to the dishonest trader to smuggle goods which under a low tariff he would never think of attempting. Jewelry differs from nearly all other goods imported, inasmuch as while valuable, it is comparatively small in bulk, and therefore all the more easily secreted and smuggled. Those who know the trade best know that the present high duty is simply an incentive to smugglers and that there are more smuggled goods coming into Canada today than there ever was before. This is especially the case with American made goods, which can and are smuggled across in an innumerable number of places along the two thousand mile boundary line that the imagination of the Government has stretched across this continent. Every retail dealer in Canada knows that the country swarms with these itinerant so-called “Jobbers,” who unblushingly advance as a reason why they can undersell respectable houses, the fact that they are not fools enough to pay duty on goods that they can so easily smuggle. Of course there is a danger attached to the buying of such goods, or even to having them in one's possession, but there are those to be found who will run this risk in order to make a larger

margin of profit on their sales. It is, we think, a disgrace to a country like Canada, that its legislation should be of such a kind as to have the effect of causing people to break the law instead of upholding it, and that by acting as a premium upon dishonesty it puts it in the power of the unscrupulous trader to undersell his more honest and law-abiding rival.

IS IT HUMBUG?

In the month of December we received a letter from an esteemed correspondent in one of our thriving western towns, enclosing the advertisement of a rival jeweler, which set forth that for a couple of days he would give the benighted inhabitants of the district in which he did business a chance of examining \$20,000 worth of stock, which he was prepared to sell them at "a very small advance on cost." Apparently mistrusting that the readers of the paper would credit the statement, he proceeded to tell how he was going to manage the thing, which was in this wise. The wholesale house from whom he bought his goods had, it appears, agreed to be present during the two days in question and allow him to use their stock (presumably to the amount of \$20,000) during that time, and to make sales from it as if it were his own. Our correspondent characterizes the whole transaction as a "humbug," and wants us to publicly express our opinion about it, and in a second letter regarding it, seems to feel sore because we did not notice it in our January number. We would have commented upon this in our January issue had we thought that there was anything wrong about it, but we did not then see anything wrong about it, nor do we yet see any reason to change our first impression regarding it. The fact that the wholesale house who lent their goods for the display happens to be one of our advertisers, who would have nothing whatever to do with our action in the premises. If we thought them wrong we would not hesitate one moment to say so, no matter what the consequences might be. Their action, although uncommon, is perfectly right in itself, and is done occasionally by the best houses both in England and the United States. Of course no wholesale house would care about making such a concession to any other than one of their best customers, and it is its very

rarity, probably more than anything else, that has made our correspondent regard it in the way he has.

We do not doubt that it may have been hard on his trade if the advertiser carried out his promises, but his only plan, if he couldn't get some other wholesale house to do him a similar turn, would be to grin and bear it. The probability is that he was not a customer of the wholesale house in question at all, and if not, then they did him no injustice. If he was, then his only remedy is to buy his goods from some other firm that will treat all customers alike, and not make fish of one and flesh of another.

A NEW INSOLVENT ACT.

We are glad to know that the Boards of Trade in the cities of Toronto, Montreal and Hamilton have at last become fully alive to the importance of concerted action in regard to securing the passage of an insolvent act. The trouble with Boards of Trade has formerly been, that they did not get to work soon enough, and when they did commence there was no unity of action amongst them. Each separate board had ideas of their own which they wished crystallized into law, and as these were usually brought before parliament while it was sitting, it was no wonder that the Government took the position they did, and virtually said, "Gentlemen, if you don't know what you want yourselves, how can you expect us to bring forward a measure that will suit you all?" This was no doubt a fair argument under the circumstances, and certainly afforded the Government a loophole through which to escape the passing of a law, which they themselves had no desire to pass. Now, however, that the principal Boards of Trade in Canada have met in good season and thoroughly discussed the matter, and laid the result of their deliberations before the Government in time to let them get an idea of the feeling of the country regarding it, we think that it is in a fair way of becoming law. Indeed, we can hardly see how the Government can refuse to pass such a just measure of relief to traders as the proposed law seems to be. They cannot plead that the mercantile community is not agreed upon its advisability, for the draft bill sent them by the Boards of Trade is a unanimous opinion, still less can they

plead want of sufficient time to find out the feeling of the country and get such a bill ready, for here is a bill all ready-made to their hand, and in these days of electricity and cheap printing, they can get a consensus of opinion upon it within forty-eight hours, much less the two months that they have had to consider it. Unless the members of the Government are intellectually blind they cannot fail to have noticed how unjust the present chaotic system, or rather want of system, is working. It is prolific of mercantile corruption and knavery, and unless a stop is speedily put to the temptations that beset the hard-pushed merchant, very disastrous results will be apparent in the near future. England has a national bankruptcy act, and the trades of the United States are clamoring for one. Surely Canada, which is not behind either country in intelligence and business sagacity, should be able to have a suitable one also. Such an act is in thorough accord with every instinct and principle of justice, and though its passage has been long delayed, it must come, and that very soon. If it does not it will be bad for credit both at home and abroad.

Since writing the above, we find that no reference has been made in the Governor General's speech to the Bankrupt Act proposed by the Boards of Trade, and a good deal of comment has been made about the omission. It is well-known that the French Canadian members of Parliament are strongly opposed to the passage of such an act, and it is probably for this reason that the Cabinet have not made it a Government measure. Let the Government do as it likes, however, the Bill will be brought forward by some private member and thoroughly discussed, and the members of the Cabinet cannot escape the censure of the mercantile community, if they either refuse to support it or vote against it. In the meantime, we think a special meeting of the Dominion Board of Trade should be held, and their views upon this question, which are certainly entitled to a great deal of weight, should be made known to Parliament before the Bill comes up for discussion.

If, with all this consensus of public opinion, the Government allows the Bill to be defeated, they will, by the estrangement of the mercantile community, certainly have put more than one nail in their political coffin.

Selected Matter.

CHOOSING A PROFESSION.

HOW A YOUNG MAN DECIDED TO BECOME A
BURGLAR.
APPRENTICED TO A CLEVER PROFESSIONAL.

When I became eighteen years of age my father, a distinguished begging-letter impostor, said to me: "Reginald, I think it is time that you began to think about choosing a profession."

These were ominous words. Since I left Eton, nearly a year ago, I had spent my time very pleasantly and very idly, and I was sorry to see my long holiday drawing to a close. My father had hoped to have sent me to Cambridge (Cambridge was a tradition in our family,) but business had been very depressed of late, and a sentence of six month's hard labour had considerably straightened my poor father's resources.

It was necessary, highly necessary, that I should choose a calling. With a sigh of resignation I admitted as much.

"If you like," said my father, "I will take you in hand and teach you my profession, and in a few years, perhaps, I may take you into partnership, but, to be candid with you, I doubt whether it is a satisfactory calling for an athletic young fellow like you."

"I don't seem to care about it particularly," said I.

"I'm glad to hear it," said my father. "It's a poor calling for a young man of spirit. Besides, you will have to grow gray in the service before people will listen to you. It's all very well as a refuge in old age, but a young fellow is likely to make a poor hand at it. Now, I should like to

CONSULT YOUR OWN TASTES
on so important a matter as the choice of a profession. What do you say? The army?"

"No, I don't care for the army."

"Forgery? The bar? Cornish wrecking?"

"Father," said I, "I should like to be a forger, but I write such an infernal hand."

"A regular Eton hand," said he, "not plastic enough for forgery, but you could have a writing-master."

"It's as much as I can do to forge my own name. I don't believe I should ever be able to forge anybody else's."

"Anybody's else you should say, not

'anybody else's.' It's a dreadful barbarism, Eton English."

"No," said I, "I should never make a fortune at it. As to wrecking—why you know how seasick I am."

"You might get over that. Besides, you would deal with wrecks ashore, not wrecks at sea."

"Most of it is done in small boats, I'm told. A deal of small boat work. No, I won't be a wrecker. I think I should like to be a burglar."

"Yes," said my father, considering the subject: "yes, it's

A FINE, MANLY PROFESSION,
but it's dangerous."

'Just dangerous enough to be exciting—no more.'

"Well," said my father, "if you have a distinct taste for burglary I'll see what can be done."

My dear father was always prompt with pen and ink. That evening he wrote to his old friend Ferdinand Stoneleigh, a burglar of the highest professional standing, and in a week I was duly and formally articulated to him, with a view to ultimate partnership.

I had to work hard under Mr. Stoneleigh. "Burglary is a jealous mistress," said he. "She will tolerate no rivals. She exacts the undivided devotion of her worshipper."

And so I found it. Every morning at 10 o'clock I had to present myself at Stoneleigh's chambers in New Square, Lincoln's Inn, and until 11, I assisted his clerk with the correspondence. At 12, I had to go out prospecting with Stoneleigh, and from 2 to 4 I had to devote to finding out all particulars necessary to a scientific burglary at any given house.

At first I did this merely for practice, and with no view to an actual attempt. He would tell me of a house of which he knew the particulars, and order me to ascertain all about it and its inmates—their coming and going, the number of their servants, whether any of them were men, and if so, whether they slept in the basement or not, and other details necessary to be known before a burglary could be safely attempted. Then he would compare my information with his own facts, and compliment or blame me as I might deserve. He was a strict master, but always kind, just and courteous, as became a highly-polished gentleman of the old school. He was one of the last men who habitually wore hessians.

AFTER A YEAR'S PROBATION

I accompanied him on several expeditions and had the happiness to believe that I was of some little use to him. I shot him eventually in the stomach, mistaking him for the master of a house into which we were breaking, (I had mislaid my dark lantern,) and he died on the grand piano. His dying wish was that his compliments might be conveyed to me.

I now set up on my own account, and engaged his poor old clerk, who nearly broke his heart at his late master's funeral. Stoneleigh left no family. His money—about £12,000, invested for the most part in American railways—he left to the society for providing more bishops, and his ledgers, day-books, memoranda, and papers generally, he bequeathed to me.

As the chambers required furnishing, I lost no time in commencing my professional duties. I looked through his books for a suitable house to begin upon, and found the following attractive entry:—

Thurloe Square—No. 102.

House—Medium.

Occupant—John Davis, bachelor.

Age—Eighty-six.

Physical Peculiarities—Very feeble, eccentric, drinks, Evangelical, snores

Servants—Two housemaids, one cook.

Sex—All female.

Particulars of Servants Pretty housemaid called Rachel, Jewess. Open to attentions. Goes out for beer at nine p. m., snores. Ugly housemaid called Bella, Presbyterian. Open to attentions, snores. Elderly cook, Primitive Methodist. Open to attentions, snores.

Fastenings—Chubb's lock on street door, chain, and bolts. Bars on all basement windows. Practicable approach from third room, ground floor, which is shattered and barred, but bar has no catch, and can be raised with a table-knife.

Valuable Contents of House—Presentation plate from grateful aesthetes. Gold repeater. Mulready envelope. Two diamond rings. Complete edition of Bradshaw, from 1834 to present time, 588 volumes, bound in limp calf.

General—Mr. Davis sleeps second floor front, servants on third floor. Davis goes to bed at ten. No one on basement, swarms with beetles; otherwise excellent house for purpose.

This seemed to me to be

A CAPITAL HOUSE TO TRY SINGLE HANDED.

At twelve o'clock that very night I pocketed two crowbars, a bunch of skeleton keys, a centrebit, a dark lantern, a box of silent matches, some putty, a life preserver and a knife, and I set off at once for Thurloe square. I remember that it

snowed heavily. There was at least a foot of snow on the ground, and there was more to come. Poor Stoneleigh's particulars were correct in every detail. I got into the third room on the ground floor without the least difficulty, and made my way to the dining-room. There was the presentation plate, sure enough—about 800 ounces, as I reckoned. I collected this and tied it up so that I could carry it without attracting attention.

Just as I finished I heard a slight cough behind me. I turned and saw a dear old silver-haired gentleman in a dressing-gown in the doorway. The venerable gentleman covered me with a revolver.

My first impulse was to rush at and brain him with a life-preserver.

"Don't move," he said, "or you're a dead man."

A rather silly remark to the effect that if I did move it would rather prove that I was a live man occurred to me, but I dismissed it at once as being unsuited to the business character of the interview.

"You're a burglar," said he.

"I have that honour," said I, making for my pistol pocket.

"Don't move," said he: "I have often wished to have the pleasure of encountering a burglar, in order to be able to test a favourite theory of mine as to how persons of that class should be dealt with. But you musn't move."

I replied that I should be happy to assist him, if I could do so consistently with a due regard to my own safety.

"Promise me," said I, "that you will allow me

TO LEAVE THE HOUSE UNMOLESTED when your experiment is at an end?"

"If you will obey me promptly you shall be at liberty to leave the house."

"You will neither give me into custody nor take any steps to pursue me?"

"On my honour as a designer of Dados," said he.

"Good," said I. "Go on."

"Stand up," said he, "and stretch out your arms at right angles with your body."

"Suppose I don't?" said I.

"I send a bullet through your left ear," said he.

"But permit me to observe—"

Bang. A ball cut off the lobe of my left ear.

The ear smarted and I should like to have attended to it, but under the circumstances, I thought it best to comply

with the whimsical old gentleman's wishes.

"Very good," said he. "Now, do as I tell you, promptly and without a moment's hesitation, or I'll cut off the lobe of your right ear. Throw me that life preserver."

"But—"

"Ah, would you?" said he, cocking the revolver.

The "click" decided me. Besides the old gentleman's eccentricity amused me, and I was curious to see how far it would carry him. So I tossed my life preserver to him. He caught it neatly.

"Now take off your coat and throw it to me."

I took off my coat and threw it to him diagonally across the room.

"Now the waistcoat."

I threw the waistcoat to him

"Boots," said he.

"They are shoes," said I in some trepidation, lest he should take offence when no offence was really intended.

"Shoes, then," said he.

I threw my shoes to him.

"Trousers," said he.

"Come, come, I say," exclaimed I.

Bang! The lobe of my other ear came off. With all his eccentricity the old gentleman was a man of his word. He had the trousers and with them my revolver, which happened to be in my right hand pocket.

"Now the rest of your drapery."

I threw him the rest of my drapery. He tied up my clothes in a table-cloth, and, telling me that he wouldn't detain me any longer, made for the door with the bundle under his arm.

"Stop!" said I; "what is to become of me?"

"Really, I don't know," said he.

"You promised me my liberty," said I.

"Certainly," said he. "Don't let me trespass any further on your time. You will

FIND THE STREET DOOR OPEN;

or, if from force of habit you prefer the window, you will have no difficulty in clearing the area railings."

"But I can't go like this; won't you give me something to put on?"

"No," said he, "nothing at all; good night."

The quaint old man left the room with my bundle. I went after him, but I found that he had locked an inner door that led upstairs. The position was really a difficult one to deal with. I

couldn't possibly go into the street as I was, and if I remained I should certainly be given into custody in the morning, for some time I looked in vain for something to cover myself with. The hats and great-coats were no doubt in the inner hall; at all events they were not accessible under the circumstances. There was a carpet on the floor, but it was fitted to the recesses of the room, and, moreover, a heavy sideboard stood on it.

However, there were 12 chairs in the room, and it was with no little pleasure that I found that on the back of each was an antimacassar. Twelve antimacassars would go a good deal towards covering me, and that was something.

I did my best with the antimacassars, but on reflection I came to the conclusion that they would not help me very much. They certainly covered me; but a gentleman walking through South Kensington at 8 a.m.

DRESSED IN NOTHING WHATEVER BUT ANTIMACASSARS,

with the snow two feet deep on the ground, would be sure to attract attention. I might pretend I was doing it for a wager, but who would believe me?

I grew very cold.

I looked out of the window, and presently I saw the bull's eye of a policeman who was wearily plodding his way through the snow. I felt that my only course was to surrender to him.

"Policeman," said I from the window, "one word."

"Anything wrong, sir?" said he.

"I have been committing a burglary in this house, and I shall feel deeply obliged to you if you will kindly take me into custody."

"Nonsense, sir!" said he; "you'd better go to bed."

"There is nothing I should like better, but I live in Lincoln's Inn, and I have nothing on but antimacassars: I am almost frozen. Pray take me into custody."

"The street door's open?" said he.

"Yes," said I. "Come in."

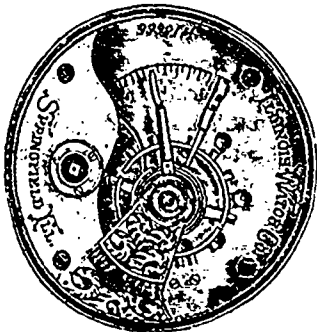
He came in. I explained the circumstances to him and with great difficulty I convinced him that I was in earnest. The good fellow put his great coat over me, and lent me his own hand-cuffs. In ten minutes I was thawing out myself in Walton street police station. In ten days I was convicted at the Old Bailey. In ten years I returned from penal servitude.

I found that poor Mr. Davis had gone

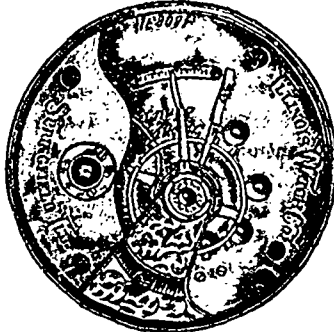
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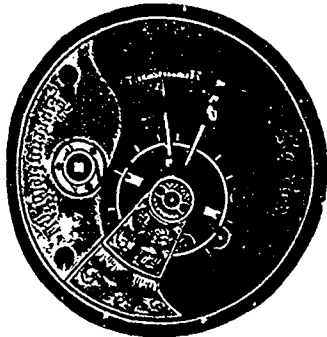
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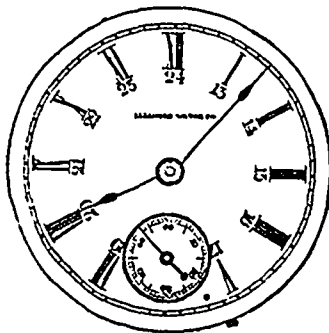
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24 Hour Dial.



No. 155.

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

ASK YOUR JOBBER FOR THEM.

to his long home in Brompton Cemetery.

For many years I never passed his house without a shudder at the terrible hours I spent in it as his guest. I have often tried to forget the incident I have just been relating, and for a long time I tried in vain. Perseverance however, met with its reward. I continued to try. Gradually one detail after another slipped from my recollection, and one lovely evening last May I found to my intense delight that I had absolutely forgotten all about it."

WOOD CARVING IN SWITZERLAND.

A Geneva correspondent of the *London Daily News* writes: Next to its admirable communal system and the thrift of its people, the prosperity of Switzerland is in a great measure due to the efforts that are being constantly put forth to supplement agriculture by industry. Where the soil is fertile and the climate genial, agriculture can stand alone, and the peasantry, though their holdings may be small, are generally well-to-do. But in mountainous regions, such as the Jura and Bernese Oberland, families possessing no more than ten or fifteen acres of not very rich land, and with no other resources than husbandry, find it hard to live; for the Swiss, unlike their French neighbors, are prone to indulge in the luxury of large families. It is a suggestive fact that while the Vaudois and the Neuchâtelais are little given to emigration, the emigration from some parts is so extensive as to threaten them with depopulation. This arises from no difference in the laws or social conditions prevalent in the three cantons, but from the circumstance that for generations past the mountaineers of the Jura have combined handiwork with husbandry, while, with few exceptions, the mountaineers of Oberland have put their trust in husbandry alone. Despite the difficulty of creating new trades in a country destitute of coal and iron, and hemmed in by hostile tariffs, the Bernese began some years since to emulate the example of their neighbors, and their efforts, to all appearance, are likely to be crowned with success. These efforts are directed chiefly to the development of what may be called the natural industries of the canton, such as wood carving, marqueterie making, and the production of artistic furniture.

The first attempt to introduce wood

carving into Bernese was made half a century ago by Christian Fischer, of Brienz, who may be called the father of the art; for, after acquiring it himself, he taught it to others and founded a school. Besides being an artist in wood, Fischer taught music, made musical boxes, and practiced the healing art; but, like many other clever fellows, he died in poverty. Some time after Fischer began wood carving at Brienz, a certain Peter Baumann began at Grindelwald the making of the miniature Swiss chalets which are now so popular. He afterward removed to Meyringen, where he taught his art to his three sons, one of whom Andreas, proved to be a genius of the first order, and was equally distinguished for originality of design and skill in execution. He was the first to practice carving in relief. His roses are still regarded as masterpieces, and serve as models for young sculptors. The success of the Baumanns encouraged others to follow their example, and wood carving soon became a winter occupation in nearly every cottage of the valley of the Hasli. But the sale of carvings and chalets being restricted to foreign tourists in the summer season, principally through the intermediary of hotel porters, the trade for a long while was limited and unremunerative. But it struggled on, and in the course of time attracted the attention of local capitalists, who started workshops, opened depots for the sale of their products, and began an export trade which, with some fluctuations, goes on steadily increasing. The business of wood carving now finds employment for several thousands individuals. In one establishment alone—that of the Brothers Worth—three or four hundred sculptors of both sexes are regularly occupied. Each has his or her specialty, the choice of which is left to individual taste. Some have an aptitude for, and excel in the modeling of groups of animals; others, again, prefer to carve ornamental caskets and build miniature chalets. The women have great delicacy of touch, and their work in certain branches is preferred to that of the men. One thing leads to another, and the abundance of certain sorts of wood in the district suggested the idea of adding to wood carving the production of kin rings and such like articles. A factory has also been started at Interlaken, and is now in successful operation for making habit-

able chalets on a large scale. You have only to select your design, give the order, and all the parts of a chalet are sent to any destination, so arranged and marked that an intelligent joiner can put them together, and you have a handsome and picturesque house which you may live in as long as you like, and even carry about on your travels.

Another trade which has lately sprung up in the Bernese Oberland is the making of slabs, table-tops, and other articles from the indigenous marbles and granites of the district. A beautiful red stone, soft at first, but which on exposure to the air becomes as hard as adamant, is extensively used for these purposes, and when artistically inlaid with black and white marble, is much sought by amateurs of marqueterie. Parqueterie is also becoming an extensive manufacture. The quantity turned out annually is estimated at 700,000 square feet, and the value of the wood carvings executed by the sculptors of the Oberland reaches a yearly total of 2,000,000 francs. The number of artisans engaged in the trade is 25,000, and their earnings range from two to five francs per day. The headquarters of the trade are Brienz, in the district of Interlaken, and Meyringen, in the district of Oberhasli; but many of the people work at their own homes in remote valleys. At Brienz there is an excellent school of design, supported partly by the communes and partly by the canton; and the sculptors of Interlaken enjoy the services of a "modeller," paid by the state. These industries have already done much to promote the prosperity of the districts in which they are carried on, and if they make the same progress in the future as they have in the past they will soon take rank with the important special trades of the confederation. If similar, or some other special manufactures could be organized in Ireland, the everlasting Irish difficulty, which has its root in the poverty of the people, would probably be robbed of its worst terrors. And there is no reason in the nature of things why special trades should not flourish in Ireland as they flourish in Switzerland. Neither country is gifted with mineral treasures, but Ireland possesses advantages that Switzerland lacks and would give much to obtain—seaports, navigable rivers, and ready access to one of the most extensive markets in the world, which levies no duties on her products, and where they find a ready sale.—*Ex.*



JAMES BOSS GOLD WATCH CASE,

is the best protection for the Movement that has ever
been put on the market.

IT IS STRONGER, STIFFER, MORE COMPACT AND CLOSER FITTING

than any other, and is the only case containing a

DUST BAND.

This dust band encircles the inside of the case in such a manner as to

Prevent any Dust or Dirt

FROM WORKING INTO THE MOVEMENT

and is the greatest improvement ever adapted to

Watch Cases.

In Finish and Ornamentation the Jas. Boss Case is unapproached.
They are sold by all Canadian Wholesale houses.

The Canadian trade will remember that this case is recognized
by the Jewelers of the U. S. as the standard, and is the only Filled
case that has given entire satisfaction through all time.

THE "LITTLE MESTER."

Is the venerable institution known in Sheffield as the "Little Mester" fading out of existence? The question is interesting, though it hardly reaches the dignity of importance, for in practical life men and things lose importance in exact proportion as they lose power. If it be true, as is currently believed, that the "little mester" is being pushed from his stool by the ever-broadening shoulders of the large manufacturer, persons with a taste for antiquarian matters will welcome him as an acquisition, and will fondle his remains, but his decline will hardly dislocate any scrap of mechanism in the great practical world, which never looks back. The extinction, if it be really threatened, is bound to be tentative and gradual; and when the last forge shall be put out and the last manufacturing irregular has been gathered into the ranks of organized labour, the industrial fabric will scarcely feel any vibration from the shock of dissolution. There can be no doubt, we think, that for good or for evil this process of absorption is going on, and that in a few years the "little mester" of the cutlery and hardware trades will be little more than a historical object. Without attaching under weight to what we see in other directions, or to the general tendency in large concerns to play the part of Aaron's serpent, there is undoubtedly a fundamental disposition in modern existence to fuse and merge common interests in order the better to fight a common battle. For this purpose the lion may often lie down with a lamb, though in this case we are bound to say that the lamb is "inside the lion." The special difficulties with the "little mester" of the cutlery trade has had to face of late years have been great. Foreign competition, labour-saving machinery, and erratic demand may be named as the chief factors in this discomfiture; and perhaps the last is the worst. For years the great backbone upon which the "little mester" relied for his trade was the American market, which then poured forth its orders into the lap of Sheffield without reserve. American work was then comparatively safe stock, and employment was consistently good or uniformly poor, according to the height of the commercial tide. Since then the Transatlantic orders have undergone a prodigious change both in character and

in bulk. We no longer get them in indiscriminate profusion, nor do we get more than a respectable proportion of the whole. Roughly the trade may be divided into three classes—best, medium and common. Of these the best, no doubt, go to Sheffield, but they are placed with the great houses there. The second class are chiefly supplied by native producers, and the third by Germany. We can count upon our fingers nearly a dozen Sheffield houses, alive and dead, which have dropped out of the American trade within the last twelve years, and which, in so disappearing, having left scores of pendant "little mesters" in the lurch. Such American orders as the "little mester" browses upon now come to him in a harassing, hectic flush, lasting a month or two and leaving him high and dry for three or four more. This desolate hiatus tells heavily on his financial resources. He cannot keep his men together; they go to the surer employment of the larger houses. He is afraid to employ himself on approved patterns for the same reason that the merchant who feeds him hesitates to give him speculative work, viz., that American buyers are as fickle as the wind in their choice. There are other reasons for the decay of this ancient representative of the cutlery trade, which we have not space to exhaust; but two may be mentioned—the scarcity of juvenile labour, consequent on educational requirements and the attraction of higher wages elsewhere, and the practice followed by some 'cute direct buyers of penetrating the lair of the "little mester" for their own profit.—*The Ironmonger.*

A DIAMOND THIEF.

A CLEVER THEFT AND HOW IT WAS DISCOVERED.

An old horse-car conductor, telling a Chicago reporter of his experience with thieves on his cars, mentioned the case of "Dandy Ben," a well known pick-pocket, whom he had arrested one day after a lady passenger had discovered the loss of a valuable diamond earring. "He was searched," said the conductor, "from the crown of his hat to the sole of his boots, but

THE DIAMOND WAS NOT DISCOVERED.

It was not on his person, I was beat; and when Dandy Ben sarcastically asked me if I was satisfied, I told him I was.

'Well, then I am not,' he said, 'you will hear from me again.' And taking a note-book from his pocket, he coolly took down the number of my car and stepped off. The car was again searched for the earring, but in vain, and the unhappy lady who had lost it was inconsolable."

"Was it never found?"

"Yes, One morning, a few days after the event, I was loitering about the car-barn, having a half hour between trips. The only other person around was the foreman of the barn, and he stood in one of the wide-open doors, when a shabby, rusty, dilapidated old tramp came limping along, looking as forlorn and wretched as the last rose of summer. It was a cold morning, and the old fellow sidled up to the door, and then suddenly whicked inside to escape a fiercer gust of wind than usual. With a rather fatigued air he asked the foreman's permission to sit down in one of the cars, where he could rest and be out of the wind for a few minutes. He seemed so harmless and tired and cold that the foreman consented, and the old chap shuffled along into the barn. He passed three or four cars, looking at the number of each, before he finally clambered into one and sat down in a corner. I noticed this, but not with surprise, for I had recognized the man. I don't know how I

PENETRATED HIS DISGUISE

so readily, but the minute I laid eyes on that old tramp I knew it was Dandy Ben. He didn't seem to notice me, or, if he did, he doubtless thought his disguise was all-sufficient. I wondered what new game the rascal was up to now, and concluded to do a little watching on my own hook without imparting the secret of my discovery to the foreman. I sauntered to and fro for several minutes, trying to decide the best course to pursue to find out the trickster's game; then, all of a sudden, a thought struck me. Without any further hesitation I walked directly and rapidly to the car door which the tramp had entered, jerked open the door and stepped inside. While doing this I caught the sound of a hurried movement on the part of the occupant of the car, and by the time I got my eyes on him he was leaning back in his corner feigning asleep. But he had not had time to put out of sight a chisel and a small saw which were only partially concealed beneath his coat. The sight of these tools confirmed my suspicion. I caught

SOMETHING NEW IN GOLD CASES

We would call the attention of the Trade to our

10 Karat Gold Cases.



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

FOR SALE BY ALL LEADING JOBBERS IN CANADA.

Robbins & Appleton,

SOLE AGENTS,

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

the rogue by the collar and jerked him out of the corner, at the same time calling to the foreman, who came to my assistance. In another minute Dandy Ben was our prisoner. And what do you think he had been doing? With his chisel and saw he had been cutting a hole through a panel in the back of a seat directly under the window. I knew instinctively what he was after, and we lost no time in finishing the work he had begun. Groping in the aperture I found what I expected to find—the missing diamond earring. This explained the thief's real object in taking the number of my car that day. He had stolen the diamond out of the woman's ear, but as she missed it before he could leave the car he knew his only course was to get rid of it. As he had no pal with him, he dropped the jewel down the crevice into which the window slides when it is lowered, hoping to be able to recover it at some future time. He came very near succeeding, too, but a miss is as good as a mile, they say. I suppose the lady thought so when she got back her diamond."—*Exchange.*

BUSINESS CHANGES FOR JANUARY.

Zimmerman, McNaught & Lowe, Wholesale Jewelers, Toronto, dissolved, J. Zimmerman, retiring. W. K. McNaught & W. G. H. Lowe continue the business under the style of McNaught & Lowe. N. Turner & Son, Hardware, Cornwall, Ont., burned out. Wm. Robertson & Co., Hardware, Seaford, sold out to Reid & Wilson. E. A. Serby, Jeweler, Glencoe, Ont., stock sold by the Sheriff. James Ferris & Co., Hardware, Hamilton, assigned in trust. J. Welsh, Jeweler, Preston, Ont., assigned in trust. J. Mason, Jeweler, Essex Centre, Ont., removed to Brantford. M. Sancier, Jeweler, Toronto, admitted E. Fox into the business, style now Fox & Sancier. Duquet & Dalairé, Jewelers, Quebec, dissolved; business continued by Louis Dalairé Chown & Cunningham, Hardware, Kingston, dissolved, E. Chown continuing. W. H. Manning, Hardware, Coldwater, burned out. Hatch Bros., Hardware, Toronto and Whitby, dissolved. Crompton & Burnett, Jewelers, Emerson, Man., giving up business

BUSINESS NOTES.

Our readers will see by the advertisement on the back page of this issue, that the firm of Zimmerman, McNaught & Lowe, which has for the past seven years so successfully carried on the wholesale jewelry business has recently been dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Zimmerman retiring on account of ill health. We are glad to know, however, that this will make no difference to the business as the other members of the firm will carry it on as before. This firm have, by energetic and honest dealing, built up one of the largest

wholesale jewelry businesses in Canada, and we trust that its future success may be even more pronounced and satisfactory than the past.

In July last A. E. Serby began business in Glencoe as a jeweler, but with little capital. In so short a time as six months he has been compelled to assign.

A WRITER of mathematical bent finds from the census returns that there are about 17,000 dentists in the United States, who, he estimates, pack into the teeth of the American people a ton of pure gold annually. He predicts that in the twenty-first century all the gold in the country will be buried in the graveyards.

NEW FORM FOR A PROMISSORY NOTE.—Andrew Jackson, a Seneca Indian, who could write a little and only a little, borrowed \$2.50 from John Halftown, and gave him his note for the money with interest. It ran like this: "Mr. Andrew Jackson, day after to-morrow six months, will pay to John Halftown, maybe three or four days, \$3 or \$4 dollars, no fetch paper no get money, by dam."

A TOKEN OF RESPECT.—Mr. W. Frank Ross, who has charge of the watch manufacturing and repairing department in Messrs. Kent Bros.' jewelers' store, Toronto, was agreeably surprised on Christmas Eve at being presented by the employes of the firm with an elegant pair of gold cuff buttons, bearing a raised monogram, as a token of their respect for him. Mr. Ross by his kindly and courteous manner has not only gained the esteem of the employes but of all those who have occasion to do business with him.

A YEAR'S FAILURES IN CANADA.—The failures of 1883 in the Dominion of Canada, as reported by Dun, Wiman & Co., number 1384, with liabilities amounting to nearly \$16,000,000. The failures are divided as follows:

Province.	Failures.	Liabilities.
Ontario.....	567	\$4,700,000
Quebec.....	438	6,400,000
New Brunswick.....	48	747,000
Nova Scotia.....	89	1,068,000
Newfoundland.....	5	48,000
Prince Edward Island.....	5	40,000
Manitoba.....	232	2,869,000

As compared with the United States, the showing for Canada is not very encouraging; while in the United States there has been one failure in every 94 traders, in Canada there has been one in every 48 traders. The average of liabilities in the United States has been \$18,000, while in Canada the average has been \$11,000.

A CASE which will no doubt be of interest to all merchants who expose goods for sale or show in glass cases outside their door, was tried in Toronto lately. The particulars are as follows: About the middle of October last, Mr. James F. McLaughlin was driving along Adelaide street west in a covered buggy, when his horse took fright at a man climbing a telegraph pole and bolted. Before Mr. McLaughlin could reduce his steed to subjection it dashed against a small glass case, fixed on an iron column, at the Adelaide street side of Tasker & Son's store. The case was badly smashed, and the watches which it contained were scattered promiscuously around the street. When the horse was subdued Tasker asked McLaughlin to come into the store and settle the bill of damages. McLaughlin went in, but as Tasker could

not immediately appropriate the damages, McLaughlin, after stating that if business engagements would permit he would call again. He did not call. Mr. Tasker sent after him, but was requested to visit McLaughlin at his office, when they would talk the matter over. Tasker then entered the present suit, in which he claims \$50 as the amount of damage. In his evidence Tasker stated that he believed the defendant had purposely turned his horse across the sidewalk into his show case, in order to prevent its continuing the flight along Adelaide street. The defendant denied this assertion, and said that the animal was for the moment uncontrollable. The horse acted wholly on its own volition, and was not guided by him. A number of expert witnesses gave evidence as to the value of the five watches damaged, and one witness offered to purchase the five watches for \$3 each. The defence also endeavoured to prove that the show case projected over the sidewalk and occupied this position in defiance of the city by-law. His Honour, however, held that this fact was not established. After hearing precedents cited, the court stated that there really was no evidence to prove that the defendant had been guilty of negligence. Had a man on the sidewalk been injured by a runaway animal, there would have been no ground for an action against the defendant, and he was certain that in this an action would not stand. He therefore entered a verdict for defendant.

WORKSHOP NOTES.

FLUORIC ACID.—You can make your own fluoric (sometimes called hydro-fluoric) acid, by getting the fluor, or Derbyshire spar, pulverizing it, and putting all of it into sulphuric acid, which the acid will cut or dissolve. Inasmuch as fluoric acid is destructive to glass, it cannot be kept in common bottles, but must be kept in lead or gutta percha bottles.

TO SEPARATE GOLD FROM SILVER.—The alloy is to be melted and poured from a height into a vessel of cold water, to which a rotary motion is imparted. By this means the alloy is reduced to a finely granular condition. The metallic substance is then treated with nitric acid, and gently heated. Nitrate of silver is produced, which can be reduced to any of the known methods: while metallic gold remains as a black mud, which must be washed and smelted.

TO DRILL AND ORNAMENT GLASS.—Glass can be easily drilled by a steel drill, hardened but not drawn, and driven at a high velocity. Holes of any size, from the sixteenth of an inch upward, can be drilled, by using spirits of turpentine as a drip; and, easier still, by using camphor with the turpentine. Do not press the glass very hard against the drill. If you require to ornament glass by turning in a lathe, use a good mill file, and the turpentine and camphor drip, and you will find it an easy matter to produce any shape you choose.

DEAD WHITE ON SILVER ARTICLES.—Heat the articles to a cherry-red, or a dull red heat, and allow it to cool, then place it in a pickle of 5 parts sulphuric acid to 100 parts of water and allow it to remain for an hour or two. If

SIMPSON, HALL, MILLER & CO.,

WALLINGFORD, CONN.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Artistic and Useful Hollow Ware,

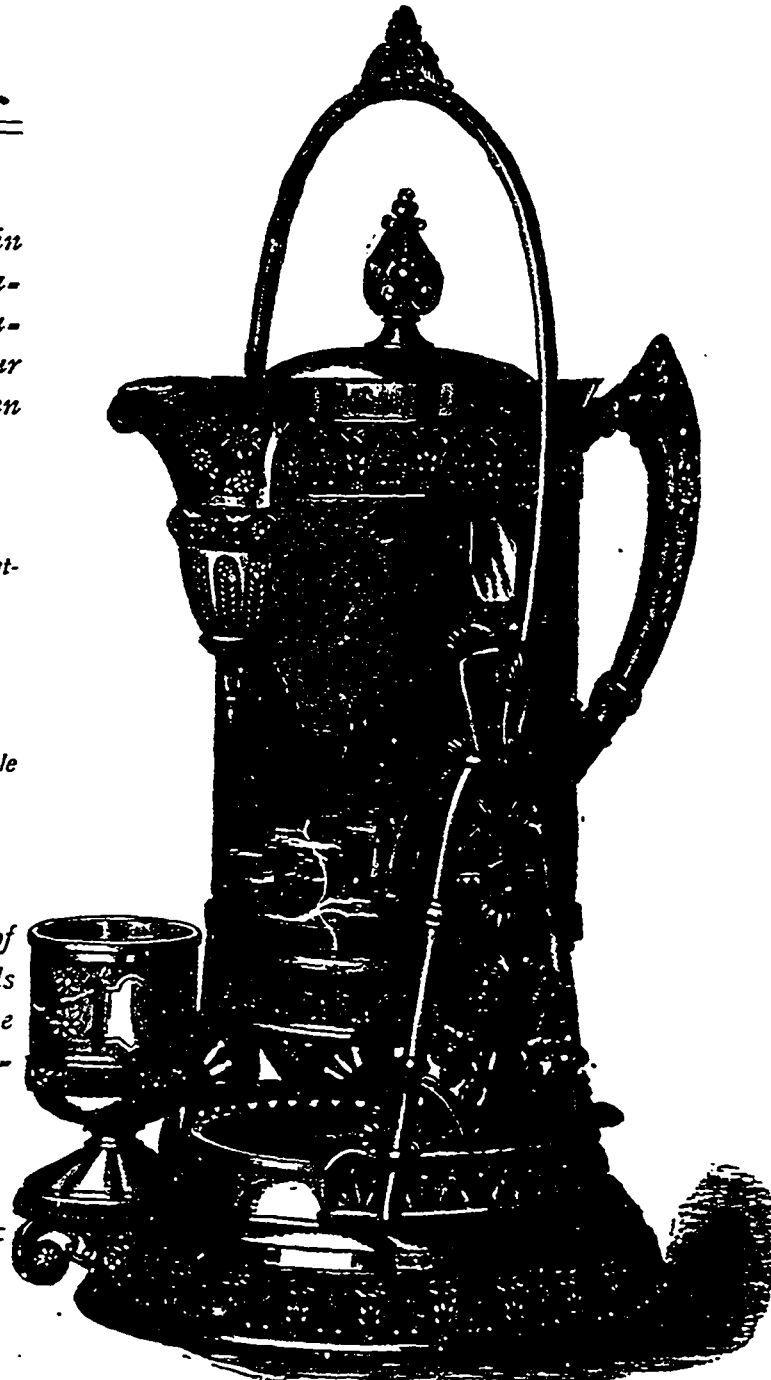
ELECTRO PLATED UPON FINE HARD WHITE METAL.

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

Our Facilities for Executing Fine Work are Unexcelled.

Our Assortment is Suitable for the Best Trade.

We carry a stock of manufactured goods sufficient to meet the demands of the largest trade.



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

Extra, Double, Triple, and Sectional Plate.

Full lines of over

Forty Staple and Fancy Pieces

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

WM. ROGERS,
Wallingford, Conn.

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

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

the surface is not right, rinse in cold water, and repeat the heating and pickling as before. This removes the copper from the surface of the article, leaving pure silver on the surface. When sufficiently whitened, remove from the pickle, well rinse in pure hot water, and place in warm box sawdust.

TO RECOVER THE GOLD LOST IN COLORING—Dissolve a handful of sulphate of iron in boiling water, then add this to your "color" fluid, it precipitates the small particles of gold. Now draw off the fluid, being very careful not to disturb the auriferous sediment at the bottom. Then proceed to wash the sediment from all trace of acid with plenty of boiling water. It will require 3 or 4 separate washings, with sufficient time between each to allow the water to cool and the sediment to settle, before pouring the water off. Then dry in an iron vessel by the fire, and finally fuse.

MOLDING-SAND FOR BRASS OR IRON.—The various kinds of good molding-sand employed for casting iron or brass have been found to be almost uniform in chemical composition, varying in grain or the aggregate form only. It contains between 93 and 96 parts siliceous, or grains of sand, and from 4 to 6 parts clay, and a little oxide of iron, in each 100 parts. Molding sand which contains lime, magnesia, and other oxides of metals is unfit for use, particularly for the casting of iron or brass. Such sand is either too close, will not stand or retain its form, or will permit the metal to boil through its closeness.

CORRECT LENGTH OF LEVER, ETC.—It is quite frequently necessary to determine the correct length of the lever size of table roller size of the pallets and depth of the escapement of lever watches. A lever from the guard pin to the pallet staff should correspond in length with twice the diameter of the ruby pin table and if such a table is accidentally lost, its correct size may be known by measuring half the lever between the points above named. For correct size of pallet, the clear space between the pallets should correspond with the outside measure on the points of three teeth on the scape wheel. The only rule that can be given without the use of diagrams, for correct depth of the escapement, is to set it as close as it will bear, and still free itself perfectly, when in motion. This may be done by first placing the escapement into your depthing tool, and then setting it to the correct depth. Then by measuring the distance between the pivots of the lever staff and scape wheel, as now set, and the corresponding pivot holes in the watch, you determine correctly how much the depth of the escapement requires to be altered.

OTHER NOTES.

In spite of the so-called dull times, remittances from retail merchants are very satisfactory, and indicate that if they are not inclined to buy as freely as usual, they are at least paying as promptly. It is a good sign and speaks well for the business sagacity of the jewelry trade.

The American Society of Civil Engineers approves the plan of so dividing the time as to

mark the twenty-four hours of the day upon watches and clocks. It declares that the cost of the change in dials will be small, and the advantage of the change of great practical use in simplifying matters that are now complicated by "ante meridian" and "post meridian" computations.

The signer of a note given for a "future" in cotton has successfully resisted payment of it in the Georgia Supreme Court, under a statute declaring that all contracts and evidences of debt upon a gambling consideration are void *in the hands of any person*. The court held that cotton futures are gambling and nothing else. The opinion says emphatically, "Betting on the game of faro, brag or poker cannot be more hazardous, dangerous or uncertain. Indeed, it may be said that these animals are tame, gentle and submissive, compared to this monster. The law has caged them and driven them to their dens."

A scientific jeweler says that fine sensitive watches are particularly liable to be affected by electrical atmospheric disturbances. During the months of June July and August, when these phenomena are most frequent there are more main-springs broken than during all the remaining months of the year. They break in a variety of ways, sometimes snapping into many pieces. It is also said that since the introduction of the electric light has become so general a large number of watches—some of them very fine ones—have been magnetized. While in this condition they are useless as time-keepers.

The telephone, like the telegraph, is contributing to new departments of law and legal practice. Under a law which makes it a misdemeanor to send false communications by telegraph or telephone line, an expelled member of the St. Louis, Mo., Hackmen's Association has been arrested, charged with having an order sent by telephone, causing sundry other members of the Association to send carriages on wild goose chases in different parts of the city. The case is the first of its kind, and considerable interest is taken in the result. The punishment for such false messages is a fine of not more than \$100, with a liability to a civil suit for damages.

One of the representatives of Messrs. Green-shields, Son & Co. writes to the *Monday Times* from Dublin, Ont., as follows:—

"Having been snow bound in this thriving village for a few days on my western trip, a novel device, and yet a nice, mild way to put it, as a reminder to customers who have not paid their accounts, may have been seen hanging in Jos. Kidd & Son's office: A large morocco purse hung on the wall, *open*, with a printed card at the mouth, inscribed, 'Our purse is empty.' I send you this item as a matter of news, and also as a good example for other merchants to follow."

The production of iron, in Great Britain, has been greatly overdone. From 13,320,000 tons, in 1876, to 21,100,000 tons in 1882, is the increase. The demand not having kept pace with production, the market is glutted. There is a shrinkage of price in the States, pigs went down

during the last year, from \$3 to \$4 and steel rails \$5 a ton. The fires of many rolling mills and steel works have ceased to burn. Failures in the iron trade in England are numerous, ten having taken place a few days previous to the 1st January. Neither Free Trade nor Protection can enable producers to gauge the demand every year; mistakes are made and not alone those who make them suffer, but also their connections and dependents.

If you are a merchant, study to please the person you expect will buy your goods, study the golden rule of square dealing, study system and study the price-lists of an independent mercantile paper. Of course success will not always attend every effort made. The location you have selected may not be one where a satisfactory business can be done. But one thing, says an exchange, may be depended on, viz.: "You cannot put your goods helter skelter on your shelves and counters, and then sit down and expect the dollars to roll into your money drawer, any more than a farmer can expect, after putting in his seed potatoes, to sit in his parlor and let them grow. They will not do their own ploughing and hoeing, and when ripe they will not jump into barrels and start for the market."

HISTORY OF A DIAMOND.

The largest diamond ever brought to this country has just been imported by a jewelry firm of Maiden Lane, New York. It is yet uncut, and has the yellowish hue common to all uncut diamonds. It may be reduced one-third by the cutting. It is impossible to estimate the value of the jewel until after it has been cut, when its color and full beauty will be revealed. It weighs 125 karats, and will probably be cut in Boston. Henry D. Morse, the great American diamond owner, says the big stone has a singular history. It was found in a diamond field in South Africa three or four years ago. The finder was one of a camp of diamond hunters in a dreary and remote district. When he accidentally stumbled on his great "find" he was overjoyed. Then a terrible fear took possession of him should his companion learn he had such a valuable stone in his possession. He endeavored to conceal his luck, but his actions betrayed him. He was murdered, and the man who murdered him met with a like fate. Before the stone reached this country it cost four lives. The last owner in dying gave it to a native, who sold it to a sea captain. In this way it reached America, and was purchased by its present owner.

A very important decision, which will affect jewelers, as well as all other merchants, was given at the Division Court sittings at Brighton, before Judge Benson, the peculiar case of Port vs. Pollock, creating much interest. About last November the defendant, a gallant young bachelor-farmer, living a few miles north, fell a victim to the charms of one of Warkworth's belles, and joined the noble army. In the exuberance of the honeymoon he called at plaintiffs jewelry establishment in Brighton, and chose a lady's gold watch and chain, valued at \$90. He asked the plaintiff to put them by until his wife could call on and see them. The jeweler put them away, but saw no more of his

Highest Honors Awarded at the Toronto Exhibition, 1882.

TWO SILVER MEDALS AND A GOLD MEDAL!



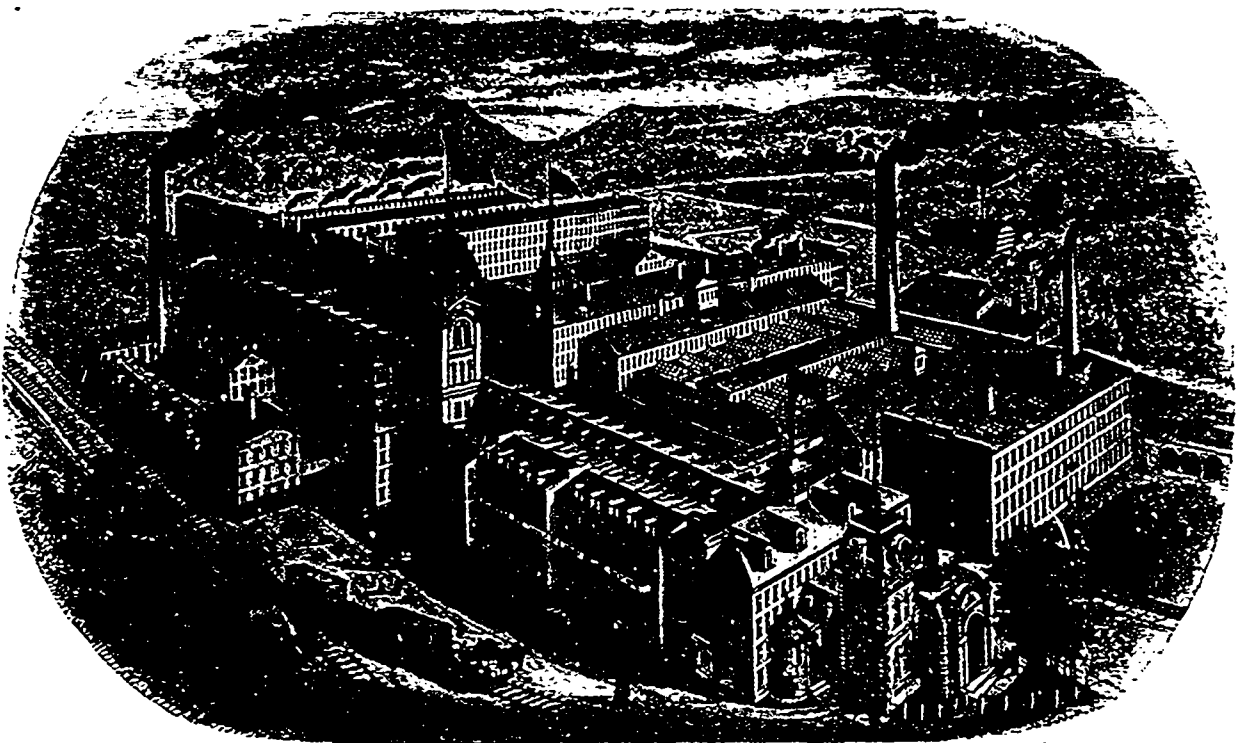
Meriden Britannia Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF STANDARD

**ELECTRO, SILVER AND GOLD
PLATE.**



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



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

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



OBSERVE

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

TRADE

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

OBSERVE

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

The A 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 WARE ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

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

customers till March last, when the young wife called and said she was to see the articles laid past by her husband for her. She thought they would do, and inquired if the jeweler would wait for his money till after harvest. This he consented to do, and thereupon his customer purchased jewelry to the further value of \$20. When the flowers were in bloom and the honeymoon was over, the defendant called on the plaintiff and asked if his wife had got a watch and chain from him. Upon being answered in the affirmative he said, "Well, I don't feel like paying for them." It turned out that his partner did not apparently fully appreciate the romance of farm and dairy life, and had returned to town. The defendant learned that she had contracted other debts in the month of March amounting to hundreds of dollars. He then offered to pay all her debts if she would return home, but she declined. The action was brought by the plaintiff to compel defendant to settle the account for the watch, chain, and jewelry, amounting in all to \$110. Mr. L. U. C. Titus appeared for plaintiff and Mr. Kerr, Q. C., of Cobourg, for defendant. The plaintiff had a number of witnesses. Mr. Kerr asked for nonsuit on the ground that his wife had no authority to run her husband into debt without his written order. His honor took the same view and dismissed the case.

Our old friend, J. W. Jackson, jeweler, of St. Catharines has sent us some of his Christmas advertisements, by which it would seem that he considers prose altogether too tame to portray the quality and beauty of his wares. Discanting on them he says:

Of all Watch Cases ever made,
The dust-proof "Boss" are far the best;
And this I say, in honest trade,
For twenty years they've stood the test.
I have a section that I show,
When seen you'll let all others rest,
And then your bottom dollar go,
That "Boss" Watch Cases are the best.
For all alike, both friends and foes,
Enough of bread and good warm clothes;
That undertakers may not thrive
No more than just to keep alive;
That poor men may find work to do
At wages that will keep them too.
That all will sign the people's roll
For Tilly to slack up on coal.
That each will do his best to make
Our land the one to take the cake;
That there may be some good in store
For each in Eighteen-Eighty-Four;
And when the year shall have an end
Man be to man a better friend;
That each may sport a new "Boss" Case
In Eighty-Four, the year of Grace.

WHAT is termed by the London *Economist* "a blot on the parcels-post" is thus described by that journal. There is really a good deal of truth in the complaints we continue to hear, that the chief drawback to the use of the parcels-post for trade purposes is the impossibility of sending 1 lb of goods for threepence, or 3 lbs. for the sixpence, and so on. To send 1 lb of tea or coffee involves as heavy a postage-charge as 2½ lbs., by reason of the necessary weight of the

packages, and the suggestion that some such a scale as the following should be adopted is well worthy the attention of the Post-office authorities. It would greatly extend the business and utility of the Department:

Postage	Net Weight (Not Allowed).	Gross Weight (To Include Package).
3d	1 lb	1 lb 2 ozs.
6d	3 lbs	3 lbs 4 ozs.
9d	5 lbs	5 lbs 6 ozs.
1s	7 lbs	7 lbs 8 ozs.

Couldn't our Canadian postal authorities take a leaf from this? We think they could!

Says the *Monday Times*:—An Industrial School, for the training of lads whose parents cannot or will not control them, and who are exposed to the evil surroundings which vagabondism or detention in goal implies, is the latest philanthropic proposal in our midst. The list of its governors shows it to be in good hands and its appeal shows that need for such an institution exists. What was once quaintly said by an Illinois school superintendent, in speaking of the claims of a school system on society, applies here:—

"We must pay for refinement, intelligence and virtue, by training up our youth for good citizens. Each one of us must contribute to the support and honor of society—or to ignorance, immorality and crime. We must pay for the school-book—or the criminal code. Our young men will learn to drink knowledge—or to drink rum; to make laws—or to break them to hang upon the lips of ancient wisdom—or hang at the rope's end. We have our choice between gatherers of midnight lore and gatherers of midnight plunder. We must pay a little to mould our future citizens into good ones, or a great deal to control them when they become bad ones."

JEWELRY STOCK FOR SALE.

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

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

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

W. K. McNAUGHT,

ADMINISTRATOR ESTATE,

Late R. SHAW.

GEO. E. COOPER

ORNAMENTAL & GENERAL

ENGRAVER,

31 KING STREET EAST,

TORONTO - - - ONTARIO.

ALL KINDS OF PLATE, JEWELLERY, ETC.,

TASTEFULLY ORNAMENTED.

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

T. WHITE & SON, MANUFACTURING JEWELERS

Lapidaries & Diamond Setters,

39 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO.

CANADIAN & FOREIGN

STONES POLISHED & MOUNTED

—FOR THE TRADE—

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

BUY THE



BECAUSE THEY ARE THE BEST IN USE.

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

McNAUGHT & LOWE,

CANADIAN WHOLESALE AGENTS,

16 WELLINGTON STREET EAST, - TORONTO

A FULL ASSORTMENT ALWAYS
ON HAND.

A. C. ANDERSON & CO.

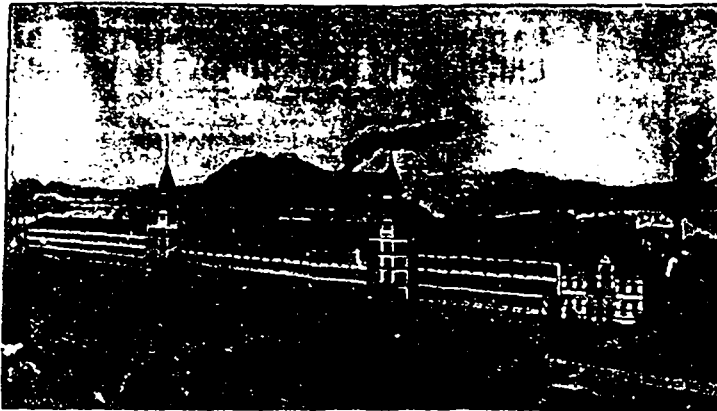
SWISS WATCHES.

SWISS WATCHES.

Having made arrangements with one of the leading Watch Manufactories in Chaux-de-Fonds, Switzerland, to act as their Agents for Canada, we are now prepared to supply the trade with Swiss Watches, in Gold, Silver and Nickel Cases at very close prices. Import orders taken and Dealers own Names put on Movements. Fine Chronographs a Specialty.

A. C. ANDERSON & CO.,

HAMILTON, ONT.



Factory of the American Watch Co. - Waltham, Mass.

John Segsworth & Co.,
23 SCOTT ST., - TORONTO, ONT.,
IMPORTERS OF
DIAMONDS, WATCHES & JEWELRY

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

Canadian Agents for Waltham Watches.

W. G. A. HEMMING.

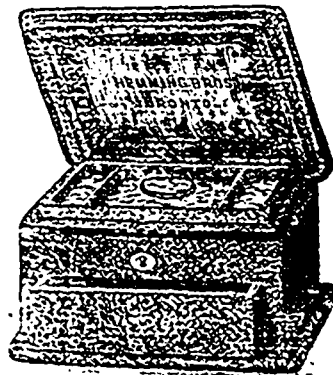
H. K. S. HEMMING.

TORONTO CASE COY.

52 ADELAIDE STREET EAST,

HEMMING BROS.,

MANUFACTURERS OF



- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| WATCH BOXES. | PAPER NEST BOXES. |
| JEWELRY BOXES. | WOOD MAILING BOXES. |
| SILVERWARE BOXES. | JEWELRY CARDS AND FINDINGS |
| JEWELRY CABINETS. | OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. |
| SILVERWARE CABINETS. | MEDICINE CHESTS. |
| TOILET & ODOR BOXES. | SURGICAL INSTRUMENT BOXES. |
| BRUSH, COMB & MIRROR BOXES. | FANCY BOXES, &c. |
| MUSIC ROLLS AND HOLDERS. | |

The above made in Plush, Morocco, Leather, Satin and Velvet.



Jewelry Show Case and Safe Trays for Rings, Watches, Locketts, Charms, Chains,
BRACELETS, &c.

OUR SPECIALITY:

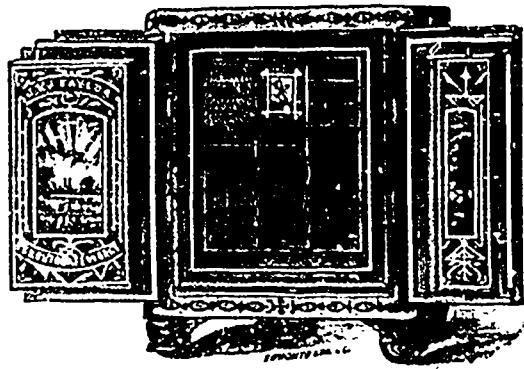
Travellers' Trays for Watches, Rings, Locketts, &c. Plain Canton Flannel Bottom Trays.

THE LATEST!

HEMMING'S PATENT SPRING SELF-LIFTING TOP!

By this ingenious invention Jewelers are saved the endless trouble of keeping open their boxes in the show cases; by simply pressing on the catch, the cover flies back and remains open. Sample box sent by mail.

HEMMING BROS.



J. & J. TAYLOR, TORONTO SAFE WORKS.

Patentees and sole manufacturers of Taylor's patent Fire-proof Safes with

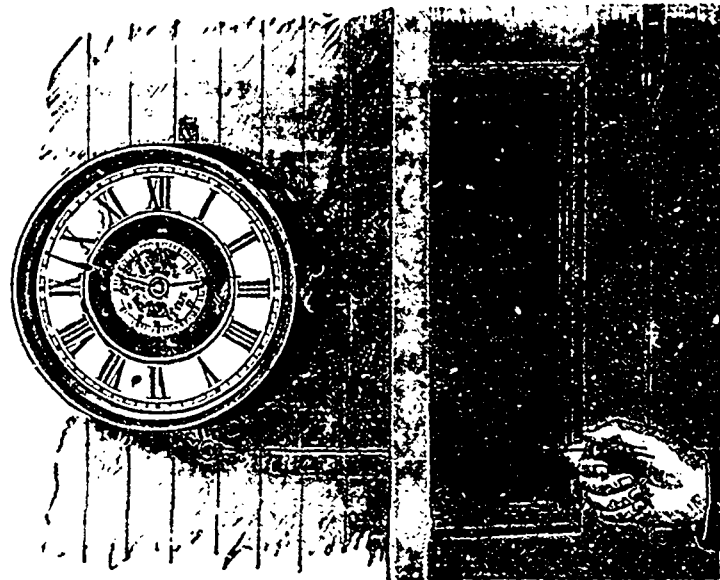
Non-Conducting Steel Flange Doors.

ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF

**Burglar Proof Safes, Vaults, Vault Doors, Bank Locks,
Combination Locks, Prison Locks and all Kinds
of Fire & Burglar-Proof Securities.**

20 YEARS ESTABLISHED.

The Oldest and Most Reliable Safe Manufacturing Firm in the Dominion



THE LARGEST CLOCK HOUSE IN CANADA.

This Cut represents a Watchman's Clock made by Seth Thomas Clock Co. This Clock registers correctly the exact time when the watchman was at his post. A fine lever movement in Nickel Case, suitable for Banks, Factories, Stores, &c.

Also just received The Meteor Illuminated dial clock Nickel Case, 4 inch dial.

SHINES ALL NIGHT

time seen distinctly in darkness or daylight. A very large stock of American Clocks of the Newest and Handsomest Designs.

**THE LARGEST VARIETY OF FRENCH MARBLE CLOCKS
IN THE DOMINION.**

Prices furnished to the Trade on ly.

N.B.—I keep on hand a Large Stock of Jewelry, Watches of all grades, Silver and Gold. Watch Cases at Bottom Prices.

**SAMUEL STERN,
WHOLESALE IMPORTER.**

31 Wellington and 40 Front Streets East, Toronto.



McNAUGHT & LOWE,

WHOLESALE AND MANUFACTURING JEWELERS,

16 Wellington Street East, - Toronto, Ont.

Having been appointed Sole Wholesale Agents in Canada for J. F. FRADLEY & CO., we have now in stock a full line of their Silver, Gold Filled and Solid Gold Headed Canes. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

McNAUGHT & LOWE.

MARBLE CLOCKS !

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

McNAUGHT & LOWE.