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THE TRADER

TORONTO, ONT., MARCH., 1885.

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.

JEWELERS ATTENTION.

We are informed upon undoubted authority, that the greater part of the goods stolen from jewelers during the past year have been "fenced" in Canada, and are at present being disposed of by means of peddlers. While it is almost impossible to identify ordinary articles of jewelry, goods such as watch movements or cases, which have numbers stamped upon them, can always be traced, and are, therefore, very dangerous articles to dispose of. In order to overcome this difficulty and avoid detection, the receivers of this stolen property have hit upon the clever expedient of altering the numbers on such goods by engraving additional figures either in front or after the original numbers. Although such additions look all right to a casual observer, inspection with a glass will at once show any jeweler what additions have been made to the original numbers or marks. We have been requested by the Secretary of the Jewelers' Security Alliance to ask the trade generally to be on the look out for any alterations of this kind in goods offered them by travelling salesmen other than the accredited agents of regu-

lar wholesale jewelry houses. In any case where they find such a thing they should take a memorandum of the number and a description of the person offering the goods for sale, and at once forward them to the Secretary of the Alliance. By so doing they will make it more difficult for such persons to dispose of such goods in Canada, and the information thus supplied may be the means of furnishing a clue that will lead to the detection and conviction of the perpetrators of some of the late burglaries.

DISCHARGE OF INSOLVENTS.

We learn from a telegram from the Capitol that at one of the late meetings of the Committee on bankruptcy and insolvency the following resolution was adopted:

"That in the opinion of the committee it is expedient that provision be made for adequate protection against undue preferences, but that such provision should be accompanied by reasonable facilities for the discharge of debtors who had been guilty of no misconduct and have made a full disclosure of the state of their assets."

If this committee is supposed to voice the sentiments of Parliament, it looks at present as if any Insolvent Act that may be passed this session will have a discharge clause added to it as a rider. While it is but just that an honest insolvent should get a discharge, we think the committee should be extremely careful how they recommend such an addition. Without intending any disrespect to the luminaries who compose this committee, we may be permitted to express the opinion that the Boards of Trade in Canada, composed as they are of practical business men, know a great deal more about this subject than they can possibly do, and as they are unanimous in having the discharge of the Insolvent optional with the creditors, the committee should respect their wishes. The trouble with this, as with many other parliamentary committees, is that they are not practical business men, and they feel bound to try and improve upon the experience of business men, whether their tinkering is any improvement or not. What we want in our legislation is less law and more common sense, and the sooner that our legal M. P's. find out that all the wisdom in the country does not dwell beneath the protection of their Christy stiffs, the better it will be for all concerned.

THE DIGGINS' FAILURE.

In our last issue we commented at some length upon the extraordinary failure of Mr. J. O. Diggins, jeweler, of Strathroy, and stated that in our opinion the creditors should mark their appreciation of Mr. Diggins' course by putting him out of business. In saying this we were influenced by no personal animosity towards Mr. Diggins, but simply from a desire to protect honest "hundred cents on the dollar" dealers from the unfair competition, that favorable settlements with such insolvents are sure to bring about. Nothing that we know of takes the heart out of an honest dealer more surely than for him to find his creditors insist on his paying his liabilities in full to the uttermost farthing because they know he is honest and willing to pay, while perhaps his neighbor, in opposition to him, is allowed to get a settlement at forty or fifty cents on the dollar, simply because he is improvident in his habits, or deliberately goes in to swindle his creditors.

We said that the Wholesale Jewelers of Canada owed it not only to the "hundred cent in the dollar" dealer, but to themselves, to mark in such an unmistakable manner their opinion of such insolvencies that the moral atmosphere of the trade in the Dominion would be purified by their action.

The creditors of Mr. Diggins met in Toronto on Monday, the 16th February. Mr. R. Y. Ellis, the Assignee, in the chair. The chairman addressed the meeting at some length, in which he stated that they had been called together for the purpose of consulting them in regard to the disposition of the insolvent's business. He had, in accordance with the wish they expressed at their last meeting, advertised the stock in trade for sale and asked for tenders. In response he had received three tenders for it as follows. From Mrs. J. C. Diggins offering 63 cents on the dollar, cash, from A. W. Thompson, of Port Arthur, offering 63 cents on the dollar, one-third cash and the balance in three, six and nine months, secured, with interest, and from Mr. Dickinson, of Strathroy, offering 60 cents on the dollar at three, six, nine and twelve months, with interest, unsecured. In addition to the above credit tenders, Messrs. Thompson and Dickinson had also sent in cash tenders, the former offering 50 cents and the latter 51 cents on the dollar for the stock. From the above it will be seen

that Mrs. Diggins' cash offer was twelve cents on the dollar higher than the next highest cash offer, and the same as the highest credit tender. In times like the present an offer so much better than the others was certainly a most tempting inducement for a compromise with the insolvent, and all the more so, inasmuch as it was not made by the insolvent himself, and did not necessitate their giving him his discharge, but by his wife, who, for all the creditors might know, desired to carry on business on her own account. As we said, the offer was a most tempting one, and it must have taken all the moral courage that many of those possessed to have put it to one side and taken the lower offer. However, after a full and exhaustive discussion of the whole situation the following resolution was carried unanimously:

"Whereas, J. C. Diggins, of Strathroy, watch-maker, purchased within four or five months of the date of his assignment between \$5,000 and \$6,000 worth of goods without reasonable prospect of being able to pay for them, being an amount largely in excess of his ordinary business requirements and totally unwarranted by the record of his sales in previous years, and

Whereas, he obtained this credit in part by misrepresenting his position in a letter dated September 21st, 1884, in which he claimed to have a surplus of \$2,400 in excess of his liabilities, and further obtained credit by virtue of the temporary discharge of a certain chattel mortgage, which chattel mortgage was replaced as soon as any demand for payment was made, and

Whereas, by the said chattel mortgage he has given an unfair preference as of his relations over ordinary business creditors.

Be it Resolved, that this meeting recommend the Assignee not to accept the offer of the wife of the said Diggins to purchase the stock, nor to accept from J. C. Diggins or from any one on his behalf, any offer short of one hundred cents on the dollar, believing that the fact of the said Diggins being unable or unwilling to account for a deficit of some \$4,000 since September last proves him to be unworthy of further confidence or credit, as he is utterly incapable of conducting his business or his attempt to defraud his creditors has been both deliberate and premeditated.

And this meeting further recommends the Assignee to accept the credit offer of Mr. A. W. Thompson of Port Arthur, as per the terms set forth in the advertisement of the sale."

In reference to the outcome of the meeting we need scarcely say, at this late day, that we fully agree with their action and

with the resolution. In the interest of the wholesale trade as well as of honest retailers, we have not hesitated to advise the use of severe measures in order to abate, if it does not entirely remove an evil which, while it always exists in commercial life, is brought out more frequently and glaringly when times get dull and trade is hard to get. All honor, then say we to those dealers whether wholesale or retail, who take a pride in "owing no man anything," and also to the creditors of the Diggins estate, who preferred to lose money rather than establish a precedent that would affect the interests of their customers injuriously.

"WANTED."

"Wanted" by the Merchants of Canada an Insolvent Act, which will at once be just to the debtor and creditor alike. This is a real want that has been forced upon our politicians for some years past, but so far without effect. Sir John Macdonald, with his usual procrestation, has continued to put this needed measure from session to session until every excuse for delay has been answered, and he now finds himself face to face with the question which cannot be again shelved without raising a howl from one end of Canada to the other. When Sir John was in England, last fall, he was waited upon by a deputation of leading merchants in London, who pointed out to him how unfairly and unjustly the present chaotic state of the law, or rather, the want of any laws on the subject, acted against English exporters who traded with Canadian Merchants. They pointed out that as things are at present, on account of preferential and fraudulent assignments, creditors living a long way off, as they do, are entirely at the mercy of unscrupulous merchants, who can cheat them as they please, and if this state of things was allowed to exist that Canadian credit would be a thing of the past so far as the British market was concerned. Sir John, as usual, promised to give the matter his "best consideration." During the Premier's recent triumphal visit to Toronto, he was interviewed by the Board of Trade, and the necessity of an Insolvent Act pressed upon his attention, and again he promised to give the matter his "best consideration." During his more recent triumph in Montreal, the Board of Trade

of that city waited upon him, and strongly urged upon him the importance of the Government at once taking steps to pass an Insolvent Act, and again Sir John promised to give the subject his "best consideration."

Our idea is that the Government don't want to pass an Insolvent Act, their excuse being in every case the same: that the country members of Parliament would vote against it. To any impartial observer such an idea would seem preposterous if the Government were really in earnest about it. Just try and imagine the Members of Parliament who voted for the Canadian Pacific contracts, and the additional subsidies to that Company, putting on their wreaths of virtue, and opposing the policy of the Government on this or any other question, we can't.

The cry that the interests of the farming community and those of the mercantile classes are antagonistic is the veriest bosh. Neither the cases nor their callings present any ground of comparison whatever. The merchant both buys his goods and sells them on credit, and the bulk of his debtors belong to the farming community. Did merchants all over Canada at once change from the credit into the cash system of doing business it would be almost a revolution, and it would press very much more upon the farmers than any other class. The farmers, on the contrary, do not sell on credit, no matter how much credit they may take when they buy. Everything that they have to sell they are able to get cash for or its equivalent, and if they do not it is their own fault.

It will thus be seen that the circumstances of the farming and mercantile interests are not at all analagous, and that while the merchant, on account of his peculiar circumstances, is entitled to some relief from his creditors, the farmer, who has none of these disadvantages to contend against, can not fairly use the same line of argument.

The feeling that we must have a fair and equitable Insolvent Act is now stronger than ever before, and we think the Government will commit a very grave error if they refuse to act upon the good advice which has been tendered them from England, and all parts of Canada alike.

To Tighten Ruby Pins. Set the ruby pin in asphaltum varnish. It will become hard in a few minutes and be much firmer and better than gun shellac as generally used.

THE BATES & BACON WATCH CASES,

Stamped B. & B.,

ARE SUPERIOR IN QUALITY AND PERFECT IN FINISH AND DESIGN.



24

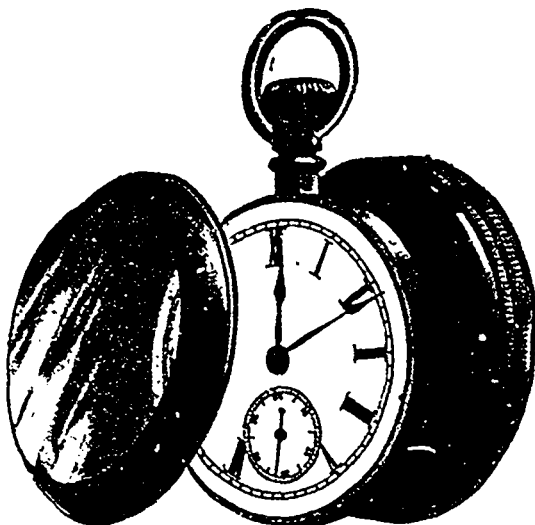
Our Patent Snap Bezel
Dust Proof Cases in Filled
and Solid Gold, also a Full
Assortment of Regular Line
of Filled Cases,

FIT ALL AMERICAN MOVEMENTS.



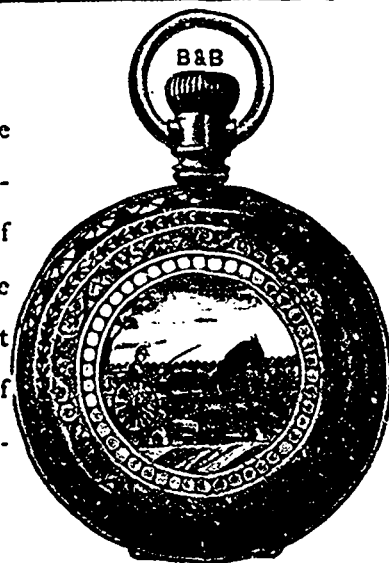
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SOLD BY ALL JOBBERS



Front Sectional View of
PATENT SNAP BEZEL CASE.

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



22
Back View of
PATENT SNAP BEZEL CASE.

Selected Matter.

USELESS LOOKS.

HOW AN EXPERT CAN OPEN THE MOST INTRICATE COMBINATIONS IN EXISTENCE.

"Locks? Locks won't keep burglars out. Why, I can open any lock that has ever been invented, without key or combination." The speaker was a close-shaved, clear-cut, penetrating-looking man. He stood in a locksmith's shop on four-and-one-half street, dangling the dial of a combination lock on the end of a bent wire.

"They open if he looks at 'em," said a youth, who stood by interestedly examining the bits of broken locks, old keys, drills, and odds and ends of wire, brass and steel which were scattered about the shop. The sign in front of the door read "Practical Locksmith and Safe-opener."

"Do you make a practice of breaking open safes?" asked the Star man.

"I open safes when nobody else can," replied the smith, giving the scribe a keen, inquiring look, which might have opened him had he been a lock. "That is, I open safes when the locks are out of order or the combinations lost. Sometimes a man will oil the lock of his safe and it gets gummed up so that the tumblers won't work, and he can't get it open. Some men are forgetful and lose their combination. Safes are sold at Sherriff's sale sometimes, and, the owner being mad, won't give up the combination. When anything of that kind happens they send for me.

"Do you blow them open?"

"No. If the lock is broken so that it won't work I drill a little hole alongside the dial and pick the lock with a small bit of wire. If the lock is all right, only the combination is lost, I go to work work to find it and don't deface the safe at all. It takes me from three seconds to six hours to open a safe, according to the kind and the method I employ."

"But how can you find the combination? Does it not take a long time?"

"By testing. As to time, it depends upon circumstances. If I know the man who set the combination I can find it in a very few minutes. If I don't it takes me longer. You see I study the character of the man. If I know him pretty well I can strike his combination through his character. When a stranger comes to me to say he has lost his combination I make a study of him, and in nine cases

out of ten I can hit it the second or third trial. But if he did not set the combination himself it is more difficult. Then I study the lock instead of the man, and I am sure to get it open in a few hours. Oh, no! It wouldn't do to tell you how. Safe openers are dangers in a community. They are always watched by the police. They keep an eye on me all the time. I have them trying my door all hours of the night, and there's generally one somewhere around. No, I couldn't teach you to open safes. But you might not find it easy to learn. There is a kind of association between me and locks—an understanding, as it were. We have the same way of thinking."

"Could you open the burglar proof time-lock?" I asked.

"I can open the best lock that was ever made in five or six hours. These little office safes I wouldn't put that much time on. They don't pay enough. I just take a hammer and break the knob off, and can get into the safe in about three seconds."

"What do you get for opening a safe?"

"For a little three-second safe I get \$10. For larger safes, like they have in banks and brokers' offices, and where they don't want the lock injured, I get \$250."

"Could you open the great safe in the United States treasury?"

"Easily. I could get rid of the time lock and everything in six or seven hours, and wouldn't make any particular fuss about it either. No safe was ever made but it had some weak point known to the maker, so he could get into it in case the lock should fail to respond. If there wasn't they would have to break the concern, all to pieces if the lock broke. Now, I know where to find these weak places. I can strike within a quarter of an inch of it every time. It is generally covered over by a thin sheet of steel or boiler iron, and by cutting away a block three or four inches, which is easily done, I could drill into the best safe that has ever been made. It would not be any trouble for burglars to get into the treasury safe if they understood locks as I do."

"Has your knowledge of locks ever got you into any trouble with the police?"

"No, not seriously, though, as I say, they always watch me. Down in Oil City, though, I created quite an alarm one night, and came near being captured as a

burglar. Some fellows got to tampering with the safe in a large hardware store here, and somehow got the combination changed so that no one knew how to open it. The proprietor sent for me, and I told him I could open it, but as I was quite busy I should have to wait until evening. I closed my shop a little after dark, and went over to the store and got to work on the job. I had been working a couple of hours, when somebody banged at the door and called for me to surrender without resistance if I did not want to be shot. The proprietor was fortunately in the store at the time, and opened the door. There was a squad of policemen armed, and the house was completely surrounded, so I could not escape. The patrolman had seen me at work on the safe and gone off and roused the town, and the whole police force had been called out to surround the building. The proprietor explained, and I went on with my job."

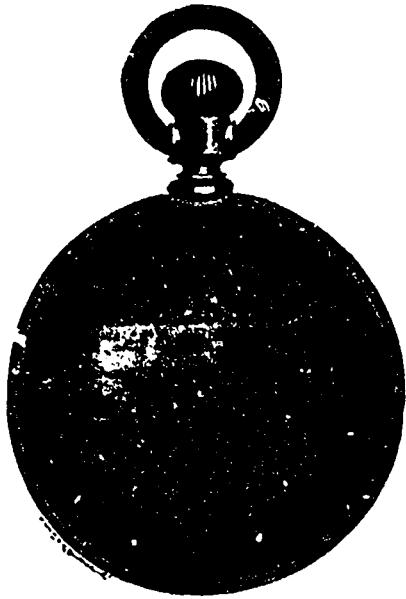
"But locks don't do much good against experts," he continued. "A gang of burglars would find no trouble in robbing the treasury. It is strange they have never attempted it. As to ordinary locks, I could take an ordinary case-knife or a piece of stiff wire and open every door on the avenue from the capitol to the treasury. And it would not take me much longer than a couple of seconds. I can open any trunk by simply a little tap with a hammer, and won't injure the lock in the least. If you forget your combination come in."—*Exchange*.

SEA SHELLS AND THEIR INHABITANTS.

Wonderful and beautiful as the shells look, they are after all only the used up homes of the still more astonishing things that lived within them and grew out of them. What marvel of nature is there that excels, for instance, the nautilus shell, and yet how much more interesting is the cuttle fish creature that made it, adding room after room, and walling up the old one it had left. It lived three hundred fathoms under the sea upon little crabs and lobsters, and was itself one day murdered by an old one, its beautiful house burglariously entered, and its body dragged out. Lying on the ocean bed, comfortably attached to a piece of coral, it probably spread out its arms, as the anomones about it were doing, and waited there in the green twi-

A FEW OF THE ADVANTAGES
—OF—
QUIGLEY'S
INVISIBLE JOINT

—OVER—
THE REGULAR JOINT.



1st. The same thickness of metal around the Pin. In the regular joint there is half filed off the joint on the outside, in opening the case, and finishing the joint, and in many cases more, thereby making the joints weak.

2nd. In putting the joint or hinge inside the centre it closes the back or cover to the centre or rim of the case. In the regular joint, where the joint or hinge is placed between the back or cover and centre or rim, it tends to push them apart, and in case of the pin being forced into the joint or hinge it forces them more apart, and leaves an opening for the dust to get into the works of the watch.

3rd. The joint or hinge being inside, the centre or rim is protected and being made heavier is stronger and will wear longer.

4th. The spring in the Hunting Case is made of a flat piece of steel, and is not hardened as hard as the one in the Regular Case. It is guaranteed not to break.

5th. Both hunting and open face cases open like the regular case, and unlike the majority of patent cases are not liable to get out of order.

6th. There are no joints or hinges on the outside to wear out the pockets, or admit dust.

7th. The outside surface of case being perfectly smooth, admits of continuous engraving around the centre or rim from the front to the back of case.



light for the little crustaceans that went frisking about inquisitively among the deep-sea vegetation, and incautiously frolicked themselves into the grasp of the expectant tentacles. Or, tired of repose in one spot, what a curious sight it must be to see these shelled things pumping the water through their siphons, and jerking themselves at each squirt backward? Although the naturalist has found out many of their secrets, the whole story of the nautilus' life has never been told, since living specimens have been very few and far between. The shells are common enough, for when the crabs or lobsters have eaten the tenants, their residences, no longer anchored, float up to the surface, and the tide washes them on to rock and beach. Associated with them in fiction and fancy, though separated from them by many species of nature, is the huge tridacna, the shell in which the Greeks tell us Venus, the foam born, was found floating, and known to collectors as "the gigantic clam." It holds a sea-snail that weighs often twenty pounds, itself weighing five hundred weight, and has hinges of such strength that without battering it to pieces the man who once got his hand gripped within it would have no chance of extricating himself. The tritons, too, a superb family of shell-fish, are familiar in old world myth as the trumpets which the courtiers who surrounded King Neptune in his voyages used to blow to let the sea-folk know that his Majesty was coming, and to summon the mermen and the mermaids to pay their homage to the monarch of the waves. They are still used, these large conches, as the war horns of savage tribes; and weird and wild are the sounds that come wailing over the water as the battle canoes shoot out from the bank in pursuit of enemy or victim.

The fountain shell, again, with its rosy lining, what a beautiful object it is, and how it conjures up to the mind the possible loveliness of those sandy plains and valleys, down, deep-down, at the bottom of the sea, where these and other ocean jewels lie scattered doubtless in endless multitude. As the material upon which most cameos are cut, this fountain shell is, in its fragments, familiar enough in Europe, while in other countries the savages delight in it, cutting bracelets out of it and grinding pieces down into beads, or shaping others into arrow and harpoon heads. Then there are the lovely cone shells, the graceful spires, the exquisite,

legant "olives," with their artistic blending of tints, the *Janthania*, with its violet hues, and the apple shells that have as strange tenacity of life as the "rose of Jericho;" the whipping top shells with their wondrous front door lids, the chiton that rolls itself up like an armadillo and looks as indigestible as possible when anything threatens to eat it; the sea hare that stains the water purple to hide itself from pursuers, and the univalves that take their popular names from the objects they seem to resemble, "bubble," and "umbrella," and "watering pot." Then again, the cowries, admired all the world over for their bold coloring as the handsomest of shells, spotted or blotched, and barred like leopards and tiger cats; and the pecten and scallop family painted as beautifully as any flowers, and as brilliant when laid out in numbers together as a parterre of pansies. Or for pure beauty what is there to excel some of the cockles, or mussels, the surpassing isocardia, or the lantern shells? For delicateness of marking and intricate ingenuity of design, the wings of butterflies and moths will hardly compare with some of these works of the sea-anails, while for fragile delicacy what can excel the paper nautilus? Then there exist some thin fairy bubble textures that on the water seem to be only water and light themselves, and taken up in the hand fill the mind with astonishment that fabrics so frail would ever have borne the washing of the waves or sufficed for the home of a living animal. Yet they are not all so innocently fragile, so helpless in their loveliness. The mugilus, for instance, started like its relatives the "angora" in being a respectable snail, living properly in a curly shell, but by and by it developed an appetite for coral insects, and set to work to bore through the block, always taking care, the fastidious wretch, to keep so near the surface that it was sure of its tiny victims being "all alive." The pholas, too, that manages with a tongue of velvet to drill through solid rock, and the dactylus, apparently as unfitted for such a life as can be imagined, that perforates stone, and the *teredo navalis*, which makes lace of woodwork and reduces a plank to the appearance of a piece of wasp's nest.

Many others, again, are remarkable, apart from their beauty, for their products; for instance, the colossal byssus, that throws out ruses of silk so fine and strong in fiber that it can be worked up into

articles of clothing, and the mussels, which if left undisturbed, will weave crumbling masonry together by filling all the crevices with the curious bunches of sea thread. Above all, however, ought probably to be ranked those shell fish that give man food, and, though these are legion, they are but few, the periwinkle and cockle, scallop, whelk, mussel and oyster, that are obtainable in any quantity to make the consumption of commercial importance and of all these the oyster deserves the prominence it has obtained. Nature has given it but a poor shell to look at. It is very wonderful, no doubt, the life of the oyster, as interpreted for us by such expert decipherers of natural secrets as a Sowerby or a Woodward, or as pleasantly translated by a Buckland or a Gosse; but when all its labors are ended, and the mature bivalve lies awaiting its destiny the shell in which the dainty morsel is ensconced is not much to look at. It has, therefore, been somehow the fashion to poke fun at the oyster. Yet no one should forget how splendidly it triumphs even in such a contest of rival beauties as the shell world offers, when the rough ribbed rind is forced open and that wonder of the sea is disclosed to view, the pearl. By itself it suffices to fill the ocean with an exquisite mystery, and through all ages has delighted the fancy of man. Such, most imperfectly suggested, is the world of marvels, of dainty color, and of fascinating elegance in which the conchologist carries on his studies.

London Telegraph.

"PALMING" COINS.

"That is a 20 cent piece," said a conductor on a street car, this morning, to an old gentleman who had just handed him a piece of money for his fare. As he spoke the conductor returned the coin. To the passenger's astonishment it was a 20-cent piece.

"Why," said he, "I am sure I gave you a quarter."

"Look at it," said the conductor.

The old gentleman put on his eye-glasses and examined it critically.

"You're right," said he. "Then take out a nickel and you will owe me 15 cents instead of 20."

The conductor returned 15 cents, and the old gentleman said: "Well! Well! I don't know how that happened. I could have sworn I gave him a quarter."

A man with a full brown beard and a

THE NEW LINE OF THE KEYSTONE FACTORIES.

A GOLD JOINT

SILVER CASE WITH AN

ALBATA CAP.

STAMPED



This new Case is made by the same plant, with the same care, and backed by the same experience, as have brought the KEYSTONE Case to the front and won for the products of the Keystone Factories the title of THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

It contains all of the improvements embodied in the Keystone Case, including the DUST-PROOF BAND, and is INTERCHANGEABLE, to fit all American Movements.

A Full Line of 18-size Cases in 2, 3, 4 and 5 oz. weights are now in the hands of the Jobbing Trade. Send for samples, and in future, instead of buying the regular Albata Cap Cases, ask for the GOLD JOINT Silver Case with ALBATA CAP.

The Keystone Watch Case Factories,

19TH AND BROWN STREETS, PHILADELPHIA, PA., U.S.A.

penetrating eye, who was sitting opposite, was a close observer of the transaction. Bending over to a gentleman who occupied a seat beside him, he asked. "Didn't you notice anything there?"

"No," was the reply, "except that the old man did give him a 20-cent piece."

"You are mistaken," said the bearded man, quietly. "He gave the conductor a quarter. I saw the whole thing. The conductor had a 20 cent piece 'palmed' in his hand. When he took the quarter he changed it, 'palming' the quarter and returning the 20-cent piece to the passenger. The trick is an old one, but it has only recently been applied on the street cars. It has become very common lately. I have watched several conductors, and I have had an eye on street arabs. They play the trick on old people, rustics, or people who look stupid. Passengers usually take their fare out and hold it in their hands. The conductor sees it, and at once slips his right hand into his pocket and 'palms' a trade dollar if the passenger holds a dollar; a 3-cent piece if he holds a dime, and a 20-cent piece if he holds a quarter. Then, when the passenger hands him his fare, he dexterously and rapidly changes the good piece for a bad one, or one of smaller denomination. He returns it at once with the statement that it is a trade dollar, a 20-cent piece, or 8 cents. People cannot understand how the thing occurred any more than the old man could, but they invariably take the bad and give the proper coin. Of course, I do not say that the practice is general among conductors, but I have seen several play the trick. There are sharpers and dishonest men in all callings, you know."—*F.R.*

WILLING TO SHOW THE HANDS.

Entering an Austin watchmaker's establishment, a country negro produced the hands of a clock, and observed to the astonished watchmaker:

"Boss I want yer terfix up these han's. Day jest don't keep no korect time for moah dan six munfa."

"Var haf you got do clock?" interrogated the German proprietor of the establishment.

"Out at do house on Injun Creek."

"Ven you bring him in?"

"Whaffor you want do clock?"

"I wants to fix dat clock mit der hand."

"Of course you fixes it wid yer han's. Who said you was gwinter fix it wid yer toos?"

"I must hab do clock?"

"Didn't I tolo yer dar was nuffin do matter wid do clock, 'coptin' do han's, and I have done brung 'em to yer. You jess want do clock so you kin tinkor wid it, and ohargo me like the debble. Gib me back dem han's," and, taking them away from the desiguing Gorman, he went out to hunt up another establishment.—*San Francisco Post.*

BUSINESS CHANGES FOR FEBRUARY

D. M. Turnbull, watchmaker, Caledonia, burned out; Schwartz & Rhinhardt, jewel case mfrs, Montreal, burned out; Wood Bros., watches, Montreal, burned out; Bradley, Blair & Co., hardware, St. Thomas, dissolved; Nathan Forcimer, jeweler, Renfrow, assigned; McNaught & Lowe, jewelry, dissolved; W. G. H. Lowe continues; Kerr, James & Bro., hardware, Millbrook, sold out to R. Doak; Wall & Co., jewelers, Toronto, sold out by balliff; A. Turner, hardware, St. Bonifacio, burned out; J. McDougall, hardware, Three Rivers, Que., assigned; Harry Bishop, hardware, Park Hill, burned out; McDougall & Bigg, hardware, Brockville, dissolved; E. A. Bligg & Co. continues; Eiter Arthur, jeweler, Lunenburg, U. S., dead; S. O. Vick, jeweler, Winnipeg, given up business; Roddy & Son, hardware, Norwich, David Roddy, Sr., dead; Woodroofs Bros., jewelers, Woodstock, dissolved; S. J. Woodroofs continues; Stephens & Stringer, hardware, Chatham, dissolved; G. H. Stephens continues; Thompson, Wm & Co., Toronto, suspended.

BUSINESS NOTES.

We are sorry to learn that Mr. Wm. Adams, traveller for the firm of J. Zimmerman & Co., has been obliged to go to the hospital on account of sickness incurred during his trip. At the present time of writing Mr. Adams shows but little improvement, and it will probably be some time before he will be fit to take the road again.

Messrs. Smith & Fudger have made a thorough reorganization of their jewelry department during the past month, and can now boast of having the most stylish jewelry sales room in Canada. The new counter of oiled native woods is extremely handsome and well worthy of the inspection of any jeweler intending to put new fittings into his store. Smith & Fudger evidently do not anticipate dull times, as they seem to be laying themselves out for a big trade.

A JEWELER named A. P. Stuart, doing business on Queen Street West, Toronto, one night last month, left his shop in charge of his little son, only nine years old. During his absence a stranger came in to look at a watch. The boy showed him one. He liked it; so much, indeed, that he took it out to show it to a friend, and, strange to say, the friend liked it too, for the pair made off with it. Jewelers cannot be too

careful with whom they leave their premises in charge. Sneak thieves are always on the watch and any carelessness on the part of the owner is sure to be taken advantage of by them.

A British Columbia named Forcimer, who had sent a valise containing jewelry valued at \$1,000, by express, was floored out of it by two companions, to whom he gave an order to take it out of bond at Montreal and forward it to his home at Renfrow, Ont. The parties took the valise out and appropriated the contents to their own benefit. The detectives have the case in hand.

BUSINESS CHANGES. As will be seen by an advertisement elsewhere the firm of McNaught & Lowe has been dissolved by mutual consent, W. K. McNaught retiring. Mr. W. G. H. Lowe, who has been favorably known to the jewelry trade in Canada for the past twenty years, will hereafter carry on the business under the style of W. G. H. Lowe & Co., and will, no doubt, make the future of the business as successful as it has been in the past. Mr. Lowe is known in the American and European markets as one of the best judges of jewelry in Canada, and as he has done the buying of these goods for the past seven years for the old firm, it is hardly probable that he will, now that he is continuing the business on his own account, fail to give his customers the newest, most stylish, and best value goods to be had for their money.

Mr. Thomas McNaught, brother of the retiring partner, will, as heretofore, continue in charge of the financial and book-keeping department of the business. THE TRADER wishes the reorganized firm success.

LIKED TO MEET HIM.—We clip the following from the *Arkansas Traveller*, and whether it is true or not the moral that the closer a business man collects up his accounts is all right.

"Let's cross the street and meet that fellow again," said a man to a companion with whom he was walking.

"Why didn't you speak just now if you have business with him?"

"I have no business with him."

"Then why do you wish to meet him again?"

"Well, you see, I used to owe him and, in consequence would avoid meeting him. Recently I paid him up and now I like to meet him. It's like Mark Twain's story of the boy who found a dime. He kept throwing it out in front of him to find it again. Come on, I want to meet him. I wish I had nothing to do but meet him all day."

CONSUMMATE COOLNESS.—We give the following despatch in reference to the "Aurora Watch Co." of Aurora, Ill., U. S. for what it is worth. If it unfortunately proves true it will verify the correctness of the advice we gave to some of our readers who were solicited to take stock in it "to let it alone." "The directors of the Aurora Watch Company allege that Maurice Wendell, secretary-treasurer and chief stockholder, has spent \$206,000 of the company's funds in a little more than two years. In one bill for machinery, etc., he alleged he paid \$124,000 while the actual outlay was \$40,000. In other ways he has misappropriated funds. Wendell confessed and asked the directors what they proposed to do about it, saying he went into the company for the purpose of speculating on the stockholders' money."

THE AMERICAN WATCH CASE COMPANY OF TORONTO.—It will be news to most of our readers to learn that a new Watch Case Company

SIMPSON, HALL, MILLER & CO.,

WALLINGFORD, CONN.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Artistic and Useful Hollow Ware,

ELECTRO-PLATED UPON FINE HART 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 table 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.

has been organized in Canada for the purpose of manufacturing watch cases of all kinds. The new company propose to buy out the present plant and business of Mr. R. J. Ungley, and to add to it sufficient machinery of the latest pattern to enable them to turn out goods equal in construction and finish to anything manufactured on the continent. With ample capital and a pick of skilled workmen from the leading case factories across the border we do not see why this cannot be done, and we feel sure that if such a thing can be done at all, the promoters of the new company are the men to do it. Quite a number of the leading Canadian jobbers have become stockholders in it, and the company look forward to a large trade in the near future. The company have secured four very valuable patents in cases which they will control in this market, and they propose to turn out nothing but first-class goods, and combine in them all the latest improvements. In a future number we may have something to say about some of these patented specialties, but in the meantime we congratulate the country upon this latest addition to its manufactories and wish it all the success that such an enterprise deserves.

THE STERN FAILURE.—The failure of Samuel Stern, wholesale dealer in jewelry and fancy goods, has passed the stage of being a nine days' wonder, and has ceased to be the general talk amongst the trade. The able report made by Mr. Charles Grant upon the business shows that it has been suffering from the "dry rot" for the past five years, having averaged an annual loss of about \$5,000 during that period. Mr. Stern's last stock-taking was five years ago, and he has neglected to take stock, balance his books, until the assignee was called upon to assist him. His non-success appears to have been brought about from two causes, extravagance, caused probably from want of knowing his exact financial position, and the erection of the block of stores, one of which he occupied for his business. Five years ago Mr. Stern showed a surplus in his business of \$25,000, but the interest he has paid on the money borrowed in order to erect his buildings, seems to have eaten this surplus entirely up. In addition to these things, Mr. Stern's business was not large enough in volume to make it a paying concern, and had he had an interest account around his neck, like a mill stone, it is scarcely possible that he could have held out for very much longer. So far as the creditors are concerned, the estate is likely to turn out a very unprofitable one, and if it pays twenty cents on the dollar it will do better than we anticipate. At a meeting of creditors, held last month, the creditors decided not to accept Mr. Stern's offer of twenty cents on the dollar for the stock, but to sell it off and put him out of business. They do not charge Mr. Stern with anything criminal whatever in the conduct of his business, but generally agree that he showed but little business sagacity or foresight in his conduct of it, and in view of these circumstances decided to act as they have done. In regard to this we may say, with all deference to the assignee, that his course in disposing of this stock is neither practical nor business like. We think that in justice to the wholesale trade, he should put up the stock *en bloc* and sell to the highest tenderer. His present course of slaughtering the goods to

anybody disturbs the market, and does the wholesaler harm without doing the retailer any good.

"EVER ALERT."—The following rich incident, which is true in every particular, occurred in Toronto about a fortnight ago. "A well-known jewelry manufacturer, who resides in Chicago, arrived in this city. The object of his visit was to ascertain the state of the jewelry trade, as it was his intention to start with another gentleman a factory in Toronto for the manufacture of jewelry and other fancy articles. Some of the wholesale firms in that business were visited, and a very encouraging report was received. He then telegraphed to his intended partner in New York that prospects were good, and requested him to meet him in Toronto. Brief visits were then paid to Montreal and Hamilton with satisfactory results. On Friday the gentleman from New York arrived in Toronto, and together the two visited every wholesale jewelry house here. Saturday was also occupied in this way. The matter came to the ears of the astute detectives. It is shrewdly suspected that some designing person who knew that the detectives could be easily duped, pointed out the two visitors to them as "crooks." At any rate during the two days they were in Toronto both the men were "shadowed" and watched to the utmost capacity of the Toronto detective force. They were followed to every jewelry warehouse they visited and their actions were watched intently. Their scheme, to the minds of the detectives, was a bold one. They were evidently taking surveys of the places where the most valuable goods were stored, in order to "break into" them all in one night, take possession of the goods, and make off to Uncle Sam's dominions. The fact that they had come from New York and Chicago was additional evidence against them. It did not seem necessary to the detectives to ascertain the business of the gentlemen in their native cities or at Toronto, for they honestly supposed that no honest person could come from such places. On Saturday morning the perseverance of the detectives met with a most disastrous check, and their hopes of making a big haul were dashed to the ground. The two American gentlemen, after having interviewed the members of a jewelry firm on Yonge street, near Wellington street, left the premises and were leisurely walking down Yonge street. Detective Burrows and another detective were on hand, and proceeded to shadow them. A city jeweler who happened to be passing was called aside by the detectives. "Hist," said Burrows, "we're Toronto detectives." The jeweler bided, "Them two men," remarked the detective, "are from the States. They've been around to all the wholesale jewelry houses to get the lay of things, and are going to try to make a big haul. We've got on to 'em and we'll arrest 'em before they work their little game." The jeweler was almost convulsed with laughter at the absurdity of the statement, and on recovering informed the detectives that the gentlemen were reputable persons, and told them their business in Toronto. "Be jabbers," said Burrows, "is that a fact? Don't give it away on us, but we've been watching these two men night and day since they came to the city." Thus ended the little episode.

Just Issued—Copyrighted 1885.
DIAMONDS, CRUDE & POLISHED, AND OTHER GEMS.
Points for dealers, on flaws, colors, shape, cut and polish. Engravings showing surface, depth, weight, and price of the gems. Diamond Merchants and the Mineralogist's tests, and method for calculating the price. "Old Mine" and "New Mine" explained.

Rubies, Sapphires, Emeralds and other imitations worth a hundred times its price to any dealer. Endorsed by the great diamond expert, Mr. C. Gysi, who says "It is just the thing for dealers and will cost them on so many points I find so few aware of." Sent upon receipt of price, U. S. & Canada, 50c., Great Britain, 6c.
Diamond Pub. Co., 527 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A., P.O. Box 1311.

WORKSHOP NOTES.

To Oxydize Silver: Dissolve one ounce of sulphuret of ammonia in one pint of hot water. Dip articles for a few seconds, lay them in water, scratch, brush well, and rinse.

Cement for Porcelain and China: Make a paste of fresh cheese mixed with silicate of potassa, or the white of an egg mixed with powdered lime. Apply immediately.

Silver Solder—Soft. Two parts of fine silver and one of brass wire. Three-quarters of a part of arsenic is sometimes added at the close of the operation to make the solder whiter and more fusible.

Black Lacquer for Iron and Steel. Boil together one part sulphur and ten parts oil of turpentine. Paint the metal with this liquid, and hold in the flame of a spirit lamp until the lacquer turns to a handsome black.

To Restore Discolored Pearls: Set pearls which have become discolored by wear may often be improved by placing in a covered vessel with a mixture of whiting, ammonia, and water, and permitting them to remain a few hours.

Cementing Labels to Metals. If the tin or other bright metal is first rubbed with a mixture of muriatic acid and alcohol, the operator will find it an easy matter to cause the labels to adhere by using a very thin coating of paste.

Oil for Lathes, Etc. This oil can be prepared by mixing one pint of best sperm oil with four ounces best kerosene oil. If the odor of the latter is objectionable, add one drachm of oil of rose geranium. This is a most excellent lubricator for lathes, sewing machines, etc.

A Good Lacquer for Brass: One quart alcohol ninety-eight per cent., one and one-half ounces best orange shellac, one-quarter ounce gum sandarac, one quarter ounce gum elemi. Mix and keep gently warm for two or three days, stirring occasionally, and strain; give it a wine color with dragon's blood. Warm the articles before applying lacquer.

To color brass Steel-gray or Black: Add one part of hyposulphate of soda and two parts of sulphate of copper to one hundred parts of water. Cleanse thoroughly the object to be colored, place it in the mixture and heat it. A darker tint is procured by adding more hyposulphate of soda, while a larger quantity of sulphate of copper will produce a bluish or steel gray color.

To Remove Stains from Watch Dials. To remove black or cloudy stains from porcelain watch dials which are generally caused by the tin boxes they are shipped in, wet a piece tissue paper in nitric acid and wipe the dial. This will instantly remove them. After applying the acid the dial



Meriden Britannia Co.



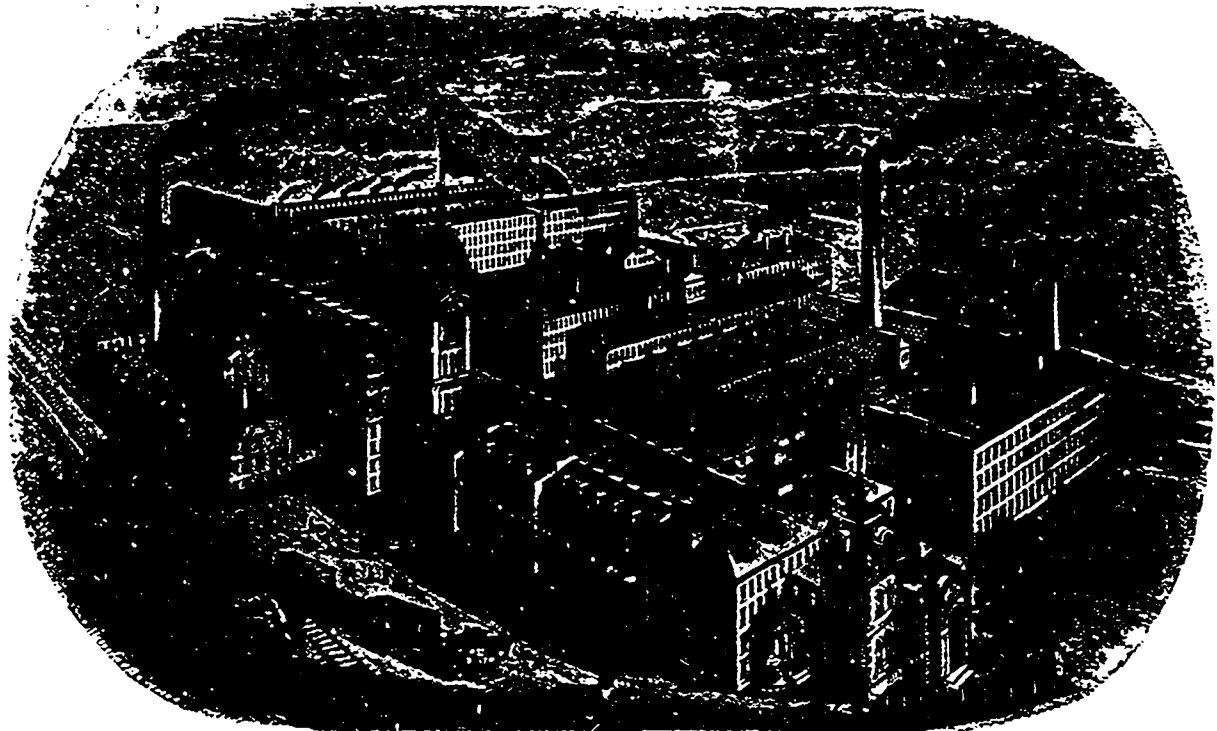
MANUFACTURERS OF STANDARD
ELECTRO, SILVER AND GOLD
PLATE.

HIGHEST HONORS OVER ALL COMPETITORS,

—AND—

Only Gold Medal Awarded at Toronto Industrial Exhibition, 1884.

WARE ROOMS : Chicago, Ill., San Francisco, Cal., London, Eng.



WARE ROOMS : Union Square, N. Y., Meriden, Conn., Hamilton, Ont.

MANUFACTORIES: Meriden, Con., 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 manu-
facture.

The A 1 Goods are Standard Heavy Plate, and XII signifies that in addition the articles have an extra quantity of Silver on all the parts most exposed to wear.

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

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

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

should immediately be washed thoroughly in water and then be dried in boxwood sawdust.

To Whiten Ivory That Has Become Yellow: Slake some lime in water. After pouring off the water from this deposit, boil the ivory in this water until it has become white. To polish put the article in the lath, if it is a piece that can be turned, and if not, first rub it by hand with powdered pumice stone and water, and then polish with a soft rag or leather dipped in olive oil mixed with whiting.

New Method of Cementing Metal upon Glass: Mix two parts of smoothly pulverized litharge with one part white lead, add to this three parts of boiled linseed oil with one part copal-varnish; the powders must be stirred into the oil until it becomes of the consistency of a thick paste. Spread this cement on the surface of the metal, press the glass upon it, and wipe off the superfluous cement. This cement dries rapidly, and is extremely tenacious.

Cheap and Effective Cement: Simple pure white lead ground in oil, and used very thick, is an excellent cement for mending broken crockery ware; but it takes a very long time to harden sufficiently. The best plan is to place the mended object in some store-room, and not to look after it for several weeks or even months. After that time it will be found so firmly united that, if ever again broken, it will not part on the line of the former fracture. It resists moisture and a heat not exceeding boiling water.

OTHER NOTES.

ALL IN THE IMAGINATION.

"What's that? Great Scott! Eighteen below,
Please hand me my hat, I guess I'll go."
And with a shiver "Granny" Brown
Rushed for his home, just out of town.

Broadcast the awful news was spread—
"Another cold wave comes," he said,
"And it will reach eighteen below,
The weather man has just said so."

At home the frightful tale was told
Until they all were blue with cold;
They plugged each crevice and keyhole,
Then carried up a ton of coal.

And never yet was seen such sight
As Brown when he retired that night—
He wore a cap, ear muffs and boots,
An over coat and two old suits.

And dreamed all night of polar bears,
Of icebergs vast and freezing airs,
And as he trod the Arctic show,
He ever moaned "Eighteen below!"

Three days elapsed—he went to town—
"Why—ha, ha, ha—here comes old Brown,
The weather man was off you dunce—
It never got to zero once."

—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

SCARCELY twenty-five years ago the most powerful piece of artillery was a sixty-eight pounder, throwing its projectile with a velocity of 1,000 feet per second. Now the weights of guns have been increased from 5 to 100 tons, the velocities

from 1,600 to 2,000 feet per second, the energies from 1,000 foot tons to over 25,000, and the projectiles from 68 pounds to 2,000 pounds.

FISH torpedoes, now manufactured by the English Government at Woolwich, are said to have a speed of twenty-four knots an hour through the water and are relied upon to strike with absolute accuracy at a range of six hundred yards. A year or two ago similar accuracy could not be guaranteed at a distance of two hundred yards. Trials recently made at sea prove that neither cross-currents nor rough water has any disturbing effect upon the torpedoes, the high speed at which they travel overcoming such obstacles.

Yf Crystemas day on Thursday be,
A wyndy wynter se shalle yee,
Of wyndes and woders all wrecked,
And harde tempestes strong and thycke,
The somer shalbe good and drye,
Cornys and bestes multiplye;
That yere ys good londes to tylthe,
And kyng's prynces shal dyo by akylle.
What chylde that day borne be,
He shalle have haypo ryght well to the,
Of dodes he shalbe good and stabyllie,
Of speche and tonge, wyse and rhasonabyllie,
Who so that day any thifts abowie,
He shalbe shante wythowtyn dowte;
And yf sekenes on the that day betyde,
Hyt shal sone fro the glyde.

—Harleian MS Fifteenth Century.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned hereby give notice that the partnership heretofore existing between them, as Wholesale and manufacturing jewelers, under the style of McNaught & Lowe, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, W. E. McNaught retiring.

The business will be continued hereafter by the remaining partner, W. G. H. Lowe, by whom all the debts of the said firm will be paid, and who alone is authorized to receive and receipt for any accounts due the said firm.

W. E. McNAUGHT.
W. G. H. LOWE.

NOTICE.

In reference to the above, W. G. H. Lowe begs to notify his customers and the trade generally that he will carry on the business as formerly at the old stand, 16 Wellington Street East, Toronto, under the style of

W. G. H. LOWE & Co.,
Wholesale and Mfg. Jewelers.

Watchmakers and Jewelers.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED (CITY)
A Business for sale. Fixtures and outfit without or with stock. A rare chance and bargain. Work more than pays expenses.

Address,

W. D. MCGLOGHLON,
LONDON, ONT.

T. WHITE & SON, MANUFACTURING JEWELERS

Lapidaries & Diamond Setters.

39 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO.

Canadian & Foreign Stones Polished and Mounted

—FOR THE TRADE.—

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

E. & A. GUNTHER.

We desire to call the attention of the
Trade to our large assortment in

WALNUT AND NICKEL GLOCKS,

MATERIALS,

GLASSES,

SPECTACLES.

—SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.—

ORDERS BY MAIL SOLICITED.

Address,—

JORDAN & MELINDA STS,
TORONTO.

C. WRIGHT,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Watch
Materials.

FINE AND COMPLICATED WATCH-
REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

71 Yonge Street, Cor. King
TORONTO.

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

NEW PATENT DUST-PROOF

SCREW BEZEL

Silver Open Face Stem Winding Case

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

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

THE NEW CASE WILL BE CALLED

ALBATA CUP SCREW BEZEL

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

FOR SALE BY ALL JOBBERS.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,

GENERAL AGENTS,

The American Watch Co. of Waltham, Mass.

NEW YORK,

BOSTON,

CHICAGO,

LONDON,

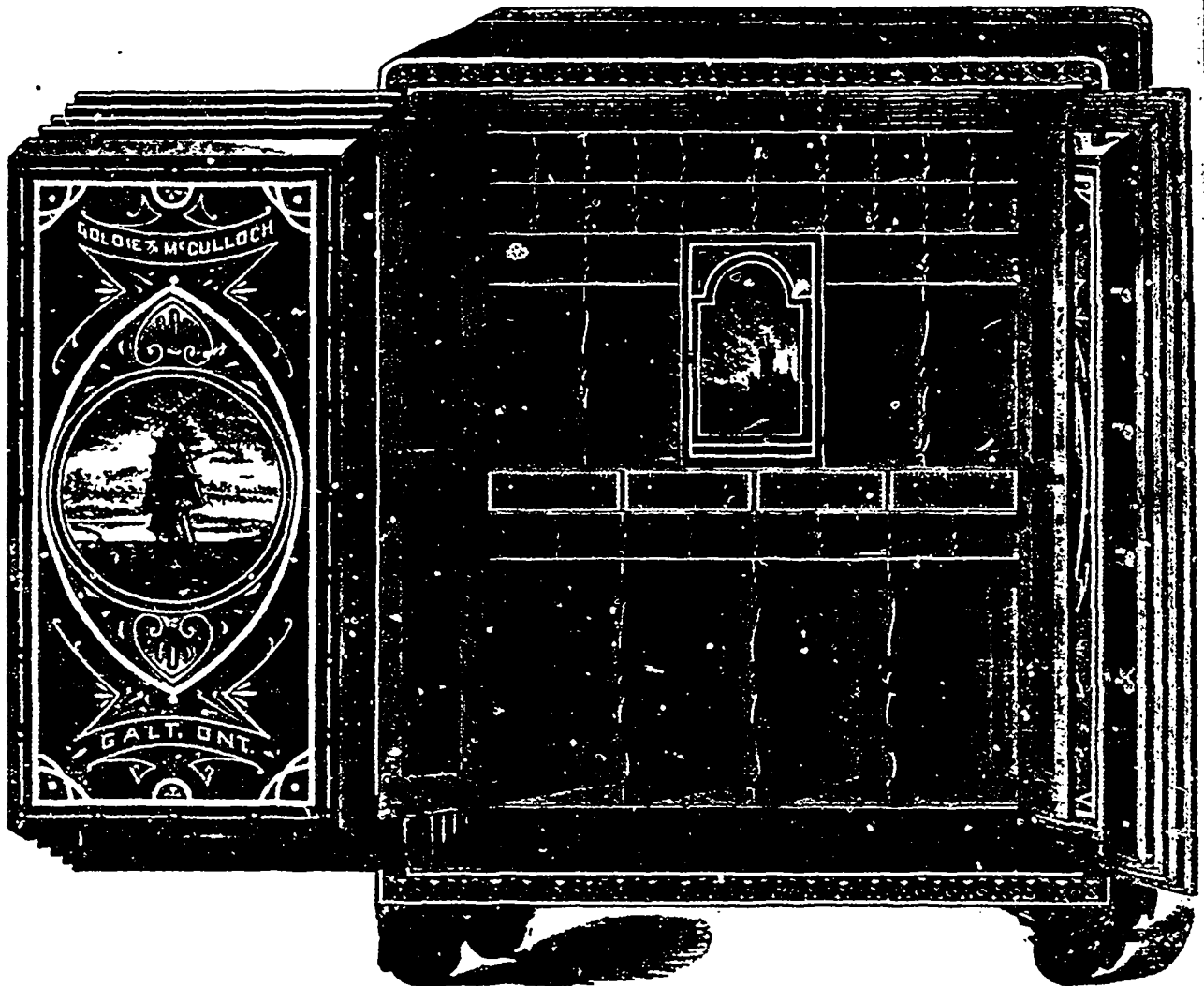
SYDNEY.

GOLDIE & McCULLOCH, GALT - SAFE - WORKS

Manufacturers of the HIGHEST GRADE of FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES, FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF BANK VAULTS, AND LININGS, FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF VAULT DOORS, BANKERS' AND JEWELERS' SAFES and general Fire and Burglar Proof Work.

Our work is unexcelled in quality, in materials used, in mode of construction and in finish, and we have been awarded all the highest prizes wherever we have exhibited, including

TWO GOLD MEDALS IN 1884.



We have for more than a year past, prevented our Safe and Vault Door Locks from being drilled, by protecting them with a plate of DRILL PROOF STEEL. Although our Fire-Proof Safes are always filled with WET FILLING, we have succeeded, at considerable expense, in perfecting their construction so as to effectually prevent their becoming Jamp, mouldy or musty inside, and our largely increasing sales are good evidence of the fact that the public appreciate these qualities.

Our Toronto representative, MR. GEO. F. BOSTWICK, with Office and Warerooms at No. 50 CHURCH STREET, has a large assortment for immediate delivery; also second-hand Fire-Proof and Burglar-Proof Safes at low prices.

INSPECTION INVITED.

PRICES REASONABLE.

TERMS EASY.



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.

A PARIS JEWELER has been prosecuted for illegally practising surgery. He had pierced the ears of a child two years old for ear-rings, for which he charged half a franc. The ear became inflamed, the inflammation spread to the neck, and the child died, the doctor attributing death to the ear having been pierced too high up. The defence was that all jewelers pierced ears, and that the mother must have used some injurious lotion. The jeweler was fined 50 francs for homicide through imprudence, with 150 francs damage to the parents.

The paper shirt has been introduced, and is thus described by the dry goods *Bulletin*: "The bosom of this novel garment consists of several layers, of which one can be torn off every day, on the blotting pad principle, exposing a clean white surface in its place. A still more enterprising inventor is now trying to perfect a plan for printing instalments of a sensational novel on the back of each of the layers. He expects that, having once commenced the thrilling tale,

the wearer of the shirt will be unable to wait a day for the next instalment, and so be tempted to peel off the successive layers of his shirt front at more frequent intervals to loan to his best lady friend.

If anybody had ventured the assertion five years ago that carrying incandescent electric lights on the heads of political or any other kind of street paraders was easy enough to be done, says the *New York Graphic*, such a person would have been considered a good deal "off" or a victim of lunacy. But during the past week such a thing has been demonstrated by Mr Edison as perfectly feasible. It was the first time a display of this kind was ever seen in the streets of the metropolis, and the sight was a marvellous one to the eyes of a multitude of spectators. This is truly an age of progress in electricity as in everything else.

Knowledge describes the receiver of a new telephone, which is based upon the principle that when an iron wire or rod is magnetized it

suffers a slight increase in length with a compensating decrease in cross section. The inventors claim "the construction of a telephonic receiving instrument consisting of a magnetic wire attached to a sonorous disc or plate, and wound with a primary coil connected to a local battery, and with a secondary coil connected to the telephonic line wire as described." *Knowledge* anticipates very satisfactory results from the new instrument, which even in its crude form, it says, reproduces sounds with remarkable clearness.

A new story is told of Artemus Ward, when travelling on a slow-going Southern road soon after the war. When the conductor was punching his ticket Artemus remarked: "Does this railway company allow passengers to give it advice, if they do so in a respectful manner?" The conductor replied in gruff tones that he guessed so. "Well," Artemus went on, "it occurred to me it would be well to detach the cow catcher from the front of the engine and hitch it to the rear of the train. For you see we are not liable to overtake a cow, but what's to prevent a cow strolling into this car and biting a passenger?"

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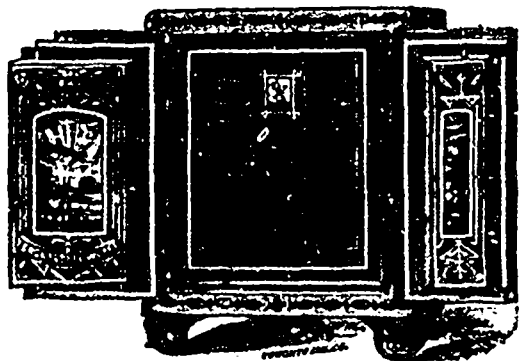
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