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APRIL, 1890.



T. H. LEE & SON

STATED LAST MONTH THAT THEIR

DIAMOND AND OTHER GEM RINGS

WERE UNEQUALLED.

They have now the gratification of knowing that the universal opinion of the Trade is that

THEY SHOW THE BEST LINE IN CANADA.

They also carry a large stock of American Movements,

Gold, Silver and Filled Cases.

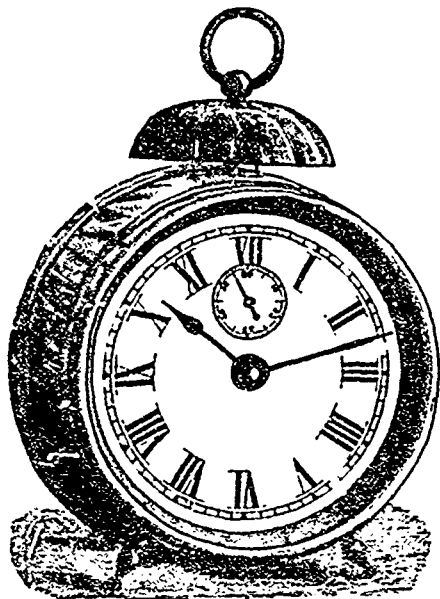
And with the Newest Designs in AMERICAN JEWELRY makes a stock that will suit all buyers.

T. H. LEE & SON, - - - 1 WELLINGTON ST. EAST, TORONTO.

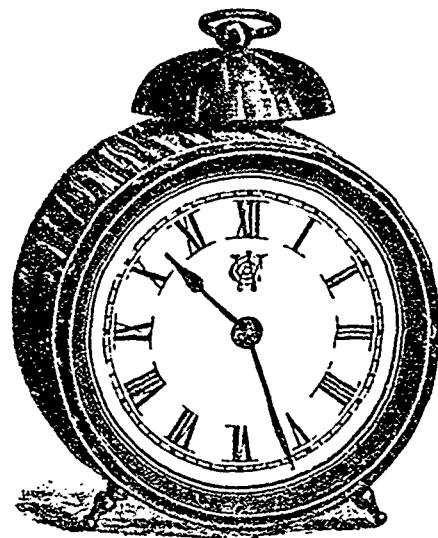


P. W. ELLIS & CO.

31 Wellington St. E. - - TORONTO - - 40 Front St. E.



CALIPH ALARM.

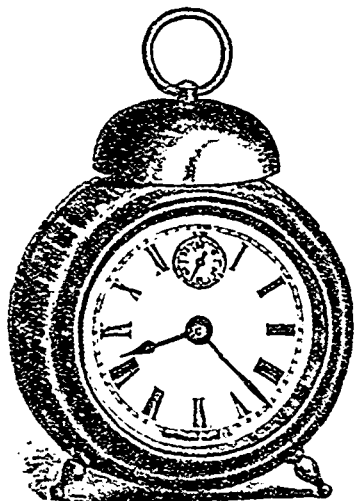


SUNRISE ALARM.
TRANSIT TIME.

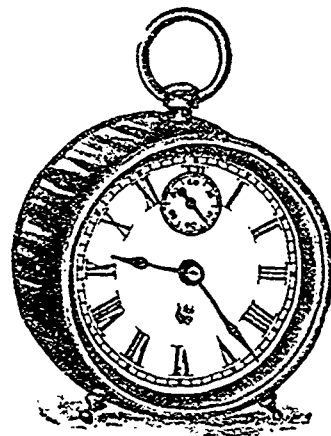
WATERBURY NICKEL CLOCKS

ARE THE BEST VALUE OFFERED.

WRITE FOR PRICES.



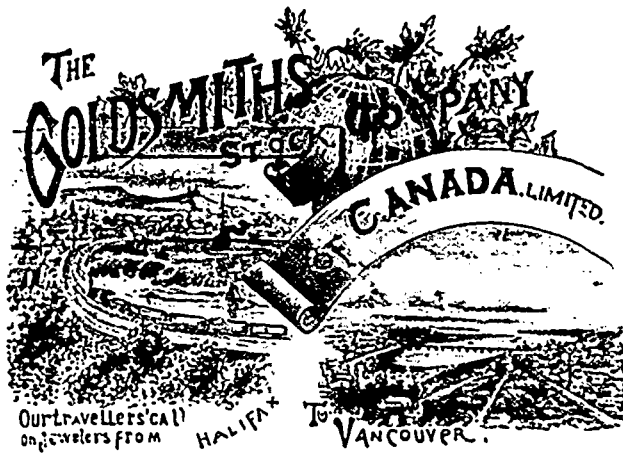
DOT ALARM.
SPOT TIME.



THE NEW WASP TIME.
THE LATEST, BEST AND SMALLEST NICKEL CLOCK MADE

WE OFFER METEOR ALARMS AT SPECIAL PRICES.

SEE OUR ADVERTISEMENT, PAGE 42.



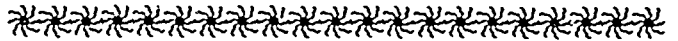
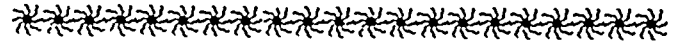
Incorporated by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the Dominion of Canada.

OFFICE AND WAREROOM,
48 Yonge Street, Toronto.

APRIL, 1890.

The production of Roll Plate Chain probably employs more labor and capital than any other branch of the plated goods trade. The value of the annual output is relatively enormous and steadily increasing as the keen competition causes the various manufacturers to produce greater variety of design, and attain a higher degree of excellence in quality of material and beauty of finish. Many of the goods now produced are so perfect that they excel in appearance the solid gold and have displaced them to a very great extent, even with

the better class of trade. In view of all these facts, we have steadily endeavored to provide for our customers the most desirable goods the market affords and give them an article combining all the excellencies at a moderate price. To harmonize price and quality, without sacrificing the latter, is often a very difficult task, but in the Maltese Cross Chain we present for the inspection of the trade, we claim to have scored an unqualified success. We carry an assortment of one hundred

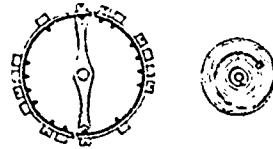


designs, including all the staples and a number of very choice engraved goods. We will take pleasure in forwarding samples to those of the trade who have not yet inspected them. Place no order for chains until you have seen our line, will be a good motto for you to observe. In fancy lines of Chain we have a great range of novelties in Beads, Necks, Victorias, Pearl Links, &c. Many new and nobby things in Bracelets, Charms and a thousand items for which our American jewelry department is noted

The Goldsmiths' Stock Company of Canada, Limited, Toronto.



PAILLARD'S NON-MAGNETIC WATCHES.



PAILLARD'S PATENT NON-MAGNETIC
COMPENSATION BALANCE AND HAIR SPRING.

These are the only watches made containing Paillard's Patent Non-Magnetic Compensation Balance and Hair Spring, and have received the unqualified endorsements of the leading Electricians, Horologists and Scientists of the world, and can be relied upon for accuracy of performance and durability. Paillard's Non-Magnetic Hair Springs have been in constant use for fifteen years and have proven themselves beyond doubt, capable of permanent elasticity, equal to the finest tempered steel springs, and aside from their non-magnetic properties are exempt from the effects of MOISTURE, which is as great an advantage in some localities as exemption from magnetism.

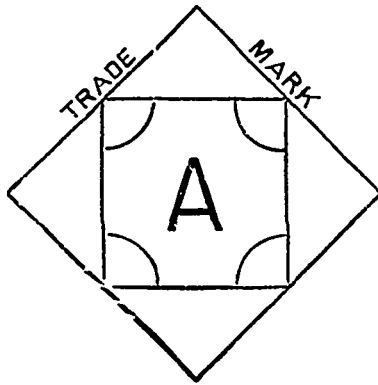
A FULL ASSORTMENT ALWAYS IN STOCK.

The Goldsmiths' Stock Company of Canada, Limited, Canadian Agents.



ANSONIA CLOCKS.

The superior quality of these goods has caused many imitations to be placed in the market. So that the dealer can show his customers a quick way of distinguishing the genuine article, we draw attention to the Trade Mark.



This is plainly stamped on every movement, and on most of the dials, and is a sure guarantee of reliability.

Nickels in great variety are being pushed on the Trade this season, and one of the sophistical arguments used by the energetic salesmen of our competitors is "these are as good as the Ansonia Pirate Alarm and a shade cheaper." Don't you believe it, insist on having the Pirate, and take no other. For further information write

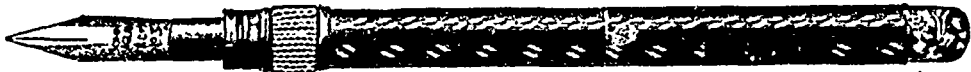


GOLD PENS. FINE R. P. PENCILS AND HOLDERS.



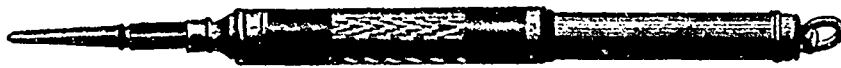
No. 684.

Pearl, Ivory and Ebony.



No 513

Magic and Propelling Pencils.



No 407.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF EVERYTHING IN THE LINE.

Silver and Gold Thimbles.



182

105

137

194

127

108

158

WE HAVE THESE IN ALL SIZES AND AT CLOSE PRICES.

Gold Sleeve Buttons with Lever Backs.



100

101

102

103

104

105

These are very saleable goods, not expensive, perfectly finished and suitable for dealers anywhere.





THE BIG SIX.

1 DAY.

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Clochette,
Liris,
Nereid,
Boreas,
Boniton,
Bobolink.



8 DAY.

∴

Grayling,
Rambler,
Shamrock,
Tomahawk,
Nereid,
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E. & A. GUNTHER

16 JORDAN STREET,

TORONTO.



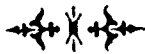
= H. ELLIS =

WATCHES,

CLOCKS,

IMPORTER OF

TOOLS,



MATERIALS,

SPECTACLES,

WATCH GLASSES,

14 WELLINGTON ST. WEST

&c.

TORONTO.

ALL GRADES OF

COLUMBUS MOVEMENTS

IN STOCK.

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.



TORONTO, ONT., APRIL, 1890.

The recognized organ of the Jewelry and kindred Industrial Trades of Canada. Published on the first of every month, and sent free to every dealer in Jewelry, and kindred goods in the Dominion of Canada. Price to all others \$1.00 per annum, payable strictly in advance.

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

We shall be glad to receive correspondence from all parts, and will publish such letters as will be of interest to the Trade. We do not, however, hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondents. The name and address must invariably accompany the communication, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee.

All business and other communications should be addressed to

THE TRADER PUBLISHING CO.,

67 ADELAIDE ST. W., TORONTO, ONT.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

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

EDITORIAL.

CHEAPER WATCHES.

DURING the past month the manufacturers of American Watch movements have made a special reduction of five per cent. on all their seven and eleven jeweled movements exported direct to the Dominion of Canada.

As the duty on watch movements coming into Canada is only ten per cent. *ad valorem* it follows that American movements will now be sold in this country within five per cent. of their price in the United States.

During the month a considerable reduction has also been made by the American Watch Case Company, of Toronto, in the price of silver cases, which are now lower in price in many lines in Canada than they are in the United States. That such a thing has been effected under the National Policy, and in the face of a protection of 25 per cent., is proof positive of the untruth of the assertion constantly indulged in by free traders, that under a protective tariff the price of any article is its foreign price plus the duty levied upon it.

Thanks to these reductions, our retail jewelers are now in a position to compete against United States competition on equal terms, for their customers can now buy from them just as cheaply in Canada as they possibly can in the United States. These reductions also afford an increased measure of protection to the honest dealer, because it does away with all the incentive to smuggle such goods across the border that his dishonest competitor formerly had, as there is no longer any money in it.

The imports of watches for the past year show a large advance on those of American manufacture, and a corresponding shrinkage in Swiss goods. This difference will no doubt be accentuated during the present year, for while American

watches are gradually growing cheaper, Swiss watches are advancing in price. While it is interesting to watch the commercial contest between the watch manufacturers of these two countries in this neutral market, it is patent to the disinterested observer that the battle is going gradually but surely in favor of the American manufacturer, who bids fair in the near future to have almost undisputed possession of the Canadian watch trade, unless their European competitors improve their system of manufacture, and conform their products to the recognized needs of the people of this continent.

WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH THE BOTCH?

AS will be seen from our columns in this and the March issue, the query "what shall we do with the botch?" has provoked more than a passing thought in the minds of Canadian jewelers. It will be noticed that the trade have answered this query from a variety of standpoints, and some of the solutions are well worthy of careful consideration.

The propositions so far advanced are practically three in number and are in the main as follows: (1) A Horological School founded by and run under the direct control of the government; (2) an Association composed of expert watchmakers who can pass a rigid examination; and (3) a Horological School founded and carried on by private enterprise, but which, if successful, might ultimately be entitled to receive government aid.

In discussing this question, we may just as well admit at the start, that not only are there "botch watchmakers" in the trade, but that they are here to stay, and that nothing short of the drastic remedy proposed by an "English Watchmaker" could induce him to forego the pleasure he takes in butchering the watches of his unsuspecting victims. We think it will be admitted, therefore, that so far as the present generation of "botch watchmakers" is concerned they must be quietly permitted to continue their course until public opinion has become so enlightened regarding them that they cannot obtain employment, a period which will probably be about co-incident with the millenium.

So far as we can see any and all hope of reform must be looked for through the rising generation of craftsmen, and if some system could in the near future be adopted whereby those now learning the trade could be thoroughly grounded in theoretical as well as practical horology, in our opinion a new and improved era will have dawned upon the watchmaking trade of Canada, and the watch butcher would soon become a thing of the past. The organization proposed by our esteemed correspondent, "C. E. B.," in our last issue is, in our opinion, more in the shape of an association for the protection of the competent workman against the "botch," than a means of reforming that wayward brother, and as such it merits our hearty sympathy, and will have our best co operation. It does not seem to us that there can or should be anything antagonistic between a horological school, whether managed by public or private enterprise, and such an association, but rather that the one should be the complement of and assist the other.

To our mind nothing will answer the purpose which we



SIMPSON, HALL, MILLER & CO.,

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

← **Artistic and Useful Hollow Ware.** →

Our Hollow Ware is heavily Electro-Plated upon Fine Hard White Metal, and 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.



Every Piece is Stamped Thus

TRADE MARK FOR



HOLLOW WARE.

All our Flat-Ware bears this Trade Mark

TRADE MARK FOR



KNIVES, FORKS, SPOONS.

And is Fully Guaranteed.

OUR SPOONS, FORKS, ETC., PLATED UPON THE FINEST NICKEL SILVER IN
EXTRA, DOUBLE, TRIPLE AND SECTIONAL PLATE.

Full lines of over FORTY STAPLE AND FANCY PIECES in each pattern in Geneva, St. James, Countess Windsor, Oval Thread, etc. Made under the supervision, and quality guaranteed and controlled by WM ROGERS formerly of Hartford and Meriden. (Wm. Rogers, Sr., died 1883.)

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



have indicated, so well as a Horological School, and in our opinion the time for such an institution in Canada is now fully ripe.

Whether such an institution be under government or private control, it is an absolutely essential requisite that its education shall be at once thorough and practical. A mere school for teaching the theory of horology, however important it may be to the watchmakers whose ambition is to know every why and wherefore of their profession, will not fill the bill by any means.

This is a practical age, and we are a practical people, so that the benefit of any such institution must be judged by its practical results.

If the graduates of such an institution can take hold of the most complicated and difficult work and do it in a thoroughly first class manner, the diplomas of the school will soon become the most valuable recommendation that any journeyman watchmaker can possess, either with the trade or the public.

If on the other hand, however, such graduates are not able to put in practice in a first-class manner the theories which they have been taught, the school will never attain any repute amongst the trade, and its diplomas will possess no commercial value.

Having expressed ourselves as in favor of a first-class Horological School, it now remains to consider whether such an institution shall be run by the government or by private enterprise.

So far as the government is concerned, we do not think for a moment that they would undertake any such responsibility, and that any labor spent in this direction would be wasted. As we look at it, the jewelry trade has no more right to expect the government to educate their apprentices, than carpenters, bricklayers, or iron moulders would have. The government has quite enough to do to manage the things which concern the whole public, let alone those which concern only a small part of it, and we think that is the way they would regard any attempt which might be made to induce them to assume the responsibility of a Horological School.

There remains nothing for it therefore beyond private enterprise, or the combined efforts of the trade, if such an institution is to become an accomplished fact. If the retail jewelry trade of Canada had or could get an organization which would be numerous enough to be considered a representative body, we should say that such a work should become one of its principal objects, for in no other way that we know of could so much good be accomplished with so small an expenditure of money. What say our leading retailers?

If this is not practicable, then nothing remains but private enterprise, and we have no doubt that if there is the real want in this line as has been represented, the right man will be forthcoming to step into the breach. In our opinion this country not only could but should support such an institution. In the United States there are at least half a dozen Horological Schools and all of them founded and run by private enterprise. We are not prepared to say that they are just what they ought to be, but whatever be their standing, the fact that they are patronized by enough young watchmakers to make them self-supporting is ample evidence that they "fill a long felt want."

If such an institution were once fairly started and could

show that good was being effected, it might then be possible to get some aid from the government, but this we think could only be done on a petition of the trade when it was able to show that there was no peradventure about the scheme.

In conclusion, we think that the time is about ripe for a Horological School in Canada; that if such a thing is started it must be first class in every respect, and aim high in both theory and practice, and last but not least, that it must be started either by private enterprise or by some representative body of the trade.

Brethren of the craft you are all equally interested in this matter, and it depends entirely upon yourselves whether it will get any further than talk. Let us have something practical now! Who will start the ball rolling?

DEPRESSED U. S. AGRICULTURISTS.

THE free traders of Canada have been for years persistently preaching the doctrine that our farmers were so badly handicapped by the National Protective Policy of the present Government, that nothing would afford them the relief they needed excepting a free entrance to the market of sixty millions of people living in the United States.

To hear these political Jeremiahs talk, one would think that the United States was not an agricultural country, and that its people must have free access to the unrivalled products of our Canadian farms, or perish miserably of starvation. In vain it has been pointed out to the gentlemen that the farmers of the United States could not only supply the wants of their own people, but that they *exported* annually about five hundred millions of dollars' worth of the very produce that their own people are said to be suffering for want of.

Instead of being the farmer's *Eldorado*, it now appears as if the agriculturists of that country are in a very much worse position than that of our own Canadian farmers. In spite of their much talked of market of sixty millions of people, the agricultural depression is so wide spread as to have attracted the attention of politicians, and it is only a few days ago since the following resolution was introduced into the American Senate by Senator Voorhees:

"Whereas, the deep and wide-spread depression and decay of the agricultural interests of the American people, the enormous and appalling amount of mortgage indebtedness on agricultural lands; *the total failure of home markets to furnish remunerative prices for farm productions*, and the palpable scarcity and insufficient money in circulation in the hands of the people with which to transact the business of the country, and effect exchanges of property and labor at fair rates, are circumstances of the most overwhelming importance to the safety and well being of the Government; therefore be it resolved, that it is the highest duty of Congress in the present crisis to lay aside all discussion and consideration of party issues, and to give promised and immediate attention to the preparation and adoption of such measures as are required for the relief of the farmers and other over-taxed and underpaid laborers of the United States."

If the facts as set forth in this resolution are true, they certainly form a strong indictment against the advocates of



STICK TO YOUR GUNS!

FRIENDSHIP.

PUSH.

WE have taken the opportunity during this month to run over the Western Territory and see our customers and the trade generally, as we believed that it would well repay our trouble, if only to see the different Jewelers and their way of conducting their business, and we take this opportunity of **Thanking them one and all for the uniform courtesy and kindness that we met with.** At the same time it was with considerable regret that we noticed an almost universal wail, and the often expressed wish to throw the whole business up, hence our note of warning as above, **Stick to your business, don't despair.** Rest assured that if business is bad with you, it is a great deal worse with the dry goods and other businesses, and they have not any repairs to fall back upon as you have. As one of our travellers once remarked, "If there are ten men ahead of me, there are twenty behind." So it is with you. **Business must be better very shortly, so never give up.** Do your best. Love your neighbor (that is your jobber), pay your notes as soon as you can; if you cannot at maturity, keep a clear head, a good heart (that is half the battle), and you will very soon see that we are no **False Prophets**, and that this stagnation will soon pass away, and then the Jewelers will have their innings, and "that million a year" will come to more than Thayer & Co. We have had our say, and hope it will tend to brace some weary brother up; if only one, we will be well satisfied: No use in our saying a word about our goods. You all know that we carry the finest line in the trade of Jewelry, Watch Cases, and Movements, and that Our goods are all new and fresh.

THAYER & CO.,

3 WELLINGTON EAST, - TORONTO.

SQUARE DEALING.

GOOD VALUES.



free trade, who in order to obtain power, are apparently willing to sacrifice Canadian manufacturers and with them the home market of our farmers.

No sensible man can be blind to the fact that the farmers of our old settled provinces are hard up, and that their farms are shrinking in value. While all this is true, it is equally patent that such things are not confined exclusively to the Canadian side of the line, but are fully as wide-spread in the United States as in our own country, if not more so.

In both the United States and Canada, which are protected countries, as well as in free trade England, the same depression may be found in agricultural pursuits, and the same shrinkage in the value of farm lands. This to our mind is proof that the depression and shrinkage are not caused by tariffs and systems of government. The real reason seems to be that a larger area is being brought under cultivation every year, and as a consequence of the supply exceeding the demand, prices have fallen so much that it does not now pay to raise wheat and other grain on high-priced lands as it formerly did.

It must be clear to anyone that wheat cannot be raised on the high priced farms of the old settled provinces and states, which are worth from \$50 to \$100 per acre, in competition with that grown on the cheap prairie lands of the west, worth from \$2 to \$4 per acre, and herein lies the true secret of the depreciation now going on in the farming lands of Canada, the United States and Great Britain.

When our free trade politicians get honest enough to give the real reason for the depreciation of the lands in our older provinces, and to expose the true inwardness of the fallacy of the market of sixty millions to the south of us, whose farmers are now clamoring for protection against our Canadian farmers, our people will then see that the true policy of Canada is not to become an agricultural feeder to the United States or any other country, but to foster and encourage her own manufacturers, and so to build up a home market for our farmers which is without doubt the best market that any people can have.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WITH PLEASURE.

Editor TRADER—Sir :



HAVING just opened up a first-class jewelry store here, I would be very pleased to receive a copy of your valuable paper.

Yours very truly,

Portage la Prairie, March 14, 1890. W. A. CRISP.

YOU SHALL HAVE IT.

Editor TRADER—Dear Sir :



WILL you kindly send us the TRADER? The writer feels as though he has retired from active business since he has not been getting your paper lately, and in consequence has not been able to know what has been going on in the jewelry world.

Yours truly,

DAVIDSON BROS.

Victoria, B. C., Mar. 14, 1890.

WE SHALL BE HAPPY TO OBLIGE.

Editor TRADER—Sir :



I IN ORDER to get into a more business place than Williamstown, I have moved to East Stanbridge, where I am in hopes of getting better luck. Will you kindly send me your very valuable book, THE TRADER, to my new address instead of to Williamstown. As a new beginner, I will feel lost without it.

Yours truly,

East Stanbridge, March 9th, 1890.

EDW. FAVES.

FAVORS A JEWELERS' ASSOCIATION.

Editor TRADER—Sir :



I HAVE much pleasure in expressing my opinion regarding the "Botch" question I would suggest that a Jewelers' Association be formed, and that each member pass an examination and receive a certificate stating that the person whose name is thereon, having passed a careful examination, is a competent "Watch Repairer." Anyone without this certificate could not claim to be an efficient watch repairer. I will render all possible assistance in the furtherance of an Association.

Yours very truly,

R. SMITH.

Dundas, March 19, 1890.

AN ENGLISH WATCHMAKER'S OPINION.

Editor TRADER—Sir :



I IN REPLY to Mr. Moffatt's query, "What shall we do with the botch?" I think the best thing that the trade could do, would be to get Sir John A. Macdonald to pass an Act of Parliament to compel everyone now in the watch repairing business to pass an examination before a board of horological experts, who would issue diplomas to them, and in future allow no one to practice watch repairing unless he held such a diploma. All watchmakers should be licensed to practice just the same as a dentist or doctor, and horological schools should be founded by the Government in every province, at which those desiring to learn the trade would have to qualify. This is the only way that I can see of getting rid of the "Botch," and once he were out of the way, good workmen like myself would have no difficulty in getting good prices and all the work they could do. If this can't be done, let some competent person start a good horological school, and make its course and examinations so thorough that a diploma from it will be worth money to the holder. If you see fit to publish these few lines, I will take it as a favor.

Yours truly,

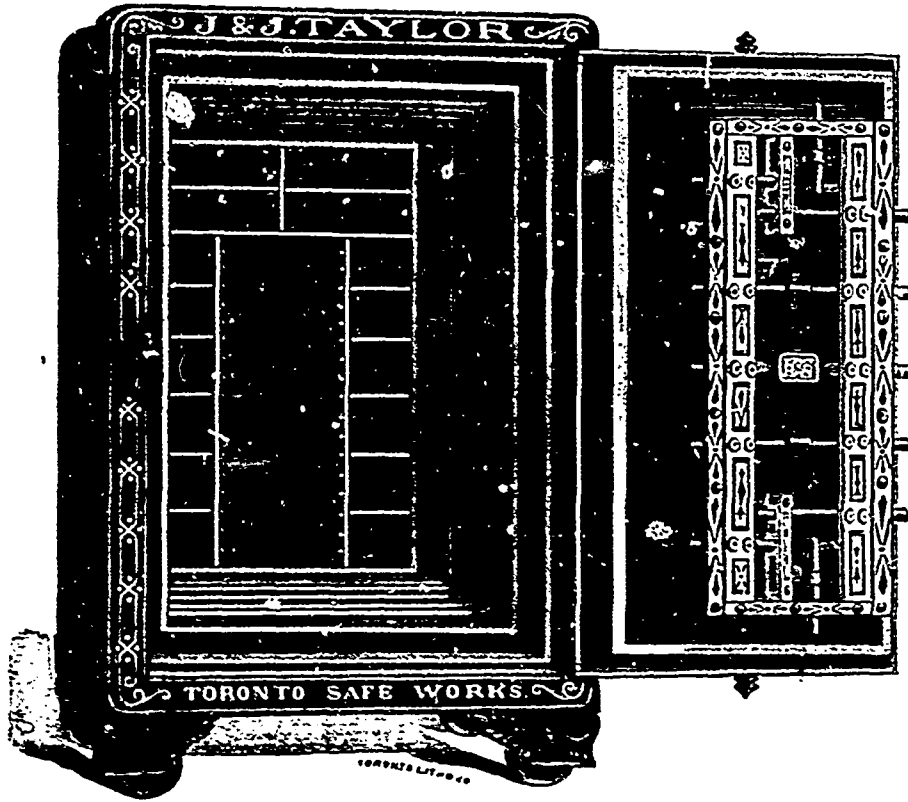
ENGLISH WATCHMAKER.

Toronto, March 15th, 1890.



SOMETHING NEW IN JEWELERS' SAFES

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



**DOUBLE TONGUE AND GROOVE
FIRE-PROOF DOORS.**

WITH

J. & J. TAYLOR, TORONTO SAFE WORKS.

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

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SECURITY WITH MODERATE COST.

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

To the above improvements is also added our new patent

DOUBLE TONGUE AND GROOVE FIRE-PROOF DOORS

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

TWO COMPLETE TONGUES AND TWO GROOVES IN EACH DOOR.

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

CATALOGUES AND PRICES ON APPLICATION.

J. & J. TAYLOR,
TORONTO SAFE WORKS,
117 and 119 Front St. East, Toronto.



THE FAR WEST HEARD FROM.

A REVIEW OF "THE TRADER."

Editor TRADER—Sir:

SINCE the question has been taken up with such interest, *i.e.*, "What shall we do with the Botch?" I thought you might like to hear from the far West. C. F. B., writing in your last number, seems to have hit the nail on the head. His remarks on the forming of a horological school carry a good deal of weight.

There could, as far as I can see, be nothing in the way of forming an Association such as he speaks of. Other trades have their society, and why should not we? There certainly would be a vast amount of good done by such an Association—by elevating the standard of our workmen. Though I think there will at all times be poor workmen in the trade, yet the vast army of botches would be greatly reduced in number. Who will be the first to get a certificate from the new Association?

W. J. B.

Regina, March 12, 1890.

A RETAILER KICKS.

Editor TRADER—Sir:

I NOTICED in the *Toronto World* in January, that at the next annual meeting of the Canadian Association of Jobbers in American Watches, that the intention of the Association was to cut down the number of the Association, which struck me as a very wise course, and I think decidedly to the benefit of the retail trade. The small jobber, in my estimation, is the ruination of the retail trade. He does a small business, and to come up to the standard to entitle him to membership in the Association, he does not give any consideration to the retail trade, but sells indiscriminately to anybody that likes to catch on to the idea of peddling watches. It does not matter to them so long as they sell the watches. Now, Mr. Editor, I think that it is very unjust to the watchmaker that spends six or seven years in learning the trade, and then on going into business, to find himself handicapped by these small jobbers selling watches to any Tom, Dick or Harry that likes to apply to them for a supply. They keep no store, but slaughter the goods right and left under your very nose, oftentimes for little or no profit at all. I ask you, Mr. Editor, is that kind of business just to the legitimate trade. Certainly so long as the retail jewelers sit quietly, the abuse will continue to go on; the legitimate watchmaker will have to rise in insurrection against such abuse, and the sooner the better for the retail trade, as it seems to me there is no rule as to who the jobber shall sell to, there being no difficulty for anybody to get goods from some of them. The trade is being gradually thrown to the dogs, and the sooner the retail trade wake up to the facts the better for us. We have the remedy right in our hands. Buy our watches from those jobbers only that will protect our interests, and by so doing, we should soon weed out the ones that have no consideration for us.

Cliffwood, February 20th, 1890.

RETAILER.

Editor TRADER—Sir:

SINCE writing to you last month, I have prepared a statement of contents of all the volumes of the TRADER in my possession, which I enclose. The oldest copy I had was No. 10, Vol. III., and I have taken my figures from No. 10 in all but three volumes, in which I had not No. 10, so I substituted Nos. 9, 11 and 7. In giving number of columns, I have given in most cases the exact number, but in some cases there may be a quarter of a column or so added or subtracted from the exact figures.

	Vol. III.	Vol. IV.	Vol. V.	Vol. VI.	Vol. VII.	Vol. VIII.	Vol. IX.	Vol. X.	Vol. XI.
No. of Pages, including cover	16	20	20	20	36	44	52	60	64
No. of Columns of Editorials	5	8½	5	6	2	4½	5½	3	2
No. of Columns of "Selected Matter"	10	10	6	9	2	3	12½	22	18½
No. of Columns of "Business Notes"	3	3	2½	4	4	5½	5½	8	6
No. of Columns of "Workshop Notes"	3	1	1	1	1	½	½	½	½
No. of Columns of "Science Notes"	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No. of Columns of "Other Notes"	0	0	1	0	1	½	½	½	0
No. of Columns of "Wise and Otherwise"	0	0	0	0	½	½	½	½	½
No. of Columns of Correspondence	0	0	1	0	0	3	2	3	7
No. of Columns of Technical Articles	0	0	0	0	4	6	5½	6½	4½
No. of Full Page Advertisements	6	10	12	11	20	24	28	31	40
No. of Pages of Other Advertisements	2½	2½	2½	2½	5½	7½	6	4½	3
No. of Advertisers	16	19	19	21	40	47	48	39	36
No. of Advertisers in "Help Column"	0	0	0	0	4	9	9	10	13

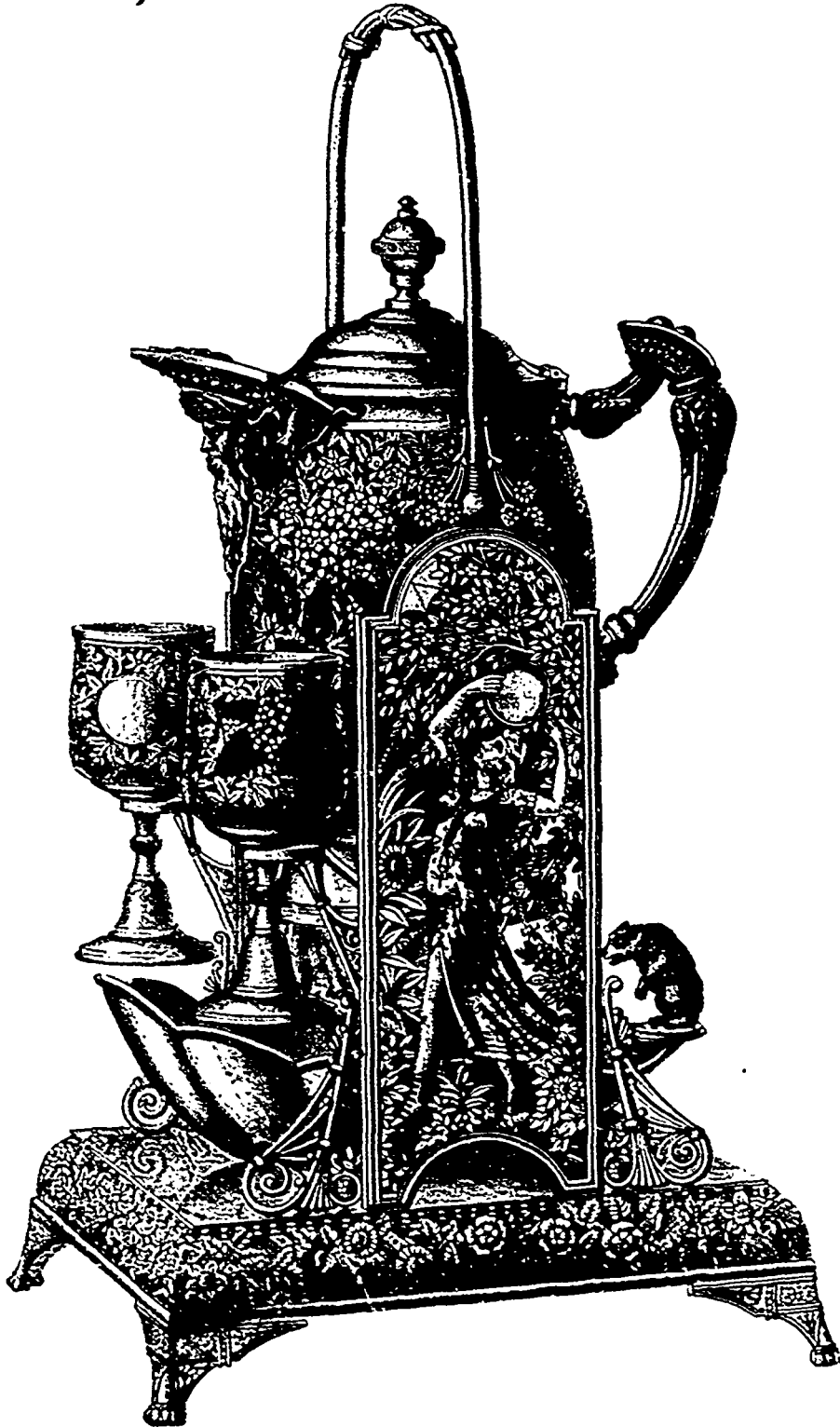
You will notice that in Vols. X. and XI. there is a decrease in number of advertisers. This may be partly accounted for by one advertiser advertising different lines of goods; as for instance, the Goldsmiths' Co. advertising Non-Magnetic Watch Co., Ansonia Clock Co., &c. I have not attempted to write a comparison of the different volumes, in style, appearance, quality of paper, &c., but leave that to someone who is better able than I to express in words the wonderful improvement you have made in its appearance.

As you ask for suggestions, I would suggest that you adopt a cypher (sending the key to legitimate dealers only), whereby



MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO'Y

FINEST QUALITY
ARTISTIC, GOLD & SILVER PLATE.



MARK
For Hollow Ware

TRADE MARK

1847 ROGERS BROS., XI
OR
1847, ROGERS BROS., XII

For Genuine Rogers Goods.

NO. 65. BROCADE, EMBOSSED TILTING PITCHER SET, \$75.00.

Manufactories: Meriden, Conn., U. S., and Hamilton, Ont., Canada.



your advertisers could advertise cost of goods without being detrimental to the retail trade.

In this way, subscribers to your journal, who are not legitimate dealers, would be left in the dark concerning prices, and dealers could very often use the cuts in the *TRADER* as a means of selling goods. The jobbers of Canada have very considerably refrained from advertising the cost price of articles, and I think the trade should appreciate the efforts of the jobbers in general to keep price lists, catalogues, &c., only in the hands of the retail trade. Should the cypher be adopted, they could then tell us of their new lines of goods, &c., and at the same time tell us the price, which would save considerable correspondence to both jobber and retailer.

Thanking you for your space, I remain,
Yours, &c.,

R. B. TAYLOR.

Grand Valley, March 10, 1890.

NOTE.—Mr. Taylor's suggestion to adopt a cypher for advertising the price of goods, of which legitimate jewelers only would have the key, is a good one, and will be put in operation by us as soon as possible.—Ed. *TRADER*.

ENDORSES AN ASSOCIATION.

Editor TRADER—Sir:

I HAVE read with much interest the letters in your March issue from "One who has been through the Mill," H. K. S. Hemming, and C. E. B., particularly the latter.

With regard to the suggestion of instituting a Horological School, I am doubtful if it would receive the amount of patronage that would make it self-sustaining, and I think it would need to be well bolstered up by the Government, or receive support from some other source to render it a permanent institution in Canada. I may be wrong in this opinion. If we had such an institution it could do no harm, and I, for one, would be glad to see it inaugurated. But this suggestion is offered in answer to the question, "What shall we do with the Botch?" I presume that the idea is to send the botch to the Horological School, and thus make him a good workman. This, I think, is scarcely practicable, as he is generally so "chuck" full of conceit that you could not get him into a school with a *block and tackle*. I am more in favor of forming an association, as "C. E. B." suggests. I think that this would be of more immediate use to those of the trade who are good workmen themselves, or who are in the habit of employing good workmen, than any other plan. I do not think though that this would freeze out the "botch." P. T. Barnum said, "The people love to be humbugged," and the public is made up partly of a class who when a man has the temerity to start "*Watch Makin*" on his own hook without any knowledge of the trade except what he has acquired while looking through some jeweler's window at the workman while at work, think this man a wonderful fellow and they will go home and fish out the old bull's-eye

from the bottom of the old trunk in the garret, and conclude they will *have her fixed*, and as a rule *they do* when they take it to *him*.

For this reason I think the "botch" has come to stay, at least for a time; but I think that such an association as "C. E. B." suggests could be made very useful to those deserving of public patronage. I deem it unnecessary to take up any more space in your valuable columns offering suggestions as a basis on which such an association might be worked. This might be left for consideration after an association was formed. Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for space,

I am, yours,

Stayner, March 7th, 1890.

W. W.

AN HISTORIC JEWELRY STORE.



Editor TRADER—Sir:

THE workmen engaged in the demolition of Mr. Cyrille Duquet's old store in Quebec found embedded in the massive stone walls three cannon balls (thirty pounds), relics of General Wolfe's siege in 1759. We, in Ontario, have no commercial buildings of any degree of antiquity, but in Quebec there are numbers of them over one hundred years old.

The store above referred to was one of the old landmarks of the city, and erected over one hundred and fifty years ago in the most substantial manner. Were it not that the widening of John Street necessitated removal, it would be in good condition for an indefinite period. Mr. Duquet carried on the jewelry business in it for over thirty years. He was preceded by Mr. Lamontague, a French gentleman of the old school, who conducted the same trade on a scale of magnificence, during Quebec's palmy days, that has no parallel in the present age. Mr. Duquet will build on this historic site a jewelry establishment equal, and superior in some respects, to anything of the kind in Canada. I will take pleasure in giving details when the work is further advanced. It might be well here to correct an impression that is too prevalent in Ontario regarding French Canadian merchants. They are described as behind the times, slow to grasp new ideas and so forth. In general, the critics who are most forward in expressing these views are men who have never come in contact with the people they are decrying. From personal observation and business experience, I can safely say that, comparing class with class in our line, the French tradesman and merchant in no manner suffers, and in some points can teach a lesson to his English confreres, noticeably in the art of selling goods. I have seen with what grace and tact he will handle the most difficult customer, and his inborn courtesy displays itself with marked effect at every turn, and silently contrasted, his flow of language and eloquently appropriate gestures, with the brusque manner of my western friends. I have, however, deviated from my original intention of merely relating an incident that occurred to me might be of some interest to a few of the *TRADER*'s readers, and will now conclude.

Yours truly,

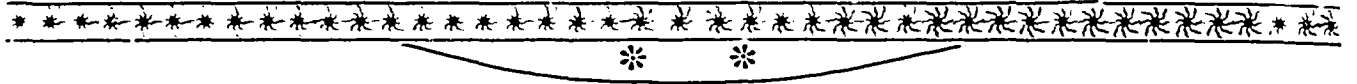
W. J. P.



GEO. CHILLAS

= IMPORTER OF =

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS



ON HAND

A Complete Line of Waltham Movements, Crescent Gold Filled Cases,
Gold Cases in all sizes, with Special Designs of Engravings,
Silver Cases, Waltham and Canadian.



SPECIAL ATTENTION

Is called to my Large Stock of Chronographs, Split Seconds,
Repeaters, in Silver, Filled and Gold.



If you want Presentation Watches send for Selection Package to

GEORGE CHILLAS,
18 MANNING ARCADE, - - TORONTO.



MANUFACTURERS

BOLT & CO. of FINE ROLLED PLATE

WHITE'S LANE

ROLLED PLATE

off Vitre Street,

CHAINS

Montreal



BOLT & CO.
MANUFACTURERS.

P. O. Box 189,

Montreal, April 1, 1890

Dear Sir

In previous advertisements we have stated verbal opinions expressed to us by our customers; this time we are happy to refer you to a number of UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS sent us by the Retail Trade from all directions between Victoria and Halifax.

We are proud of these most encouraging marks of approval.
Yours Truly,

Bolt & Co.

(See back of Sheet.)

We claim for our B chains

PERFECTION

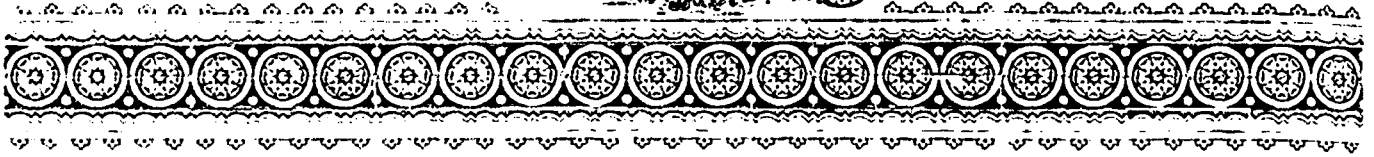
and will fully guarantee the Quality of every chain made by us

ENQUIRIES FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES ARE INVITED AND WILL BE PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO BY

White's Lane **BOLT & CO.**
P.O. BOX 189 MONTREAL.

WE HAVE REGISTERED AT OTTAWA THE LETTER **B** FOR ROLLED PLATE CHAINS OF ALL GRADES MADE BY US, AS WELL AS THE TAGS





BOLT & CO.

Manufacturers of

Montreal

FINE ROLLED PLATE CHAINS

The following Testimonials, a small number selected for want of space from the many received from all directions, speak for themselves, and we will merely add that we shall always be glad to receive opinions of the Trade, which we hope will only be favorable ones.

- No. 3. "The beautiful finish and low price are a temptation that I could not stand, although I have a full stock."
- No. 7. "We have examined them and find them very fine quality."
- No. 12. "I will certainly remember your goods when buying, as they impress me favorably both as regards price and finish."
- No. 19. "I have compared quality and prices and and consider them A No. 1, and will try them from the jobbers when requiring any."
- No. 21. "I have some of your chains in stock, am very much pleased with them and consider they are best value in Canadian market. Will give your make preference in future."

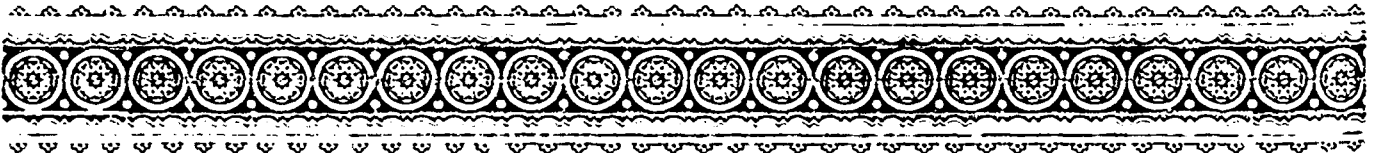
- No. 23. "I think prices compare very favorable with American chains."
- No. 24. "They are certainly remarkably reasonable in price and of excellent quality for the money."
- No. 28. "I think they are amongst the *finest finished* R. P. Chains that I have met with. I shall certainly *patronize home industry*, when they give *equal value for my money*."
- No. 30. "We handle your chains now and like them well."
- No. 34. "Your chains seem to me of good patterns as well as superior workmanship."
- No. 37. "I consider them an excellent Chain, especially the 14k. Plate, and much better value than any American Chain sold in the Canadian market. Wishing you the success you merit."

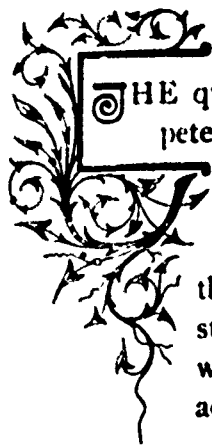
The above opinions being UNSOLICITED ones, we omit giving names of the writers, but have kept them on file at our office where they will be open for inspection.

ORDERS EXECUTED THROUGH JOBBERS ONLY.

Montreal, April 1st, 1890.

BOLT & CO.



**BELIEVES IN A HOROLOGICAL SCHOOL.***Editor* TRADER—Sir:

THE question, "what shall we do with the incompetent workman?" has at last arrived at a stage when it seems that something will be done for him. It is plain that the only thing to do is to educate him; knowledge is the power that will overcome him. Incompetents are such mostly by force of circumstances. "One who has been through the mill," last month accurately described how they are produced

Legislation to compel watchmakers to pass examinations is not only next to an impossibility, but it is also impracticable; so is a watchmakers' association. The standard of workmanship would of necessity be very low—it would also be characterized by wire pulling and bribery. The Dominion Government, however, could do a little to help the cause by reducing the duty on watchmakers' tools.

A well equipped horological school offers, without doubt, the proper solution of the difficulty. In such a school, theory and practice should go hand in hand. Teach the pupil how to design and build a watch from one end to the other. After he has made a watch of good finish, let him do trade work, which would be a small source of income to the school. The value of a school rests largely on the standard of workmanship upon which a diploma is issued; that standard would require to be strictly maintained.

Let us look at a few of the advantages offered by such an institution: It would be cheaper, as more could be learned in a quarter the time it generally takes to serve an apprenticeship; pupils would immediately become acquainted with all the latest tools and appliances; when armed with a diploma, the pupil would have such a great advantage over others that little difficulty would be experienced in getting a situation, and at a better salary; the public would not be slow to find that where such diplomas were hung, good work was done. In this employers are largely interested; it would increase both their repairs and sales.

The employers and all good workmen, therefore, should such a school be established, would benefit largely by giving it their loyal support, as the standard of the trade would be materially benefited.

The horological schools in France and other countries were started by private enterprise, and afterwards heavily subsidized by their respective governments. This was done to foster and expand the watch manufacturing industry, and as a means of meeting the growing competition.

In Canada we have no such industry, therefore the Government would not consider it of special importance to subsidize a horological school; besides all other trades have just as much right as the watchmakers to have a subsidized school. The watchmakers must just show what they can do, and then, if the Government can afterwards be induced to assist, so much the better. I do not think private enterprise is entirely wanting to establish one in Canada, the great question is, how many will attend such a school? Besides employing instructors, it would require the investment of several thousand dollars in

tools, and no one would wish to make such an outlay unless reasonably certain that, in time at least, they would get some return for the same. There are many, no doubt, who really wish to improve, and would attend such a school, providing it was properly managed, and fees reasonable; let everyone interested, therefore, put himself upon record, and an idea could soon be formed whether such a scheme would be likely to succeed. It must be impressed upon those who wish to improve, that with them, in a large measure, rests the final solution of the problem. The great trouble is, when a young man has put in his time, he is not likely to see anyone who can do a better job than himself, and naturally thinks he is as good as the next one, but if he cannot repair watches without "guessing at" what is the matter, using soft solder, bluing staffs and balances, or in short does not understand the wherefores and whyfores of a watch, he would find a wonderful improvement after attending a horological school.

I have often heard that Canadians, as watchmakers, are at a discount in their own country. European workmen are supposed to be more thoroughly conversant with their trade. This idea has sprung up, not because Canadians lack intelligence and perseverance, but because their training as watchmakers has been so sadly neglected. Sir, it is the privilege, let alone the duty, of every one in the trade, and all who are loyal to this country, to help change this state of affairs by the means indicated, and turn it to the advantage of our young men that they were taught their trade in "Canada, Our Country."

Yours truly,

Toronto, March 13th, 1890.

HENRY PLAYTNER.

A TECHNICAL SCHOOL FOR WATCHMAKERS.*Editor* TRADER—SIR:

It seems to me that the question "What shall we do with the Botch?" should give place to the question, "What can we do to assist the incompetent and unfinished Watchmaker?" There are three grades of botches, viz.: the botch who knows how to do a good job, but won't; the botch who doesn't know how, but thinks he does, and the botch who neither knows how nor wants to. Individually and collectively he is irreclaimable, and under a new order of things will, horologically speaking, soon die a natural death. The idea I wish to emphasize is this: That a great number of the watches that are mutilated and damaged while undergoing *repairs*, are damaged not by the botch, but by inexperienced and incompetent workmen, who know they are doing poor work, are ashamed of it, and would be only too glad to do better if they could, but owing to different circumstances are, for the time being at least, unable to do so. These are the men, young and old, who are deserving of consideration, and who, if I am not greatly mistaken, will be eager and willing to take advantage of every opportunity that may offer to improve themselves in their profession. What we want is a first-class technical school for watchmakers, where the students can obtain the greatest amount of instruction, experi-



ASK OUR TRAVELLERS TO SHOW YOU
THE
- NEW GOODS -
OF THE
ACME SILVER COMPANY.



ence and practice in the shortest space of time, and if a school were started and properly conducted, a student of average ability would learn more in six months in such a school than he would in six years under the old system, owing to the different method of instruction, and the interchange of ideas and methods among the students themselves, which is no small factor in the advancement of any class of students brought together from different places.

AN OUTLINE OF A PRACTICAL TECHNICAL SCHOOL AND WHAT IT WOULD ACCOMPLISH.

To begin with, a large workshop with plenty of good light and modern conveniences in the way of ventilation, heat, water and light steam power; two of the largest size Moseley and Whitcomb lathes, fitted with universal plate chucks and plain slide rests to be used for plate work, a wheel cutting machine, a pinion cutting machine and polisher, attachments for grinding and polishing flat steel and brass work, apparatus for gilding watch parts, several ordinary No. 1 x 2 Moseley and Whitcomb turning lathes for turning and fitting the different parts of a watch, such as staffs, pinions, wheels, jewels, screws, etc., etc.; a grind stone and miscellaneous small tools, such as compasses, dividers, sectors, depthing tools, measuring instruments, screw plates, gravers, drills, etc., etc.; plenty of brass plates, brass and steel disks and wire, and necessary materials not practicable or convenient to make, also necessary models, enlarged, of the train and escapement of a watch, to facilitate the study of the action of the different parts of a watch.

System of Instruction.—When a student begins he should be set to work first to make himself some standard sizes of drills, taps, cutters, etc., to be used later on. He would thus get his hand in to a certain extent on filing, turning and tempering, and also get used to the surroundings. Then give him two brass plates and some brass and steel wire, and set him to work at the large lathe to face off and smooth the plates, turn them to the proper diameter and thickness, drill the holes for and make and fit the pillars, tap them, and make, temper and polish the screws that hold the plates together. He now has the frame of the watch ready, and can proceed at the construction and finishing of the different wheels and pinions, etc., that go to make a complete watch.

Advantages of this mode of Instruction, and further details.—As I said before the desire undoubtedly is to obtain the greatest amount of instruction and practical experience in the shortest space of time, and while some are presumably in a position to spend one, two or three years to learn the business thoroughly, others who have had more or less experience are not in a position from different causes to spend more than say six months, and therefore have to make the most of their time, and there is no doubt but that *the way to make the most of one's time is to make a watch.* To explain more fully: Take for instance, a man who has had some experience and has done ordinary straight, but no difficult work, such as making or fitting new parts, etc. Now give him a watch that wants say a new balance staff, and new balance jewel and setting (owing to the original jewel having been broken and another one shellacked in out of upright with the opposite one), and a new scape wheel and pinion (the old one being lost or gone entirely). Having had practice only on ordinary straight work, he can't use the

lathe to any extent either on staff or plate work, and knows nothing about selecting or determining and fitting a new scape wheel and pinion, and yet he is given a job where fine and accurate turning and fitting is necessary, and also a knowledge of depthing and escapements. The result is he is afraid he will damage the watch, has no confidence in himself, gets rattled and does damage the watch and then gets disheartened, all because he was put on a class of work he was not educated up to doing. Then why not give him work of a simpler nature, and gradually educate him up to the more difficult? Simply because on watches that come in for repairs a man can't choose his work; he has to take it as it comes, and he may get a certain job to-day, and not another of the same kind for a month or more, and that is one reason why it is impracticable to put an improver on watch work at first. It takes too long to cover the ground and get experience and practice on all parts of a watch.

On the other hand, if an improver or partially experienced watchmaker is set to work to make a watch, he is not afraid he is going to spoil anything more than five cents worth of sheet brass to start with and so has more confidence and makes better progress, and besides he starts with large, coarse and easy work, (entirely out of the question on finished watches,) and gradually acquires the requisite skill as he goes along, and by the time he comes to turning and fitting pinions, staffs, etc., he is competent to do it in a workmanlike manner. Again, in constructing a watch he learns not only *how* to do the work, but *why*, because theoretical lectures should be given on the work as it progresses and the improver thus learns all about depthing, curves, angles, friction, compensation, rating, isochronism, etc., theoretically as well as practically, which is absolutely necessary to a thorough understanding of the subject in question; besides, in constructing a watch the improver acquires a vast amount of general knowledge bearing on his daily work as long as he works at the bench, and which he would to a very large extent miss in doing special jobs occasionally on finished watches; for instance, in turning the plates, pillars, etc., as described above, he learns how to make his cutters and drills properly and how to temper them to produce the best results, learns how to make accurate measurements and apply them on large work before doing fine, learns how to calculate, make and polish wheels and pinions, and to plant the depths on the plates taking the centre distance from the depthing tool, he learns how to fit his jewels in the plate and in separate settings, how to design, make and fit escapement, hair-spring and balance, how to adjust the movement to heat and cold position and isochronism, and best of all he wastes no time and is thoroughly impressed with all the different operations.

If a man understands the construction of a watch theoretically and practically and can make and fit the different parts, he is competent to repair watches but not otherwise. If he does not understand the construction of a watch and the whys and wherefores, it is impossible for him to detect defects (unless most glaring ones) in them, and that is the principal reason we see so much botch work; a man cleans a watch and it stops, he is not competent to locate the cause of stoppage and starts out on an experimenting tour, alters endshakes that required no altering, *free*s the escapement by chopping away the banking edges, twists the different bridges first one way and then another with the vain hope the stoppage will be removed, and the final



WALTHAM



ONE SIZE WATCHES

HUNTING AND OPEN FACE,

= In : Gold, : Silver : and : Crescent : Gold : Filled : Cases =
of every Variety and Style.



AMERICAN WALTHAM WATCH CO.

- OF -

WALTHAM,

MASS.



result is that the watch is more or less damaged, and the original cause of stoppage (perhaps a very simple one) still remains.

I repeat, if a man understands the construction of a watch and can make and fit the different parts, he is competent to detect defects in any watch that comes in for repairs, and also to remove them in a workmanlike manner, and the quickest and best way to obtain this experience is by constructing a watch under proper guidance and instruction. The student can then go to work on "trade work," and the more difficult and botched up the watch may be the better he will like it.

DIPLOMAS AND FEES

First, second and third-class diplomas should be awarded to graduates, and the success of the undertaking would hinge to a large extent on the just distribution of them, the diploma in every instance being a positive guarantee that the holder was deservedly entitled to same. While on the other hand, the watchmaker possessing a first class diploma (second and third in proportion) would no doubt have the refusal of every first-class situation offered, and the result would be that as the standard of workmanship was raised, employers would be in a position to pay larger salaries, because, their workmen doing better and more thorough work, better prices would be obtained, and there is no reason why the average wages, which to-day are from \$10 to \$12 per week, should not be from \$15 to \$20. That is the experience of American watchmakers. Fees for attending such a school can be adjusted to be within the reach of most everyone.

Toronto, March, 1890.

E. BEETON.

YES, CERTAINLY.

Editor TRADER—Sir:

Will you please forward the TRADER to my address, monthly. I have seen a few copies before, and would like very much to receive it. In doing so you will oblige.

Yours truly,

Nicolet, March 11th, 1890.

E. GILL.

WE SEND IT FREE TO EVERY LEGITIMATE JEWELER IN CANADA.

Editor TRADER—Sir:

I HAVE started a small watch and clock business in Rapid City, and am given to understand that you furnish the TRADER free to all persons engaged in the jewelry trade in the Dominion, so I shall be greatly obliged if you will forward me one for next month, as I find there is a great deal of useful information contained in it which I think will be a great help to me, and oblige.

Yours truly,

C. CLACKSON.

Rapid City, Man., March 19th, 1890.

AS OTHERS SEE THE "BOTCH."

THE TRADER is right when it gives its judgment against getting rid of the botch watchmaker by law—by a statute providing that only duly qualified workmen should be allowed to work at the business. Natural selection and the horological schools of the land will surely—if slowly—prove themselves adequate forces to retire the botch or at least to subordinate him to about his right position.—*Keystone.*

SHALL WATCH REPAIRERS BE LICENSED?

A movement is on foot in England to have watch repairers licensed, in much the same manner as pharmacists are registered in this country. This, of course, cannot be made obligatory except by act of Parliament, but the British Horological Institute hopes that the certificate of that institution will be so valuable that repairers will readily offer themselves for examination, and that in a short time the public will come to look with more favor upon a licensed than an unlicensed repairer. In this country repairers have become so habituated to charging three dollars for tinkering a watch, no matter how much or how little needs doing to it, that watch owners sometimes lay aside their watches rather than show them to a watch repairer. We fear that too much advantage has been taken of the public's ignorance in regard to time-pieces, so that people have become distrustful of all watch repairers, good and bad alike. This ought not to be so. A little dirt, a piece of brass filing, or a lack of oil, ought not to be an excuse for any watch repairer to impose a large and fancy price upon the owner. By so doing the goose that lays the golden egg is killed. Many repairers take pains to show their customers just what the matter is when the watch is left, and to state what the expense of fixing it will be. If a system of examinations and licenses will raise the standard of repairers in this country, and restore public confidence in them, by all means let us have it. *Manufacturing Jeweler.*

PRACTICAL HINTS ON WATCH REPAIRING.

BY EXCELSIOR.

THE DUPLEX ESCAPEMENT.—CONTINUED.

(471) If the hold back is when the tooth and the notch are on the line of centres, *i. e.*, the tooth pointing to the centre of the balance staff, the point touches the bottom of the notch, or there is something in it. Turn the balance around till the notch is outside of the wheel, and run a fine peg-wood point up and down to clean it. Also remove any dirt from the points of the repose teeth. If the same hold-back still occurs, the tooth evidently touches the bottom of the notch, provided it is thin and properly pointed, as before described. This may occur only with certain teeth, showing that they are longer than the others. If so, equalize the wheel as follows: Take a short piece of wire of a size to fit into the jaws of your depthing tool, and cement upon it a piece of flat equalizing file, or, what is better, of ruby file, and fasten in one of the jaws of the tool so that, when the escape wheel is adjusted between the centres of the other jaw, the file will cut the teeth squarely across the ends.



ELGIN NATIONAL



NEW ISSUE.

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PENDANT SETTING.



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WATCH COMPANY



Gradually approach the jaws together, by the thumb-screw, till the longest teeth touch the file, when the wheel is turned by the finest hair bow running on a small collet fastened on the escape wheel pinion. As the file cuts the projecting teeth, bring the jaws together, very slowly and carefully, till the shortest teeth are just touched but not filed off any. Then point up the teeth with suitable equalizing files. The teeth should not be actually pointed, but have a just perceptible flatness on their ends, similar to the English lever escape wheel teeth.

(472) If the wheel is of brass, an easy and quick way to equalize it is to grind the teeth off by little bell metal laps, well supplied with rouge and oil. In this case the lap is turned by the bow, and the tooth is held against the edge of the lap by a gentle pressure of the finger during the motion of the lap in one direction,—while the edge is running towards the point of the tooth. But when it is running from the point towards the centre of the wheel, during each up stroke of the bow, the tooth must be moved out of contact, as it would either be bent or drawn in and forced past the lap, which would probably result in breaking off the pivot. Only very slight pressure of the tooth upon the lap is required, and when the tooth is shortened enough it will pass the lap, and the next one will rest on the cutter. When all have passed, they will evidently all be of the same length—the shortest teeth having been the guide for setting the lap. This method can be used for equalizing a steel wheel, instead of a file, as above described. But two laps should be employed, the first for grinding, with oil-stone dust, the other for finishing, with rouge. If the hold-back mentioned in section (471) occurs with all the teeth, either after the depthing between the wheel and balance staff very slightly by moving back the bridge or bridges under the dial, or, if the pivot holes are set in the plate, then the wheel may be made smaller as above, or turned down in the lathe. Only the slightest amount must be taken off the points. Before examining the action of this escapement, it is necessary to know the principles upon which it is constructed, and what qualities we are to look for as desirable or the reverse. Supposing the mechanical condition of the parts to be now correct, our next task will be to consider their best theoretical forms, sizes and functions.

(473) The duplex escapement is so called from having a *double* escape wheel, each part of which gives impulse to the balance, although in a different way. The long or star-teeth, which project out in the plane of the wheel, constitute what is called the repose-wheel, while those which rise vertically from the rim form the impulse-wheel. These wheels act alternately, the former upon a notched roller, encircling the balance staff, and called the roller jewel; the latter, upon a finger or pallet attached to the balance staff above the roller. The impulse is given in only one direction, the vibration in the opposite direction, serving merely to return the pieces on the staff into position for renewed action.

(474) In the "English duplex" the repose wheel consists of single teeth alternating with the impulse-teeth. In the "Chinese duplex," the teeth of the repose-wheel are in pairs, alternating with single impulse-teeth as before. The two contiguous repose teeth are cut sufficiently far apart to insure the forward one clearing the roller on one side, while the second is locked by it on the other side, the points being about the

diameter of the roller apart. The repose-wheel of the English duplex generally has fifteen teeth, alternating with the same number of impulse-teeth, while the Chinese has twelve teeth in six clusters or pairs, alternating with six impulse-teeth. For the sake of simplifying the explanations our remarks will refer to the English style of wheel. The roller is generally a jewel made of ruby, with perfectly cylindrical exterior, bored end-wise exactly through the centre, a narrow notch cut along one side and fitted upon the balance staff. A washer is applied against its lower end, and the whole cemented fast upon the staff. In many cheap watches the staff itself is turned to the proper size for the roller, and a notch cut longitudinally into one side.






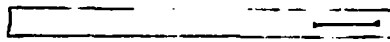
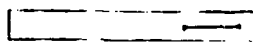

(475) A tooth of the repose-wheel rests against the roller, and is locked or detained there during the return or "dumb" vibration of the balance. But when the vibration is forward, the notch in the roller admits the point of the tooth, and enables it to pass the line of centres (between the balance and escape-wheel pivot holes), thus unlocking the wheel. The tooth having passed the roller in the notch, and escaped therefrom, an impulse-tooth then falls upon the projecting impulse-pallet or finger, which has by that time come into proper position for receiving it, presses the finger forward through a certain distance, and drops off its point. Another repose-tooth then falls upon the roller and checks or locks the escape-wheel during the remainder of the forward vibration of the balance, the whole of the return vibration, and half of the next forward vibration, until the notch of the roller approaches the line of centres and again unlocks the wheel. While the repose-tooth is engaged with the roller notch, it of course presses against the front side or lip, giving a certain amount of impulse which is called the small-lift. The greater impulse given by the impulse-tooth acting upon the finger is called the large lift. There are therefore two actions to this escapement. The wheel and roller, and the wheel and pallet. The former has three functions: that of locking, that of impulsion, and that of control; the latter action has but one, that of impulsion.

(476) *The wheel and roller action.* The duplex escapement is in a considerable degree self-compensating for variations in the strength of the motive force, by virtue of the function of control inherent in this action. The greater the power of the mainspring, the greater will be the pressure of the repose-tooth upon the roller, and its frictional resistance to the motion of the balance; and, as the power becomes weaker, the pressure and retardation are less, and the balance is left more free to vibrate. But this controlling action depends upon the size of the roller. If the roller was very small the balance motion would be very free, but the compensation action would be very slight, while, if the roller was very large, the pressure of the repose tooth would influence the motion of the balance so much as to interfere with the office of the hair-spring as the regulator of the vibration of the balance. There should therefore be a medium size, which leaves the balance proper freedom, while sufficiently compensating for variations in the motive force.

(477) But such does not appear to be the case, as eminent makers differ much in their rules. Jurgensen says that the diameter of the roller should be equal to one-third the distance between the points of two (single) repose-teeth. As the wheel has fifteen repose-teeth, and every circle has 360° , the angular distance between two teeth is 24° , and one third of that is 8,



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-  11. 30 Cents.
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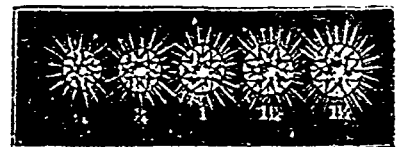
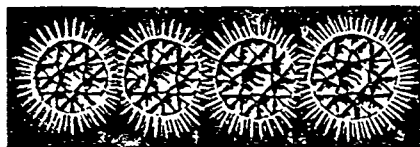
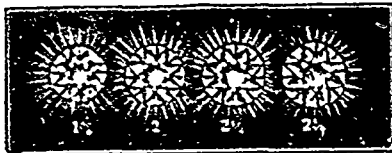
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which, measured on a circle drawn through the points of the repose-teeth (or "circle of the repose-wheel,") gives the actual diameter of the roller suitable for that wheel. Other makers advocate a diameter equal to one-fourth the distance between two teeth, which would be 6°, while some adopt two-fifths or about 10°. I have seen watches with even larger rollers doing fair service, but such large rollers are not to be recommended. The truth is that the size should conform to the construction of the train, and no rigid rule can be given which would be adapted to all cases. We will therefore consider the advantages and disadvantages of different proportions for the parts of this action, and the special conditions for which they are suited.

(478) The wheel and roller action is shown on a large scale in Fig. 30, in which the circle *n* represents the roller, *m* the

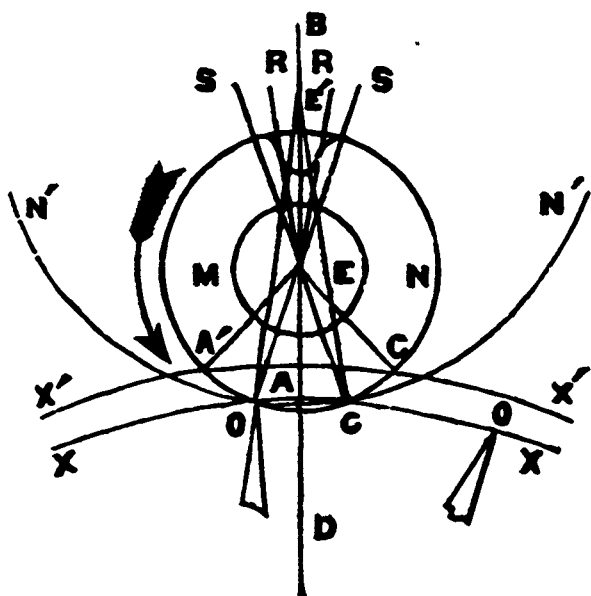


Fig. 30.

central hole, and *e* the centre. The notch is drawn upon the upper side. The line *hd* is a part of the line of centres, the centre of the escape-wheel being below *d*. The arrow shows the direction of the forward vibration. The repose-teeth are at *o* and *O*, the circle *xx* being the course taken by their points, as the wheel revolves. By examining the figure we see, first, that with the same centre distance *ed*, the larger the repose-wheel, the greater the angle of the small lift, or the angular motion through which the balance must pass to allow the repose-tooth to give its impulse and escape. Suppose the balance to be at rest, with the centre of the notch on the line of centres *ed*, and a tooth *o* resting against the roller at *a*, or on the repose, as it is called. The balance must first move to the left till the notch comes to the point *a*, when the tooth falls into the notch, presses against the right lip till it reaches the point *c*, when it escapes from the notch. Draw lines from *e* through the points *a* and *c*, and we have the angle of the small lift, *aec*. If we now suppose the repose wheel to be larger, as indicated by the curve *x'x'*, then the intersection of the teeth and roller will begin at *a'*, and end at *c'*, giving a small-lift of *a'e'c'*, very much larger than *aec*.

(479) The centre of the notch must now move from the line of centres to *a'* before the watch can start, and it must go from *a'* to *e'* before the tooth can escape. With too much of a small-lifting the escapement is more liable to set and stop, and is harder to start to running. With too small a lift the repose or locking of the tooth would be too shallow and not safe, and the drops both upon and from the roller would be greater and

more dangerous. Therefore, making the depth of the wheel and roller deeper, makes the locking or repose deeper and safer, but increases the liability to set, and *vice versa*. The small lift is governed by the amount of intersection of the wheel and roller circles, as the tooth presses the lip of the notch from the instant that that crosses and enters the circle *xx* (or *x'x'*) of the wheel till it re crosses and passes out. Therefore, with the same size of wheel and roller, the deeper their pitching the greater the angle of the small-lifting.

(480) If we enlarge the repose-wheel too much, we shall have to diminish the number of teeth, as is shown by the figure. With *x'x'* for the wheel circle, the entire distance between two teeth would only suffice to pass through the intersection or small-lift, when the next tooth would be already at the repose, leaving no room for the large-lift. On the other hand if the wheel is too small, the small lift or intersection will be very short, and, after passing through a proper angle of large-lifting there will still be a very great drop from off the finger upon the repose of the roller again. We see therefore that there must be a certain proportion between the size of the repose-wheel and the number of its teeth, between the size of the wheel and the angle of small lifting, and between the number of teeth, or the space each one moves over, and the diameter of the roller, in order to give room for the two lifts and the two drops. Experience has shown that the most advantageous number of teeth is fifteen (474), and that a small lift of 23° to 30° secures a safe locking with easy clearance, and is the desirable medium (479.) Nothing is practically gained by increasing it, while the deeper intersection of the repose-tooth in the roller which necessarily accompanies, or rather produces a larger lift, (479), only serves to render it more liable to set. If this angle of small-lift does not give an ample vibration to the balance, increasing the lift would increase the motion but very slightly; the trouble must be sought for in some other part of the escapement or of the train.

THE BARBARIC SPLENDOR.

Nothing on earth equals in magnificence the barbaric splendor of those old czars. I visited the museum where they showed me with great pride the products of the Russian mines. Here was the largest nugget of gold in the world; the largest lump of silver, the largest specimen of malachite and the largest lapis lazuli, with a hundred and one other things from the Siberian mines. I saw the saddles and caparisons of these old warriors. One, I remember, had a large saddle blanket, as you might call it, made of cloth of gold. At a distance it looked perfectly white, and it was large enough to cover the greater portion of the body of the war horse. A closer inspection showed that it was covered all over with diamonds of the purest water. The larger ones were sewn on in the form of stars and other figures, but the entire surface was covered with these gems. The blanket was worth thousands and thousands of dollars. Then, in one of Catherine's palaces, I saw columns of pure amber, with the walls of entire rooms covered with the same costly stuff. And yet, in other countries of Europe, amber has become so scarce that it is almost impossible to secure a pure article, and imitation amber is used for jewelry —*Dr. Barratt in Atlanta Constitution.*



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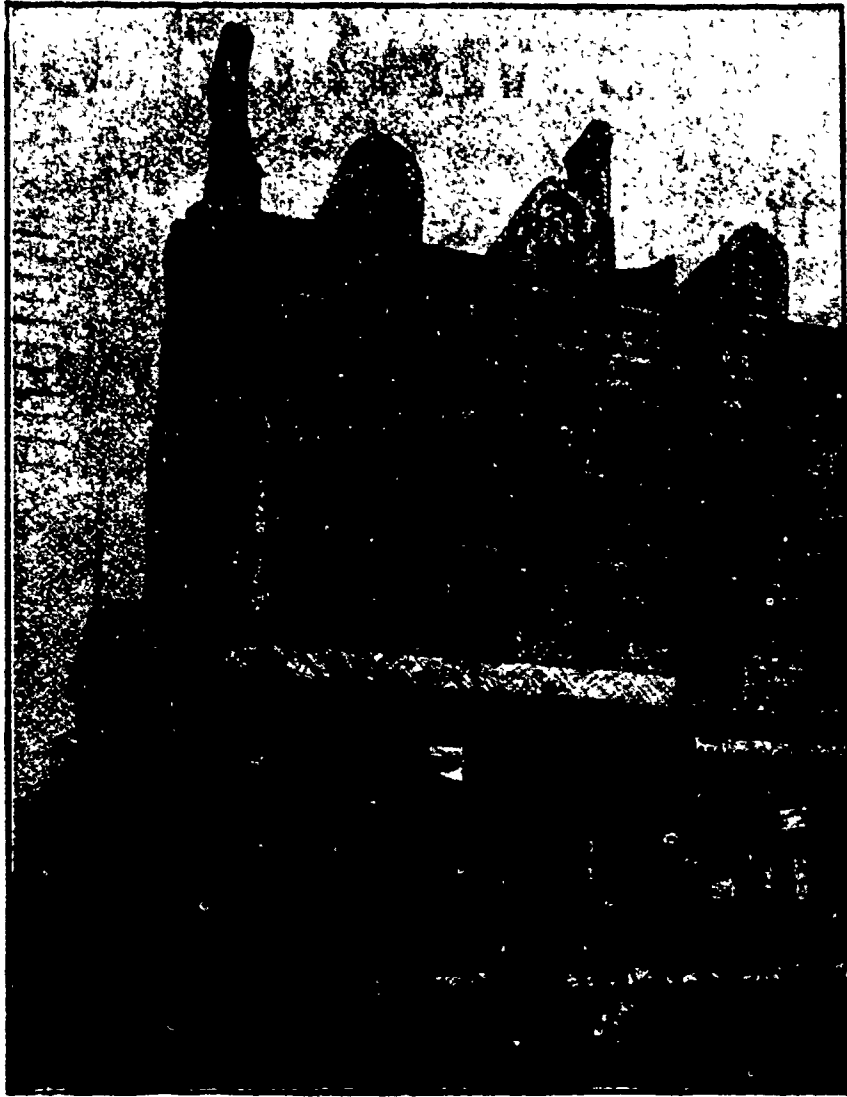
VIENNA REGULATORS,
LEADER MOVEMENTS,
 KEY AND STEM,
 TO HAND AGAIN.

**RYRIE BROS.' NEW STORE.**

WE present to our readers on this page two engravings of the new retail jewelry store of Messrs. Ryrie Bros. of this city, which is situated on the North-West corner of Yonge and Adelaide Streets, almost directly across from their old stand.

The new premises of the Ryrie Bros. is such a radical departure in the way of fitting up jewelry stores, that we think it would repay every one of our readers to make it a visit and take in the new ideas which this enterprising firm have introduced into it.

The store proper, is well lighted on two sides by large plate glass and stained glass windows; its high ceiling is domed from all sides, which has the effect of making it look even higher than it really is, while at the same time the airy effect is heightened by the artistic relief decorations which the

**EXTERIOR VIEW.**

artist has employed in the frescos. The entire northern side of the store, which is the one furthest from the windows, is fitted up with elegant wall cases in cherry and plate glass, in which are kept a choice assortment of new designs in silverware and other articles of virtu. A row of cherry tables surmounted by cherry and plate glass counter cases run parallel with the southern wall, behind which are a series of terraced stands about the same height, which carry a very large assortment of fine French marble clocks and bronze ornaments of all kinds. Scattered through the body of the store may be found a very choice collection of piano lamps, fancy onyx tables, pedestals holding statuary, &c., and these with the pretty chairs and sofas scattered around with studied disorder give the room a very cozy and

**INTERIOR VIEW.**



THE ILLINOIS WATCH COMPANY

Have placed upon the Market

**A SEVEN JEWELLED, SIX SIZE, NICKEL MOVEMENT, KNOWN AS
No. 149.**

THE ILLINOIS WATCH CO'Y

Will THIS MONTH place upon the Market

A SEVEN JEWELLED, FOURTEEN SIZE, GILDED MOVEMENT, PENDANT SETTING,

KNOWN AS No. 120.

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Will Next Month place upon the market a Movement

PARTICULARLY ADAPTED TO THE CANADIAN TRADE.



homelike appearance, especially to ladies and others who desire a place to rest themselves as well as to shop in.

The chandeliers, which are of the newest design, are a combination of gas and electricity, and either or both kinds of light can be turned on at the will of the proprietors. The floor is covered with a handsome oilcloth of a pattern to imitate inlaid mosaic work as closely as possible, and is both pretty and effective. The stained glass, from the studio of Elliott & Son of this city, is chaste in design and rich with glowing colors which are so tastefully harmonized as to afford a restful variety to the eye as well as to shed a soft and subdued light over the wares which adds considerably to the beauty and effectiveness of the display.

The workshop at the rear is cut off from the main shop by fancy double glass doors, and is large enough to accommodate the half dozen workmen which this firm are now forced to employ in order to keep pace with their repair work. A patent carrier arrangement conveys work from the front store into the workshop at the rear, and is quite a labor-saving as well as novel innovation in a jewelry store.

The private office of the proprietors is at the left of the front of the shop as you enter the door, and is simply an artistic screen of cherry and bevelled plate glass. From this vantage ground the principals can not only see every customer who enters the store, but have the whole of the premises under their immediate supervision. The front of the store is gorgeous with polished brass signs and railings, and plate glass windows which shine as brightly as though dust and mud were things totally unknown in our city. Taking it all in all the new store of the Messrs. Ryrie Bros. is one of the prettiest we have seen anywhere, either in the United States or Canada, and what makes it all the more commendable, is that this effect has been produced more by the exercise of artistic taste, than the expenditure of a large amount of money. This at least was the verdict of the vast crowd that surged in and out of their premises from nine o'clock on Saturday morning until nine o'clock the same night, for their opening was a reception that any firm should well be proud of, as it spoke volumes for the way in which they were regarded by the general public.

The Ryrie Bros. thoroughly deserve their success, for they have achieved it not by any lucky stroke of fortune, but by being hard and honest workers, and selling reliable goods strictly upon their merits. These characteristics combined with ability of no common order, have slowly but surely brought them nearer the front, until to-day they can fairly claim to have won their way into the very foremost rank of retail jewelers in Canada.

Nearly eleven years ago the senior partner, Mr. Jas. Ryrie, purchased the old business of Mr. John Segsworth who left it to go into the wholesale trade. Mr. Ryrie went into Mr. Segsworth's employ as an apprentice in 1870, and gradually rose step by step until he acquired the business for himself. The way in which the place was improved in appearance and the character of the stock brought up to a higher level to suit the requirements of an ever increasing trade, are now reminiscences to the senior member of the firm, but all the same he had very serious, and what sometimes looked like insurmountable obstacles to contend against in his upward struggle. That he overcame them is to his credit, but that in doing so he

sacrificed neither friendship nor principle, makes his achievement all the more commendable. To-day Mr. James Ryrie is not only regarded by the public as a successful merchant, but by his rivals in the trade he is looked upon as one of the most honorable men in their line of business. For the past four years he has acted as Secretary-Treasurer of the Jewelers' Security Alliance of Canada, and it is needless to say that he has performed the duties of the office to the complete satisfaction of the membership of that organization.

Some years ago, finding that the business was outgrowing his personal supervision, he took into partnership his brother, Mr. Harry Ryrie, who had learned the watchmaking under his tuition. The new blood at that time infused into the firm has had no small share in its subsequent success, for "Harry," as he is commonly known, is one of the most popular young men in the city, and under a good-looking and smiling countenance, hides one of the brightest intellects of any man in the Canadian jewelry trade.

The Ryrie Bros. make a good team; they always pull harmoniously together, and if their past achievements are any index of their future, they have a long and successful career before them. THE TRADER wishes them a long and successful occupancy of their new and beautiful premises.

SELECTED MATTER.

SOMETHING NEW ABOUT THE EAR.



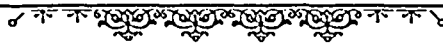
URELY next to good eye-sight good hearing is one of the essential faculties of expert watch-makers. The following from the pen of an eminent English scientist is the latest conclusions concerning that all important organ, the ear:

If one were asked to select any portion of man's wonderful frame which is more wondrous and more complex than another, I should advise the candidate for honors in elementary anatomy to choose the ear. For, unquestionably, the ear is more complex than the eye—probably more intricate, indeed, than any other of our sense-organs. To begin with, there is the outer ear, which is in itself worth some study, as Darwin has shown us, in respect of its conformation. The passage or canal of the ear passes inward, and is blocked, like a *cul de sac*, by the drum membrane or tympanum. This membrane receives the waves of sound and transmits these vibrations to the internal ear, which is enclosed within the temporal bone. Now, it is this internal ear which is of such marvelous structure and of such intricacy. Let us try to think of its various parts for a moment or two. On the inner side of the "drum" a tube (called the "Eustachian tube," after an old anatomist) leads into the throat. This arrangement evidently serves to ensure equality of air-pressure on each side of the drum, whatever else may be its use. Between the brain and the drum is a bony partition bearing two apertures. One of these is oval



TRADE MARK.

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**Princess or Filed Shell Cases,
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Pateck Phillippe & Co. Cases.**

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in shape, and the other of rounded outline. The next part of the ear consists of a chain of three small bones or "ossicles," which lie across the drum in such fashion that all vibrations of that membrane must, of necessity, be communicated to the bones. One bone is like a hammer in shape, the second like an anvil, and the third like a stirrup. The flattened plate of the stirrup bone is placed on the oval opening in the bony partition already named. The next part of the ear is the *labyrinth*, which contains fluid, and which receives the ends of the nerves of hearing, whose mission it is to carry the messages they receive from the outer world to the brain.

The labyrinth itself is composed of two parts. Of these, the first is the *cochlea*, which resembles the shell of the snail somewhat in appearance; while the second is constituted by three curious semicircular canals. Inside the cochlea is a very wonderful structure, called, after its discoverer, the organ of Corti. This is really a microscopical sounding-board, or something more complex still. It consists of about 4,000 minute rods or arches, which are graduated in length and height as we pass from the top to the bottom of the snail-shell. Each arch or rod vibrates in unison with a particular sound wave, and from their action we are supposed to gain notions of tone. Helmholtz tells us that the rods of Corti correspond to the seven octaves which are in common use; and this fact, with others, seems to teach us that, as a tone indicator, the Organ of Corti plays its part very well by us in our appreciation of sounds and their pitch. Of the semi-circular canals of the ear and their uses or duties, we have hitherto not been quite so well informed. Of yore it was believed that they gave us a power of estimating the direction of sounds, and, until lately, we had to be content with this assertion. Now, however, we have come into possession of fresh facts regarding these canals and their uses, and this brief recital of the anatomy of the ear and its parts has been intended by me simply as an introduction to a little bit of very recent science—or rather of scientific discovery now elevated into the rank of accepted fact. As early as 1824, Flourens, the great physiologist, in experimenting upon these canals—which, by the way, are placed in three planes at right angles to one another—suggested that they might prove to be the organs of a sense of novel and hitherto unknown nature; and Professors Crum, Brown and Mach have succeeded in confirming this opinion, and, what is more to the point, in elevating it into the region of certified fact.

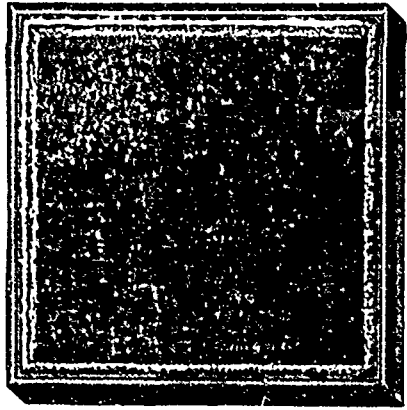
As the former scientist lately remarked in the course of a public lecture, we really possess little or no means of judging of motion. We move through space in this old world of ours at the rate of 68,000 miles per hour, yet we are all unconscious of the movement. The rapid even motion of a train may be really unperceived, and of many other circumstances relating to movement the like remark holds good. Yet, any deviation of motion from the straight line is at once perceived—how or why is the puzzle; but at least we are conscious of the transition, say, to a curve or a steep gradient. It is the same, as has well been pointed out, with the ascent in a lift or in a balloon. At first we seem to be going down, but midway in the lift we become unconscious of the movement, until the apparatus comes to a stop. Experiment helps us here. A revolving table is constructed as in Mach's experiments, and this is placed in a hut on whose paper-blinded windows no

changing lights or shadows are allowed to impinge; or the subject may be simply blindfolded. Lying on this table on his side and comfortably resting with his head on a pillow, the person is whirled rapidly round by the rotation of the table. At first he is conscious of the motion, but in a moment this sensation disappears, and, if the table whirls on at a given steady pace, all sensation of movement continues to be absent. Let the rate of rotation, however, be altered, or let the table come to a standstill, and the consciousness of motion once more wakens into activity. Some means or other we must and do possess, therefore, for enabling us to determine this alteration of speed.

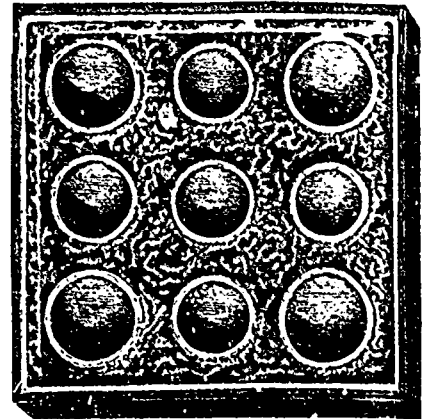
Lying on the table, as we have seen, on one side, consciousness of motion is absent. When, however, the subject is placed on his back, or when he turns of his own accord suddenly, he feels as though the table had stood straight up and as if he were being shot headlong into some vast abyss. Here, it is evident, consciousness and reason itself, of which consciousness is the servant and minister, are evidently much at fault; for the person is lying flat and safe on his back after all. Next comes a little hint from that experimenter on our bodies we named "disease." There is an ailment called "Meniere's disease," which, first described in 1861, shows as its symptoms giddiness, a staggering walk, with a tendency to fall on one side, and deafness on one or both sides of the head. Examination of the ear in such cases seems to show that the seat of the ailment resides in the semi-circular canals we have been discussing. A study of disease, therefore, tends to confirm what experiment suggests; and the conclusion we arrive at is that the canals in question, formerly regarded as part and parcel of the hearing sense, are really the organs of a new sense—that of motion. They give us information about the nature of the rotations of the head, and it is quite possible their sphere of usefulness extends even beyond this limit. We see in these curious canals tubes which contain fluid—a condition suggestive enough, in a common way, of an apparatus to record changes of level. This fluid acts against delicate hairs when rotation occurs, and probably in this way communicates to the nerves of the canals an impulse which, in the brain, becomes translated into a sensation of motion. The turning of the head to right and left seems a small thing indeed, viewed from the ordinary standpoint. But if what has here been recorded is correct, it is obvious our knowledge of how far and in what direction we have made that movement is due to these curious canals of the ear. They are organs of sense which minister to our safe conduct as we move through space, and as we pass sorrowing or rejoicing through the world's way.—*Andrew Wilson in Jewelers' Journal.*

A GOLDEN LAMP WORTH \$70,000.

The interior of the grand cathedral in the City of Mexico is, even at the present day, after having been successively plundered, most magnificent. It contains five naves, six altars, and fourteen chapels, which contain the bones of some of the viceroys and departed great men of Mexico. "The Glory of the Capola," Virgin and revered saints, are painted by celebrated artists. A balustrade surrounds the choir of a



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BUY THE BEST GOODS.

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Our Walnut and Plush Trays, measuring 11x11, are always in stock, both Plain and for Watches, Sets, Brooches, Earrings, Pins, Chains, Lockets, Charms, &c. We will also, at short notice, make any special size.

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We will sell a plain 11x11 Polished Walnut Tray, lined in fine purple silk velvet for \$1.25. This is exactly the same as our famous plush lined \$1.00 Tray, but is much handsomer.

We will be glad to quote prices for a full line in Silk Velvet, which is twice as durable as plush

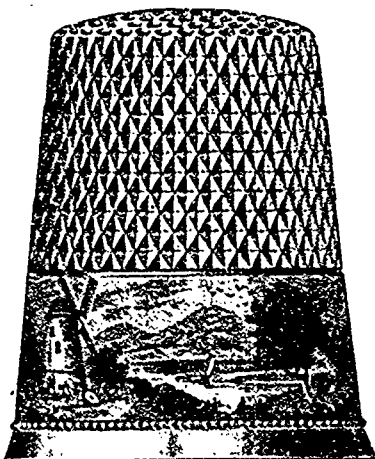
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metal so rich that an offer to replace it with one of equal weight in solid silver was refused. This weighs twenty-six tons, and came from China in the old days of Spanish dominion, when the richly freighted galleons of Spain sent their cargoes over land from Acapulco to Vera Cruz on the way to the mother country. The high altar was formerly the richest in the world, and yet retains much of its original glory. It contained candlesticks of gold so heavy that a single one was more than a man could lift, chalices, cruets, and pyxes of gold encrusted with precious metal studded with emeralds, amethysts, rubies, and sapphires. The statue of the assumption (now missing) was of gold, ornamented with diamonds, and is said to have cost \$1,000,000. There was a golden lamp, valued at \$70,000, which it cost at one time \$1,000 to clean, but, according to a French writer—and the joke is his—the Liberal troops cleaned it for nothing, and it has not been seen since.—*Exchange*.

ERICSSON'S PHYSICAL STRENGTH.



IT is well known that the late Capt. Ericsson was of robust constitution and remarkable power of enduring continuous sedentary application; but it is not so well known that he was possessed of enormous physical strength. Of this he was not vain, nor was it often exerted. In one or two instances, however, his muscular power was displayed in a startling manner. He was always very particular about the quality of both materials and workman-

ship, and on one occasion during the construction of an engine at Delamater's, a certain casting appearing to him doubtful as to soundness, he ordered it to be broken up. And possibly suspecting that blowholes might be plugged, or the suspected piece made to do duty in some way, he insisted on having it broken on the spot. Some stalwart workmen accordingly attacked it with heavy two-handed sledges, but, failing to make an impression, they desisted at length, saying: "We will put it under the drop by and by." His quick temper rose at this, but he spoke not a word; with his right hand he snatched the sledge from the nearest man, and in an instant it whirled like a meteor before the eyes of the astonished spectators, the ponderous tool driving its head at the first stroke through the shell of the dubious casting, making it a hopeless wreck. He tossed away the sledge with the remark: "Now you may put it under the drop." During one of his visits of inspection to the Monitor while she was building, he was annoyed by tripping once or twice over a heavy iron bar. Turning to two workmen near at hand, he asked them to remove it; but they said it was too heavy. Nettled at this refusal, and as if in contempt for the excuse, he made no reply, but stooping, he picked up the bar with his own hands, carried it without assistance across the shop and threw it on a scrap heap. The two men were amazed to see a man, already nearly sixty years of age, dealing in a summary way with a matter which they had not ventured to meddle with; they procured some assistance at noon time, and out of curiosity weighed the offending bar, which showed upon the scale nearly a third of a ton.—*Scientific American*.

A WRONGFULLY SUSPECTED GIRL.



SOME time ago a gentleman, well known in this city, went with his sister, then a school girl, to a jeweler's shop to buy a diamond ring. The dealer exhibited a rare and brilliant array. After a careful examination, the intending purchasers fixed upon a beautiful stone as best suited to their taste and purpose. As it was undergoing a final inspection, in removing it from or restoring it to its case, or in handling it in some other way, it dropped from the counter and disappeared.

A thorough search for it was made in every possible corner. The citizen and his sister, of course, insisted upon being searched. Every person in the shop submitted to a like process. It was a vain quest, and the ring was not found but was given up as lost. The gentleman paid its full value to the dealer.

Time passed. The young girl gradually outgrew the garments she had worn when the mysterious event at the jeweler's occurred. A sacque which she then had on and which she continued to wear through the season at school and elsewhere was discarded. A year or more later, when the affair had been well nigh forgotten, the sacque was turned over to a dress-maker of the household to be revised and amended.

The reconstructive artist, with deft fingers, began to rip a seam, when out fell a diamond ring. It was easily recognized as the missing solitaire. How it got there, whether it had fallen as it flew from the tradesman's counter into the young lady's pocket, and had thence made its way through an unsuspected hole in the lining, or in some other manner had found lodgment within the garment, is a matter for conjecture.

These facts show how a natural and excusable suspicion may sometimes be wholly unfounded, and they admonish us not to trust entirely to circumstantial evidence until we are sure that we have the completed testimony of the last circumstance.—*Jeweler's Weekly*.

A THEFT THAT AVENGED ITSELF.

A good story is told of a young Englishman and his adventure with a paste diamond at Albany, N.Y. He purchased the paste gem for 45 cents of an Albany jeweler, and wore it on his scarf.

Soon afterward the young foreigner secured employment in an Albany dry goods store. His scarf pin was much admired by a fellow employee, whose questions as to the cost of the gem were answered by the owner to the effect that he had paid £5 10s. for it in Glasgow, Scotland, just before embarking for America.

Several days afterward this employee, under pretense of arranging the Englishman's scarf, stole the pin. Afraid to offer it in Albany, he secured a leave of absence and left for New York, where he expected to sell or pawn it for enough to pay his expenses in having a good time in the metropolis. The thief did not discover the worthlessness of the supposed diamond until his money was exhausted, had to walk back to Albany, and, having overstayed his time, was dismissed from his position. The Englishman declines to prosecute the thief, thinking he has been punished enough.—*Ex*.



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W. F. DOLL.

THE WONDERS OF THE GREEN VAULTS AT DRESDEN.



Of the celebrated Green Vaults of Dresden and their contents, Mr. C. H. Bigden writes as follows:

The first room contains magnificent works in bonze, chiefly copies of ancient sculptures. The second room contains the finest collection of ivory carvings in the world. The most wonderful of all is that of an Italian monk representing the "Fall of the Angels," containing 142 figures carved out of a single piece of ivory about 16 x 6 inches and possibly 2 inches wide.

The third room, called the chimney room, contains some beautiful works of art in the form of cabinets, snuff boxes and other articles in amber, enamel and mother

of pearl.

The fourth room contains many fine works in gold and silver. Among other things are two large punch bowls, weighing 53 pounds each, of solid silver; four gold drinking cups weighing 12 pounds each. The latter belonged to George I., Elector of Saxony, who, dividing his country among his four sons, gave each of them one of these cups on condition that after decease of his lineage it was to be handed over to the surviving electoral branch.

This room contains also many rare and curious old clocks of fine workmanship. The ceiling is painted in green, and from this feature the vaults have received their name.

The fifth room, the large hall of precious stones, is more wonderful than its predecessors. Each room seems more magnificent than the last, and as I go from one to another I wonder what grand surprises will greet me next. The magnificence is dazzling. There are thousands of gems, and each one is a fortune.

In this room is the wonderful clock, called the Tower of Babel. Its form is that of a large tower with a larger base. The whole structure is about 2 feet high, and the mechanism of the clock is marvelous. A small glass ball makes its exit from a hole in the top of the tower and begins its course on a spiral pathway, which encircles the tower in the form of a screw thread. On reaching the bottom of the tower the ball enters a hole and is jerked up to the top of the tower again by a small chain connected with the mechanism. The ball again makes it exit, Satan strikes a little bell with a hammer, and the same round is made by the ball again, the minute hand moving one minute forward as Satan strikes the bell. There are figures on top of the tower representing the planets, which were formerly movable, and there are figures representing musicians on the lower floor of the tower and connected with chimes in the spire. These were also formerly movable. The case of the clock is of bronze, adorned with silver medallions of Roman emperors. This marvelous piece of work was executed in 1602 by Hans Schlotheim, a clockmaker of Augsburg.

This room also contains an assortment of vases in gold, silver and bronze. In the corner of the room is a small apart-

ment called the "corner closet," containing over two hundred and forty unique objects executed in ivory and precious stones, most of which were presented to the royal family of Saxony in the end of the seventeenth century.

The seventh room, called the Escutcheon cabinet, contains, besides the armorial bearings of the House of Saxony, the most valuable collection of coins in existence, German coins from Conrad the Great to Albert, and coins of other nations from the earliest period are there. There also are in this room some very fine works in brass and bronze and some beautiful wood carvings.

The last and most wonderful apartment is the eighth room or jewelry room, containing the finest display of jewelry and precious stones in the world. The crown jewels are a collection begun by the Electors of Saxony, and greatly enriched by Kings Augustus II. and III., who purchased the famous Green Diamond. All the mountings of diamonds and other precious stones in this collection were executed by their orders. The King and Queen of Saxony may wear any of the jewels in this collection. As one enters the room, the case containing the crown jewels is on the right, and their splendor immediately attracts him to the spot. Such an array of magnificence one seldom beholds, and once seen it is never forgotten.

The case containing the crown jewels is divided into six sections, and the collection of diamonds is not surpassed by any other in the world. In the first section is an epaulet containing 236 diamonds, the largest of which weighs 123 karats. The others are of various sizes up to 66½ karats. There are many buttons, kneebuckles and clasps, also sparkling with diamonds.—*Exchange.*

WHAT THE STAIR CLOCK SAW.

BY FRANK B. WELCH.

Up on the landing the stair clock stood
The prim old clock,
As staid as a rock,—
And ticked away as hard as it could
"Tick-tock, tick-tock,
'Tis late, go lock."

Down in the doorway a lover wooed—
A sighing swain,
A cooing twain,
Each heart with love in a melting mood.
To part was pain,
'Twas plain, quite plain.

The sighing swain took a final kiss—
A rousing smack
A bold attack—
The dying note of their soulful bliss.
Alas! alack!
A parting crack.

The old clock saw, and it hid its face;
A shocking sight
So late at night:
It woke the echoes about the place.
"Not right! not right!
Young man, take flight!"

It looked again, and beheld a sight—
An old man mad,
The young girl's dad—
A fleeing form in the cold, dark night,
A maiden sad,
Half sad, half glad. —*Exchange.*



EYE OPENERS

The American Watch Case Co. of Toronto, last month placed upon the market the following New Cases, to which they ask the special attention of the Jewelry trade as being the best Low Priced Goods of the kind ever offered in the United States or Canada.



PATENT SCREW CASE.

This Case has Screw Back and Bezel, and will fit either Pendant or Lever Set Movements. It is made in 10 K. and 14 K. Gold Filled, and also in Sterling Silver.

The "NEVADA" Silver Case weighs a little over 2 ozs., and can be had either Plain Polished, or Engraved as shown in above cut. They are made of Solid Coin Silver throughout, and every Case contains our well-known trade mark of the Maltese Cross.

The "FORTUNE," 10 K. Gold Filled Case is of the same pattern, and is made of two plates of 10 K. Gold overlaying a plate of composition metal, has a Solid Gold Bow, and is made to wear for 15 years.

We guarantee this case to contain at least 20 per cent. more gold than any similar case imported into Canada.

The "CASHIER," 14 K. Gold Filled Case is also of the same pattern. It is made of two plates of 14 K. Gold overlaying a plate of composition metal, and is made to wear for 21 years.




THE BASSINE "N.P." CASE.

This Case has Jointed Bezel, Cap, and Back, and is made of Solid Coin Silver with Albata Cap.

It is made in Open Face only, can be had in either Key or Stem Wind, and is the best value Watch Case ever offered to the trade of this country.

Every one of these Cases has our well-known Trade Mark of the Maltese Cross, and like all other goods of our manufacture, is guaranteed by our Company no matter by whom sold.

We challenge any factory in America to show a case equal to the "N.P." for the same money. Examine it carefully.

 The above Cases are now in the hands of the Jobbing trade, so see to it when their travellers call upon you that you get a chance to examine the Samples. It will pay you!

A MAGNIFYING EYE OR MAGNIFIED STORY.



JOHN HESLOP, of Birmingham, England, is a lad whose powers of vision are accounted as simply marvellous. He is known as the living microscope, on account of being able to see the most minute objects clearly defined.

In 1878 and 1879 he was attacked with a baffling eye trouble and very nearly lost his sight forever. After the disease had reached its worst there was an instant and startling change for the better, which resulted in the complete disappearance of all inflammation in an incredibly short time. It was not a cure, however, that brought back the eye

sight possessed by the average human being. When it returned it was with extraordinary increased powers of vision.

To John Thomas the most minute plant louse was as large as a rabbit, and the mosquito's bill as imposing as an axe helve. He could see and describe minute objects with startling clearness and precision. He was amazingly shocked, upon repairing to the well, to get a cooling draught to see the immense number of hideous creatures that were floating, fighting and wriggling about in the water. From that day to this water has never passed the lips of John Thomas Heslop. His drinks consist wholly of coffee, tea and milk, thoroughly boiled.

The doctor says that the entire organization of the eye has undergone a structural change; that the cornea has become abnormally enlarged, and that the crystalline lens has been divided into three different disks or circles, each circle surrounded by another of light blue. In the centre of each of these three circles appears an iris, greatly diminished in size, but an iris nevertheless.

Medical reports of the case have been made by the *Lancet*, *Medical Times* and many others. The young man has been visited by all the greater lights of the British medical colleges, each of whom pronounces his case the most wonderful in the annals of optics.—*Ex.*

THEY MELT DOWN THE QUEEN'S COIN.

It is computed, says the *Horological Journal*, that from 14,000 to 16,000 persons are actively engaged in the jewelry trade of Birmingham, England, and the amount of capital invested in it is larger than that of any other Birmingham industry. The annual consumption of gold is in value £750,000, and of silver £350,000.

Sovereigns are still extensively used for melting up instead of grain gold, and the question is frequently put by the unin-

itiated, "Wherefore is the waste?" John Bragg, who is good authority on the subject, says the cost of minting is so small, that against the other advantages attached to the practice it is of no account. The grain gold of commerce cannot be relied upon for absolute freedom from accident or superfluous alloy. By the use of coin, uniform hardness, tenacity and ductility, which are of the utmost importance to some branches of the trade, are absolutely guaranteed.

The metallurgical science and technical skill of the national assayers and smelters at the mint are therefore freely used by the jewelers to enable them to alloy with the utmost nicety, and with the certainty that their goods, when made, will pass the Hall.

IT RUNS WITHOUT WINDING.



G. Farrer, watchmaker with H. C. Warner, has invented one of the most peculiar clocks of the nineteenth century. It consists of a plate-glass dial suspended from the ceiling, and all the parts of it that are visible are the two hands, the pivot upon which they swing, and the dial. It is marked "Gravitation Clock," and not one person in 1,000 who passes it has the faintest idea that it is the most ingenious device of the century. Many clocks with glass dials have the works of a watch as their motive power, but this clock has no motive power that is visible.

Mr. Farrer worked on the invention for six years before he succeeded in perfecting it. He alleges that the only motive power is the gravitation of the earth, and that the clock will run on forever without winding. The only imperfection is that it loses from four to five minutes a day by reason of the friction of the hands on the pivot, and, therefore, the hands require to be regulated once in twenty-four hours.

He showed a reporter yesterday something about the way the clock worked. When the hands pointed to a quarter past one Mr. Farrer caught hold of them, brought them together and sent them twirling around the dial like the winder of a wheel of fortune. After oscillating until the momentum had been overcome, the hour hand and the minute hand resumed their respective and proper positions, still marking the correct time. At 1.20 he did something still more remarkable. He slipped the minute hand off the pivot and laid it on the counter. At the end of six minutes he replaced it and sent it twirling around the dial. When it came to rest it settled at the right place, twenty-six minutes past 1 o'clock.

The hands are of tin and are hollow, and perfectly balanced on the pivot. Mr. Farrer says they are moved by the gravitation of the earth, but it puzzles the spectator to account for the motive power that raises them after they reach 6 30

All kinds of theories are afloat to account for this. Some people say that the hollow hands are filled with fluids of different densities that overcome the gravitation of the earth when the hands reach that point. But Mr. Farrer keeps his secret, and rejoices over the mystification of the beholder. He insists that electricity is not the motive power — *Fresno, Cal., Republican.*



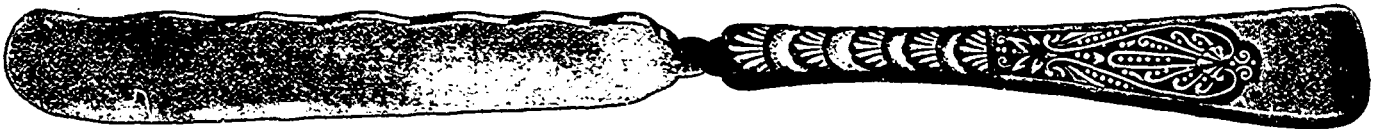
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J. C. COPP,
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TORONTO CANADA.



DIAMOND THIEVES OF ZULULAND.

HE illicit diamond buyer, who incites the Kaffirs to steal diamonds, is a thorn in the digger's side. Often the illicit buyer gets a \$4,000 stone for \$400, but if he is caught in his crooked work and convicted he is sure to suffer a penalty of fifteen years' hard labor. The law is very stringent, and there is no way of getting away from it. It is illegal to own a diamond unless one is a claim holder or a licensed buyer. If a private individual wishes to purchase a stone or two for himself, he must first obtain a permit from the authorities. These precau-

tions will be seen to be necessary, because the value of the diamond, its portability, the facility with which it can be concealed, and the uncertainty regarding its existence, make it a source of temptation to dishonesty among all classes. It is, therefore, against the law for any one, even if a licensed buyer, to purchase a diamond from any one not a claim holder, unless he can produce his permit.—*Globe-Democrat Book Review.*

ELABORATE WATCH DIALS.

Alcide Peridier, of the Waltham Watch Company's dial department, spent the most of last summer in his native home, France. While over there he saw many new things, and got many new ideas in the dial business. One of the most important was that of glass dials, with jewels inlaid upon the surface of the dial. The dial is painted and fired once, and the jewels are inserted and a gloss put over them. The dials are made of black enamel as well as white. These dials are of unusual interest, especially to those who work in the trade. The process of doing them is entirely new in this country. Supt. Fitch was much pleased when Mr. Peridier showed him them, and the A. W. W. Co. will at once start to make them. Mr. Peridier will have a room built at the west end of the dial factory, and will start at once to make them for this company.—*Waltham Free Press.*

A LUCKY FIND.

One of the luckiest finds of which we have heard recently was made on Saturday afternoon. Mr. W. Munks, who had previously obtained permission to wash the debris with which the yard of Mr. Ling's house in Bean Street is paved, commenced operations in the morning, and before he had been long at work he brought to light a magnificent white stone over thirteen carats, and valued at £360. The tailings which cover the yard for a thickness of about ten feet were originally brought from Swaeb's Gully, and if Saturday's operations are a fair average day's work, somebody ought to reap a small fortune from that back yard.—*Kimberley Independent.*

YE OLDEN TIMES.

HOW MAIDEN LANE GOT ITS NAME.



IT was in the year 1680 that Maiden Lane was first marked out as a street. It was then the bottom of a little val'ey. Springs welled up from the Broadway ridge, combined their tiny streamlets, and formed quite a brook, running down to the East river, exactly on the present site of the lane. This ravine was called by the early Dutch inhabitants, "The Vley," which translated means "The valley," and as Vley was pronounced by the English Vly, the market which was situated at the foot of the lane was called the Fly Market, which title it retained until the structure was demolished.

In 1660 and many years thereafter, the daughters of the old Knickerbockers came in troops on washing days to spread their clothes upon the smooth, grassy slopes which rose from the valley westward as far as King (Pine) street, and eastward to Golden Hill (between John and Fulton streets). When they had covered these fields with newly cleaned apparel, they would run and romp or loiter along homeward on the margin of the tiny streamlet while their merry voices started the woodland echoes in the forests about the Park and Beekman streets.

Passing up to Broadway they found a good path in the Indian trail to the Battery, and finally entered the city by the gate at the corner of Broadway and Wall street. Their constant goings to and from the valley soon made a beaten track along the rivulet which, by universal consent, was denominated by the Dutch, Maagde Padtje (the Maiden's Path) and by the English, Maiden Lane.

In its ancient history no records can be found which give to Maiden Lane more than two celebrated buildings—Fly Market, on the street just below Great Queene (Pearl) street, and Oswego Market, which was on the corner of Broadway. In 1676 it was advised that the slaughter houses then at the foot of Wall street should be removed without the city, and they were accordingly located in the valley, about the present corner of Maiden Lane and Pearl street.

Formerly Maiden Lane was much lower at the juncture of Pearl street and up to Gold than at present, the tide water coming sometimes nearly as far up as the angular corner at the intersection of Crown (Liberty) street. Maiden Lane was then very narrow, with an open gutter in the middle, down which in rainy weather ran a torrent of water from the hills on either side sufficient to prevent foot passengers from crossing below William street. Before the street was built up there were many pretty cottages on the western side, some of them inhabited by the very pink of Knickerbocker aristocracy.—*From New York City in Olden Times.*

LONG MEASURE.—"It strikes me you have got the longest miles in the world," said a pedestrian, as he wiped the perspiration from his brow. "No," answered the intelligent native, taking his pipe from his mouth, "it isn't the fault of the miles, but as they were making the road they ran short of milestones so they only put one down for every two miles."



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Bows, Jump Rings, Bracelet Chains, Eye Glass Chains, Push Caps,
Push Pieces, Silver Sheet and Solder, Etc.

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WE SUPPLY THE BEST GOODS AT LOWEST
PRICES.

GENERAL SUPPLIES — Pegwood, Pith, Watch Glasses, Clock Cord, Saws, Files, Watch Keys, Watch Crowns
Rouge, Tripoli, Watch Oil and Clock Oil, Watch Brushes, Clock Brushes and Circular Polishing Brushes,
Buffs, Scratch Brushes, Hand Scratch Brushes and Inside Ring Scratch Brushes, Solder, Wire,
Tags, Cards, Batting, Musical Box Springs, Watch Case Fly-Up Springs and Locking
Springs, Composition Fly Springs, Steel Chains, Silk Alberts, Guards,
Eye Glass Guards, Etc., Etc.

P. W. ELLIS & CO., - TORONTO, ONT.

31 WELLINGTON ST. EAST AND 40 FRONT ST. EAST.

NOTE OUR JEWELRY DEPT. AD. ON PAGE 2 OF COVER.



EDITORIAL NOTES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

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

MR A. C. ANDERSON has just returned from a very successful business trip through Manitoba, the North-West and British Columbia.

CHEAP SILVER BRACELETS.—We have pleasure in directing the attention of our readers to the cheap line of silver bangle bracelets advertised by G. H. Lee & Co., the manufacturing jewelers of Hamilton, Ontario.

MR. W. A. CRISP has opened out a new jewelry business at Portage la Prairie, Man., and hopes that by selling goods at right prices and paying strict attention to business, to merit a fair share of the public patronage.

CHANGE OF PLACE.—Mr. John Allen, retail jeweler of Stouffville, has removed his business from that place to the town of Newmarket, Ont., where all price lists, catalogues and registered letters should be addressed to him in future.

LAI'D UP.—Mr. George J. Bray, the popular traveller for Edmund Scheuer, the wholesale jeweler of this city, has been laid up at his home in Simcoe for the past fortnight. He expects to be on the road again as well as ever in a few days.

MR B. RICHARDSON the retail jeweler of Aurora, has been laid up for nearly six weeks with a very severe attack of *la grippe*, which at one time seemed as if it would get the better of him. He is now we are happy to say on the fair road to complete convalescence.

FIRE.—We are sorry to learn that the stock of Mr. John A. Van Gunten, jeweler, of Galt, was damaged by a fire which broke out in the block he was in on the night of March 3rd. Mr. Van Gunten's loss was, we are happy to say, fully covered by insurance.

SALE OF STOCK.—The bankrupt stock of Emile Waldt, retail jeweler, of Toronto, was sold last month by the assignee *en bloc* by public auction. The stock was valued at \$1,900, and brought 30 cents on the dollar, the highest bidder being A. Davies of this city.

FIRE.—The jewelry establishment of A. H. Welch, 31 Adelaide street west, Toronto, was damaged to the extent of \$25 by fire at midnight on the night of the 26th March. Luckily for Mr. Welch the fire, which was immediately above the furnace, was discovered before it had time to become dangerous to the building.

MR. HENRY SMITH, of the Goldsmiths Stock Company of this city, has been confined to his house for nearly two weeks during the past month with a severe illness which temporarily prevented him from locomoting on foot as usual. We are glad to learn that he is around again and expects soon to be as well as ever.

FAILED.—Messrs. J. Shapira & Co., who opened out a clothing and jewelry business at Valleyfield, Que., last fall are now absent, and there are few assets on the premises. Their liabilities are \$6,000, mostly owing to Montreal and Toronto houses. The estate will probably pan out but little for the creditors.

THANKS.—We have to thank the Hon. Hiram Howard, of Howard & Sons, Providence, R.I., U.S., for a copy of his sixty-page pamphlet entitled *A Plea for Progress*. It sets forth the municipal needs of the city of Providence in great shape, and is particularly hard on the unprogressive clam.

ADVANCED.—The Canadian jobbing trade received a circular from the Waltham Watch Co., on the 21st March, notifying them of a considerable advance in the price of Nickel Screw Bezel and "Century" Double Stock Silver Screw Bezel Cases. The advance in prices to take effect from date of circular.

DOING UP CANADA.—Messrs. John L. Sheppard, of the Keystone Company, and J. M. Morrow, of the Columbus Watch Company, were

in the city on the 13th of last month on business for their respective Companies. As they both left the city feeling happy, it is reasonable to conclude that they had a successful trip and sold lots of goods.

SEIZED BY THE SHERIFF.—The stock of E. J. Schreck, retail jeweler of St. Thomas, Ont., was last month seized by the Sheriff under an execution for a debt of \$217.32 due to one of his Toronto creditors. Mr. Schreck got behind with his creditors some six years ago, and ever since then seems to have had a very hard road to travel commercially.

PRESENTATION.—As an evidence of his popularity amongst his fellow employees, Mr. W. F. Tobey the genial manager of R. Hemsley's Notre Dame Street jewelry store, was last month presented with a handsome silver tea service, on the occasion of his marriage. We congratulate Mr. Tobey and wish him and his partner a long life of prosperity and happiness.

SELLING OUT.—Messrs. Paterson Bros., the well-known retail jewelers of Bleury St., Montreal, are desirous of disposing of their business, as they propose to spend the remainder of their days in their native town in Scotland. As this is one of the best established jewelry businesses in Montreal, anyone wanting to step into a good thing from the start would do well to look into the matter.

CAN'T COME BACK.—The Canadian creditors of John Carswell, the absconding Montreal jeweler, had that worthy arrested on his arrival at Liverpool, England, intending to bring him back to Canada for trial. A severe illness has prevented this being carried out, at least for the present, but they will have the satisfaction of regaining about \$500 worth of goods found in his possession, and paying about \$1,000 for so doing.

A CANADIAN TOWER CLOCK.—The tower clock recently placed by Messrs. J. E. Ellis & Co., of Toronto, in the tower of the new post office in Hamilton, is the first of its kind ever manufactured in Canada, and is a credit to the country as well as to the above firm who made it. It will have four dials, each 8 feet in diameter, and its striking force will be equal to 3,500 pounds.

CUSTOMS SEIZURE CONFIRMED.—After a good deal of delay, the Customs Department at Ottawa have confirmed the confiscation of Watchmans' time detectors, seized from the Cleveland Manufacturing Co. at the port of Montreal for being entered under their proper value. The amount involved was about \$1,700 and it is said the Company intend to appeal against this decision.

MR. GEORGE ELLIS, one of the representatives of the firm of P. W. Ellis & Co., held a business reception at the Rossin House, in this city, for nearly a week during the early part of March. It is needless to say that it was largely attended. Most of the leading retail jewelers put in an appearance, and one and all of them came away thoroughly satisfied with their experience.

A GOOD SHOWING FOR CANADA.—The government trade returns for the first eight months of the present fiscal year are satisfactory, our exports showing an increase of nearly \$10,000,000 over the corresponding period of last year. The duty collected is a million in excess of the first eight months of 1888-9. Although trade is undoubtedly dull there is some little commercial sunshine in figures like these.

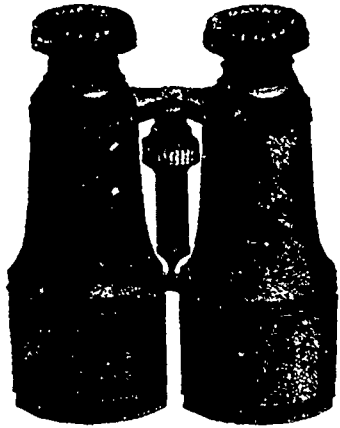
GOING FOR PEDDLERS.—James Williamson, a peddler of silverware, was fined \$25 by Mayor Lutz, of Galt, Ont., for peddling without a license. Evidently the Mayor of Galt is rightly of the opinion that itinerant silverware dealers have no right to do business in the town over which he presides, without contributing to the taxes the same as the resident jewelers are compelled to do.

A BAD MAN.—A stranger entered W. R. Jackson's jewelry store in St. Thomas, Ont., last week and asked to look at some rings, and while looking over the lot slipped one into his pocket. He was observed by the clerk and as he was leaving the store was stopped and made to disgorge. He was not arrested as he should have been and an example made of him to deter others from trying it on in a similar way.

INCORRECT.—An item has been going the rounds of the American jewelry journals to the effect that the wife Mr. Edmund Scheuer, wholesale jeweler, died last month at her husband's home, 132 Carlton Street, Toronto. Although Mr. Scheuer suffered a bereavement last



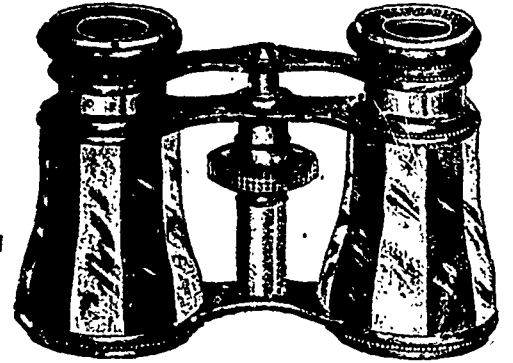
THE GREAT OPERA GLASS TRIAL.



LeRoi vs. Lemaire.

THE INTELLIGENT JURY CONSISTS OF THE
JEWELERS OF CANADA.

Verdict in Favor of the Plaintiff.



Whenever and wherever LeRoi's Glasses are fairly compared with the best makers they are universally accepted as **SECOND TO NONE** in quality, while the prices are from 10% to 25% cheaper. Never buy without seeing LeRoi's Goods.

SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA:

The HEMMING BROS. CO., Ltd., 76 York St., Toronto.

FOR TIME, APPEARANCE AND GENERAL SATISFACTION,

THE

WATERBURY WATCH

Is **UNEQUALED** by any other low priced Watch
IN THE WORLD.

There is a larger percentage of profit in the sale of **WATERBURY WATCHES** than ANY Watch in the market. Think of this, and then ask yourself why you handle cheap Swiss watches, when every one you sell will prove a boomerang. Give your customer good value for his money and you make a friend of him or her. do otherwise and you lose a customer. Send for our Catalogue showing different Dials and Fancy Cases.

NO ENTERPRISING JEWELER SHOULD BE WITHOUT OUR GOODS IN STOCK.

THE WATERBURY WATCH CO.

81 KING STREET EAST,

-

TORONTO, ONT.



month by the death of his mother-in-law, we are glad to say that the report of his wife's death is incorrect, as that estimable lady is still enjoying as good health as usual.

REMOVAL.—Mr. W. F. Doll, the wholesale jeweler of Winnipeg, Man., has removed his business to his new premises, 433 and 435 Main St., in that city. These premises Mr. Doll has had fitted specially with a view to the requirements of his large and growing trade in watches, clocks, jewelry and plated ware, and the trade of the North-West will now find him in good shape to handle all orders entrusted to him promptly and accurately. Call and see him when in Winnipeg.

A BAD LAY-OUT.—If the American government levies its proposed duty of five cents a dozen upon eggs imported from this country, the champion of the great Canadian hen says it will be a cold day for her, and she will be compelled to go out of business. In this we differ with our esteemed and genial friend, farmer Smith, M. P. Duties may come and duties may go, but our great Canadian hen will in our opinion be found pushing business as vigorously as ever at the old stand. You can't check the real Canadian hen.

DEAD.—Mr. R. Morrison, of the old and well-known firm of J. W. Miller & Co., retail jewelers of this City, died on the 16th March after a short illness. Mr. Morrison was one of the oldest jewelers doing business in Toronto, and was a great favorite amongst the circle in which he moved. His remains were interred in the Necropolis, the service at the house being conducted by the Rev. C. Ruttan, rector of Norway. Over fifty carriages followed his remains to the cemetery, showing how warm a place he occupied in the hearts of those who knew him.

PUSHING TRADE IN THE TERRITORIES.—The retail jewelry trade of Manitoba and the North-West, certainly have no cause of complaint against Ontario jobbers on the score of not being called on by them. During the past month the following "Knights of the Road" have been doing the grand tour in that part of the Dominion: George Chillas, wholesale jeweler, Toronto; R. Russell, representing Levy Bros., Hamilton; A. W. Dixon, representing P. W. Ellis & Co., Toronto; C. D. Maughan, representing the Goldsmiths' Co., Toronto, and A. C. Anderson, of Toronto.

TARIFF CHANGES.—As will be seen from the Ottawa parliamentary despatches, amongst the proposed tariff changes are three which will affect the jewelry trade in some slight measure. One is a raise in duty on watch cases from 25 to 35 per cent. *ad valorem*. Another change is the reduction in precious and imitation stones for the use of manufacturing jewelers from 20 to 10 per cent. *ad valorem*. The third is a reduction from 35 to 10 per cent. *ad valorem* on clock movements and parts thereof. So far as we can see all of these changes will work to the advantage of the trade in Canada.

AS OTHERS SEE US.—Writing in the *Key-stone*, of the good time the invited American guests had at the banquet of the Canadian Jobbers Association last month, our friend John L. Sheppard says: "I may also add that it is the hospitalities of these Canadians that makes so many of our people want them to come into our family of prosperous States, but for my part I think Canada is able to work out her own salvation, and if all trades are as intelligent and patriotic as the jewelers, Canada has a glorious future, and to this I am sure the *Key-stone* will agree." Right you are John, you have sized up the situation pretty accurately.

IVORY SCARCE.—In spite of the wonderful stories about the very large amount of ivory discovered in the country recently opened up by Stanley, an English exchange says that "the supply of ivory for the January sales is again far short of the requirements of the Sheffield trades. The recent unsettled state of the markets has rendered the lot of a Sheffield ivory cutter far from being a happy one. The loss on ivory cutting has been in point of fact very considerable, even when the extra prices recently obtained have been taken into account. Those silversmiths and cutters who do not cut their own ivory have certainly at present a considerable advantage over those who do."

REBURNING AGAIN.—We paid a visit of inspection last week to the warehouses of Mr. Harry Ellis, who was burned out about a month ago. The premises have been refitted in a very substantial manner and now present a much more attractive appearance than they did be-

fore the fire. The walls and ceiling are lined with the best clear white pine, oil finished, while the office partitions, shelving and counters are made of hard wood, stained to imitate oil finished mahogany. Mr. Ellis effected a favorable settlement with the insurance companies and is again going along as swimmingly as if no fire had ever happened. When our readers are in the city, they should give him a call and see his new premises.

A GREAT RECORD.—Seven of J. & J. Taylor's safes were in the great fire which occurred at Regina, N. W. T., on the 15th of March, and in every case, although subjected to the most intense heat, the contents were taken out uninjured. The owners were so much pleased with the way in which their safes carried out the makers' guarantee, that they have one and all re-ordered new safes from the J. & J. Taylor Company. The moral of all such occurrences is that when a man buys a safe he should see that it comes from a thoroughly reliable firm, whose goods have proved themselves to be just what they are represented by such practical tests as these great fires must necessarily be.

A DIFFERENCE.—The jewelers' banquets for the year 1890 are over, both in the United States and Canada, and in looking over the account of them one cannot but be struck with the contrast afforded between these two countries in the way of speakers. In Canada the jewelers do all the speaking themselves, in the United States they invite outsiders to do the talking, while the jewelers sit back in their chairs and do the listening. Is this as it ought to be? From what we have seen of United States jewelers, they are clever enough to make fully as good speeches as those given by the professional speakers they import into their entertainments, that is if these gentlemen's speeches are delivered as they are reported by the jewelry journals of that country.

MR. GEORGE ANDREW, the well-known retail jeweler of Winnipeg, Man., is endeavoring to effect a compromise with his creditors. His liabilities are said to be in the neighborhood of \$15,000, which is mostly due to Montreal and Toronto houses. During the Manitoba land boom Mr. Andrew made a lot of money which he locked up in real estate, but not being able to realize the cash for it before the boom collapsed, he has been saddled ever since with a heavy load of interest which has kept his nose pretty close to the commercial grindstone. He is one of the most honest and popular jewelers in the North-West, and stands so deservedly high in the estimation of all who have had any business relations with him, that it is thought he will have little or no trouble in effecting a favorable settlement with his creditors.

LAI D UP.—Mr. Fred Thayer, the well-known wholesale jeweler of this city, has been confined to his house for the past fortnight with a serious attack of *la grippe*. It came on while he was away on the road, but as he considered business of more importance than the grip, he tried to put it off with his usual off hand manner. His visitor, however, stuck to him in pretty much the same sort of fashion as jewelry travellers are said to stick to their customers, with the result that Mr. Thayer had not only to keep an appointment with Mr. Grip, but to spend two whole weeks of his valuable time in finding out the true inwardness of his business. We are glad to say that Mr. Thayer has at last succeeded in getting rid of his very troublesome guest, and he sincerely hopes he may never have a call from him again.

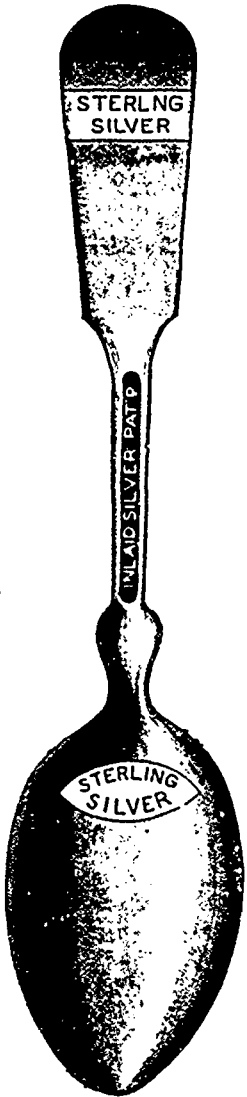
A DIAMOND THIEF.—Some weeks ago a diamond merchant of New York, named Gingsberg, entrusted one Jacob Hyam with a number of valuable diamonds to dispose of on commission, Hyam being a friend of Gingsberg's and therefore trusted. Hyam, a few days after receiving the gems, disappeared, and after a long search Gingsberg discovered that Hyam was in Montreal. Mr. Gingsberg arrived there in company with Private Detective Bluett, of Toronto, and immediately got on Hyam's track. Bluett received from the absconder over two thousand dollars' worth of diamonds, upon securing which Gingsberg decided to forego punishing the offender. Gingsberg has returned to New York well satisfied that his loss is not greater, while Hyam will probably remain in Canada to ruminate upon the mutability of riches, especially in the shape of stolen diamonds.

TRADING WITH JAPAN.—The Toronto Silver Plate Company of this city, last week received a large order from Japan for silverware of special design intended for use in "Club Hotel" (Limited), of



TO THE TRADE.

WE HAVE purchased the right to manufacture **INLAID SILVER SPOONS AND FORKS** in the Dominion of Canada, and are now placing these goods on the market. We wish to call your attention to the superiority of the **INLAID SILVER GOODS** over all other Spoons and Forks heretofore manufactured.



The accompanying cuts represent our Forks and Spoons before plating, which in process of manufacture have a portion of the metal cut out where they rest on the table, the cavity thus made being **FILLED WITH SOLID SILVER**. They are then plated with pure silver, 8 oz. plate, (twice the weight of silver deposited on the regular A 1 goods) and are the same in appearance as other plated ware, the filling not being visible. **THIS EFFECTUALLY OVERCOMES** the great objection that has always been found with plated Spoons and Forks. Even the "Sectional Plate" which has an extra coating of silver at the rest points will wear through long before the other parts having the lighter plate, the wear being so great at these points. Our goods are manufactured from 18 per cent. nickel-silver only, are plated with pure silver, and we **ABSOLUTELY WARRANT THEM TO WEAR 20 YEARS**. A guarantee is placed in each box. All our goods are done up in satin-lined rack boxes, containing one dozen. Every piece is stamped **INLAID SILVER, PAT'D**.

This class of goods has been on the United States market for the past two years, and has almost entirely superseded "A 1" and "Sectional" goods. The trifling extra cost makes "Inlaid Silver" fully per cent. better value than the lines referred to.

Any dealer can sell, and confidently recommend them for all practical purposes equal to solid silver.



PRICE LIST.

TEA SPOONS, - - - -	Tipped and Windsor, \$ 6 50	Fancy Patterns, \$ 7 00
DESSERT SPOONS, - - - -	" " 11 00	" " 12 00
TABLE SPOONS, - - - -	" " 13 00	" " 14 00
DESSERT FORKS, - - - -	" " 11 00	" " 12 00
MEDIUM FORKS, - - - -	" " 13 00	" " 14 00

SUBJECT TO THE REGULAR TRADE DISCOUNT.

THE INLAID SILVER CO. - TORONTO, ONT.



Yokohama, which, when completed, will be one of the most luxurious and exclusive resorts in that country. This is but another instance of Canadian manufacturing enterprise under the stimulating influence of the N.P. As will be seen by the Company's advertisement on another page, they have just put on the market a very choice line of ornamented flatware of their new "Greek" pattern. They are sold in plain silver and oxidized, and are elegant enough to be mistaken for solid silver by any person who is not an expert in the business. The Company also report a large and increasing sale for their new silver metal flatware advertised in last month's *TRADER*.

GOT OFF.—The trial of Phillips & Maloney, of Montreal, for fraudulently obtaining goods from Von Reinholz, one of P. W. Ellis & Co.'s travellers, the particulars of which were fully published in *THE TRADER* at the time it occurred, took place last month in that city, and resulted in the acquittal of the prisoners, much to the surprise of the general public and the trade generally. As the Messrs. Ellis & Co., some time ago, received all their property back, the result of the trial in no way directly affects them. Mr. M. C. Ellis was one of the principal witnesses for the Crown, and won golden opinions for the manly and straightforward way in which he gave his evidence. His firm are to be congratulated upon the fearless way in which, in the interests of justice they went for Phillips & Maloney, and if other firms would follow their example in similar cases it would have a good effect.

HOME AGAIN.—Mr. James D. Bailey, the well-known engraver and athlete of the jewelry trade, who has for the past year and a half been living "away down South" in Texas, has again come back to live in the Queen City of Canada, the place of his birth. On his way here James had a very narrow escape from death, as he was in the big railway smash up which occurred near Buffalo on the Lake Shore road during the early part of the month. He was thrown into the aisle of the car when the collision occurred and got off with a barked nose and general shaking up. Mr. Bailey has made an engagement with the firm of Rylie Bros., and will hereafter be on exhibition to his friends and the public generally in that firm's new and palatial emporium on the corner of Yonge and Adelaide Streets every lawful day in the week. We are glad to welcome Mr. Bailey back to Toronto, and trust he may now settle down permanently with the feeling derived from experience that after all there is no place like home.

RELIABLE FILLED CASES.—The new "Fortune" tok filled gold case placed on the Canadian market by the American Watch Case Co., of Toronto, has proved itself so much more popular than that Company expected, that they have only with the utmost difficulty been enabled to keep pace with the demand. The "Fortune" contains over one dollar's worth more of gold than any similar American watch case imported into Canada, and while it will no doubt wear for fully double the length of time that its snide competitors will, it is sold to the trade at fully ten per cent. less in price. This supplying of reliable Canadian gold filled watch cases to the jewelry trade of this country, instead of snide goods from some of the unscrupulous makers of the United States, is one of the bad wicked things that that terrible N. P. has done to this wooden country, but if it never does anything worse than to put money as well as reliable cases in their pockets, our people will think a good many times before they go in for either Free Trade or Commercial Union, and well they may.

CANADIAN ENTERPRISE.—During a visit to the factory of the Acme Silver Co. of this city last month, our attention was attracted by an immense quantity of silver plated hollow ware which was being packed up for shipment. Enquiry elicited the fact that these goods were going to Australia to fill an order from a wholesale customer in that colony. In addition to the large trade which this enterprising firm are now doing in Australia, they have opened a business in the West India Islands, and one of their representatives, Mr. R. C. Merritt, is at present down there canvassing the trade for orders. Ten years ago Canada imported every dollar's worth of silver-plated ware her people consumed, to-day we have four splendidly equipped factories engaged in the manufacture of these goods, and not only do they practically supply all the goods our own people use, but are now looking abroad for other markets in which to sell their surplus product. If this is one of the evil results of a protective policy, then give us some more of it, say we.

A WELL-KNOWN JEWELER GONE.—Few Toronto jewelers were better known to the trade of Canada than Mr. Simon P. Kleiser, who, for the past twenty-five years and more has carried on a jewelry and watch business in this city. For some months past Mr. Kleiser's health has been failing, but it was only lately that he got so bad that he had to give up business and keep to his house. The end came on March 11th, when he passed quietly away surrounded by the members of his sorrowing family. The funeral took place two days after, and was attended by a large concourse of prominent members of the jewelry trade and the citizens generally. The services were conducted by Rev. D. G. Sutherland, D.D., of Elm Street Church. The pall bearers were Mr. Frank Morley, Mr. G. Morley, Mr. John G. Rousseau and Mr. J. L. Kerr. The chief mourners were Mr. Grenville P. Kleiser, the only son of deceased, and Mr. Albert Kleiser and Mr. Augustus Kleiser, brothers. Many beautiful flowers decorated the coffin before the funeral.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE TORONTO SILVER PLATE CO.—The eighth annual meeting of the shareholders of the Toronto Silver Plate Co., was held at their offices on Monday, the 10th February, at noon. This Company has to be congratulated on the steady increase of its business, a marked assurance that their productions are of acceptable design and good value. The sales for 1889 largely exceeded those of 1888, and the prospects are that the present year will be in advance of all former ones. The old board, consisting of Messrs. W. H. Beatty, president; Alfred Gooderham, vice-president; Geo. Gooderham, Wm. Thomson, Wm. T. Kiley, D. Walker, James Webster, W. H. Partridge and Frank Turner, C. E., were all re-elected. Messrs. E. G. Gooderham and Jno. C. Copp, were again appointed as manager and secretary treasurer respectively. We feel assured that the same excellence of design and finish will be furnished to their numerous patrons as heretofore, and that under the careful and efficient personal supervision and management of these gentlemen the reputation of the Company for first-class work will not only be maintained but increased. They thoroughly deserve their success.

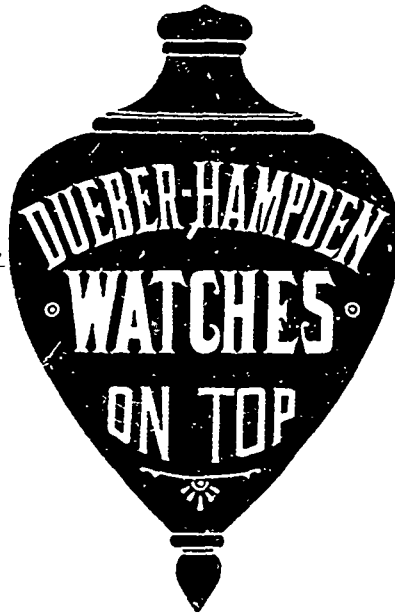
DECIDED AT LAST.—The Supreme Court of Appeals of Ottawa last month decided one of the most important cases that has come up for some time in connection with the liability of railroads and steamships in conveying travellers' baggage. It was the suit of *Dixon (P. W. Ellis & Co.) v. The Richelieu Navigation Co.*, to recover damages for the stock of jewelry, watches, etc., which Mr. W. A. Dixon, their traveller, was bringing from Montreal to Toronto on the Steamer *Passport* which went down in the Cornwall Canal. The Supreme Court decided that although the sinking of the vessel and loss of the goods was due entirely to the negligence of the Steamboat Company, yet under the terms of their agreement made with the Commercial Travellers' Association, on whose special ticket Dixon was travelling, the Company was relieved from all liability of the loss incurred by the firm. The firm have made a long and good fight in order to decide this important question, and we are only sorry that the result was not more in keeping with the general feeling amongst the mercantile community, who certainly feel that however the case might be decided on the strictly legal aspect, that so far as justice and fair play went the losers were honestly entitled to some measure of compensation for the loss incurred by them through no fault of their own. Now that this point in law is made clear, commercial travellers carrying valuable samples cannot be too careful about the transportation risks they run in the pursuance of their duties.

DUEBER-HAMPDEN GOSSIP.—In an interview with Col. Moore, Manager of the Du:ber-Hampden Co., last month, that gentleman stated that during the past two years their Company had been forced to contend against almost insurmountable obstacles. In building their present magnificent factories on what was two years ago a wheat field, and removing to it the Du:ber Watch Case Works from Newport, Ky., and the Hampden Movement Works from Springfield, Mass., it might have readily been supposed that the Company had its hands full; and so they had, but this did not prevent them from making extra efforts, and not only maintaining the volume of their business, but keeping up the high standard of their goods, so that, taking their work altogether, they have accomplished a feat unparalleled in the annals of watchmaking. Now that their buildings are finished, the Company



BUY THE BEST.

THE HAMPDEN WATCHES



EXCEL ALL

OTHERS



AS ACCURATE TIME-KEEPERS.

The Watch Movements manufactured by the Hampden Watch Co. are the best Movements made, and the guarantee on them is almost without limit.

The Largest Establishment
of Watches are the
WATCH CO. & THE DUEBER WATCH



on the Globe for the manu-
factories of **THE HAMPDEN**
CASE MFG. CO., at Canton, O.

MORE THAN TWO MILLION Watch Movements and Watch Cases. manufactured by these Companies. are now in the pockets of the people. and all having one in their possession may rest assured that they have the very best Watch made.

Address all orders to

WILLIAM ALLEN YOUNG,

Bank of Commerce Building,
LONDON, ONT.

Sole Canadian Wholesale Agent for the Sale of
HAMPDEN WATCHES.



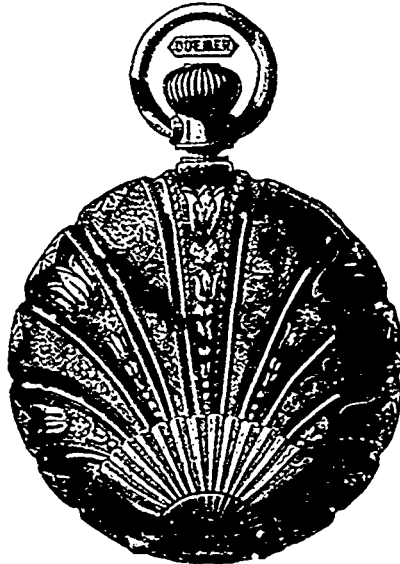
WILLIAM ALLEN YOUNG

Bank of Commerce Building,

LONDON.

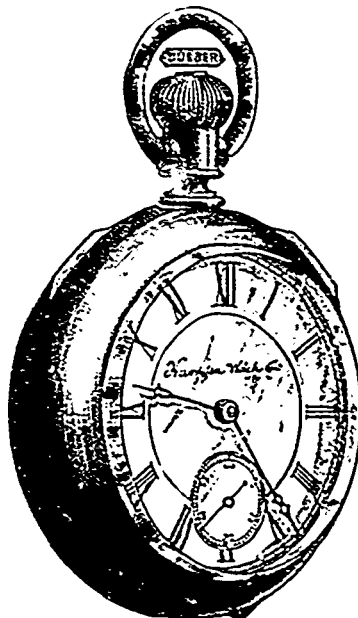
SOLE CANADIAN WHOLESALE AGENT FOR THE SALE OF THE CELEBRATED

DUEBER GOLD-FILLED CASES.



"THE BEST IN THE WORLD,"

CONTAINS MORE GOLD THAN ANY OTHER SO-CALLED FILLED CASE IN THE MARKET, AND COMBINES IN ITS CONSTRUCTION ALL THE LATEST PATENTS AND IMPROVEMENTS OF ANY VALUE IN THE ART OF WATCH CASE MAKING.



"THE WORLD'S WATCH CASE."

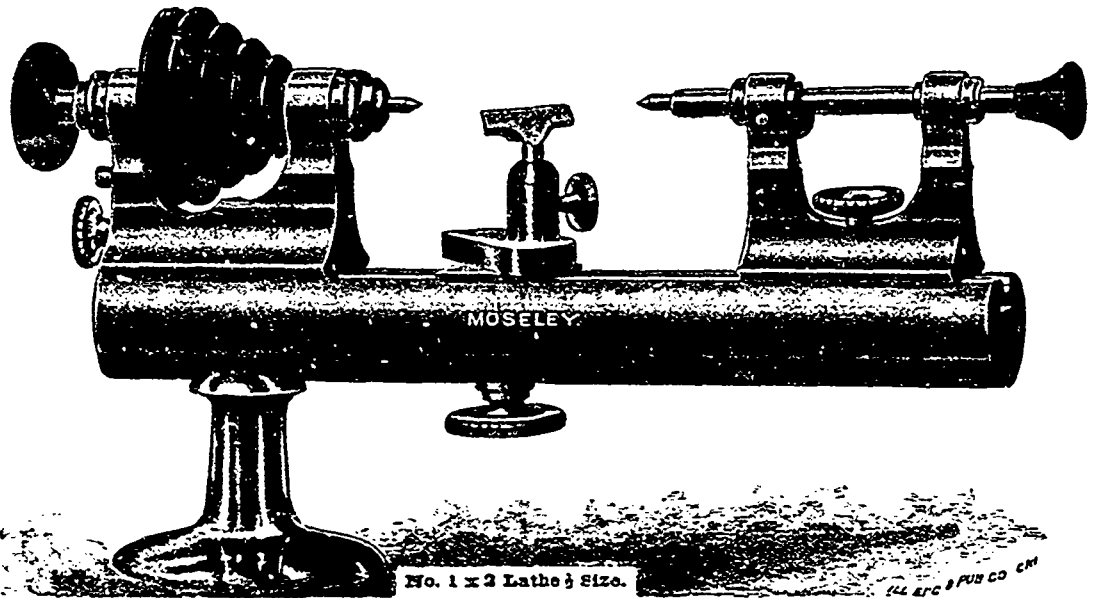
The Dueber Silverine 3 oz. O. F. Bassine, Key and Stem Wind reduced to 95c. each A perfect fac-simile of the celebrated Dueber Coin Silver Watch Case. Color, finish and durability superior to all others. Send for samples and New Dueber-Hampden Price List.

BUY THE BEST, THE DUEBER CASES.

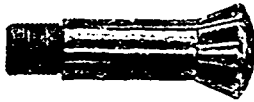


QUALITY IS THE STANDARD OF VALUE.

WE COMPETE FOR QUALITY, NOT QUANTITY.



No. 1 x 2 Lathe; Size.



No 1 X 2 WIRE CHUCK.

All our Chucks are stamped "Moseley" on the face and warranted.
Cut of Chucks Full Size.

Note. The larger capacity of our Wire Chucks many times makes up for the difference in price, should there be any.

ALBERT KLEISER,
NO. 14 KING STREET EAST,

MARTIN'S GENEVA MAINSPRINGS.

This is the finest Spring ever offered to the Trade in Canada. Send for sample doz. and be convinced.

	Per Doz.
Martin's Springs for Waltham and Elgin Watches, 18 Size.	\$1 25
" " for Swiss Watches, all sizes.	1 00

For Sale only by A. KLEISER, Wholesale Dealer in Watch Materials of all kinds.

Sole Agent for the Dominion for the Moseley Lathe, -
- Wholesale Dealer in Watch Materials of all kinds, -
- TORONTO, ONT.

The Best Line of Rolled Plate Chains.

IN THE MARKET FOR THE MONEY.

STYLES
ORIGINAL.
DURABILITY
GUARANTEED.



FINISH ALL
THAT
COULD BE
DESIRED

Send for Illustrated Sheet of Specialties for this Season. For Jobbers only.

J. G. CHEEVER & COMPANY,
NORTH ATTLEBOROUGH, MASS., U.S.A.

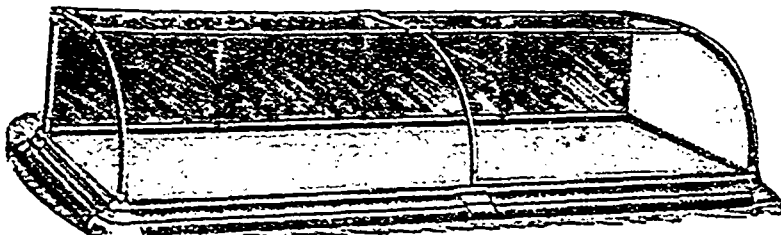
GEO. P. WAGNER.

CARL ZEIDLER.

D. C. WAGNER.

DOMINION SHOW CASE WORKS, WAGNER, ZEIDLER & CO.
(FORMERLY DOMINION SHOW CASE CO.)

HIGHEST AWARDS RECEIVED WHEREVER EXHIBITED.



Manufacturers of

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

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

Show Rooms Head Office and Factory: West Toronto Junction Ont



have nothing to do but devote themselves to the production and sale of their cases and movements, and Col. Moore thinks they will be able to hang up a record before the end of the year. The output of both the case and movement factories is to be almost doubled before the end of the year, so that those dealers who have hitherto been unable to get all they could use of these celebrated watches, will soon cease to labor under that difficulty. Our jewelers will be glad to know that the Company's Canadian representative, W. A. Young, of London, Ont., is making big preparations for the coming season.

A BAD COUPLE.—Last week a Toronto pawnbroker named Moses Goldstein was waited upon by two men who asked him to accompany them to their home in order that they might sell him a lot of second-hand clothing. On reaching the place the fellows attempted to rob Goldstein but upon his making a determined fight, they pounded him over the head with a bottle, pitcher and other like chamber utensils, and then after robbing him of his valuables, proceeded to throw him out of the window. The room in which the robbery occurred was in the second story, and fortunately for Goldstein, the window sash caught him by the legs and held him fast, else he must assuredly have been killed by the fall. An alarm was soon given, and Goldstein conveyed to the hospital, where an examination showed the brutal treatment to which he had been subjected, there being no less than twenty-five cuts on his head, some of them over two and a half inches long. The police were soon informed of the circumstances, and at once proceeded to hunt up the miscreants. Fortunately, one of the detectives detailed upon the job managed to board the G. T. R. train upon which they had taken passage for Buffalo, and within two hours after the assault they were safely locked up in the police station. At their preliminary examination they gave their names as Charles and Louis Schoenhals, of New York, watchmakers by trade, but that having had nothing to do for a couple of weeks, and having been entirely without food for three days, they had taken this means of providing themselves with money. Goldstein claims to have had \$200 on his person before the robbery, while they claim that all they found on him was \$19. However, be the amount much or little, it is one of the most brutal attempts at robbery that has ever occurred in this city. The physicians at the hospital at first held out but little hopes of Goldstein's recovery, but at latest accounts he was doing well, and was expected to make a rapid convalescence. It is fortunate for the Schoenhals that this is so, as if he had died they would assuredly have had speedy justice at the end of a good Canadian rope. At their trial they pleaded guilty, but the Police Magistrate has remanded them for a few days until he can find out from New York something about their antecedents. Whatever the report from New York may be, we think it is highly probable that they will not only find regular employment, but three meals a day in our Central prison for some years to come.

A DIAMOND THIEF COMES TO GRIEF.—If American diamond thieves and other thieves are well advised, they will give Toronto, and especially the wholesale dealers in diamonds therein, the cold shoulder in future. In fact, so many of them have found that they had but to offer goods here to ensure certain capture, that we wonder how any well-informed thief with ordinary prudence would venture into the toils in the easy way in which they appear to do. About two weeks ago a well-dressed stranger dropped into one of our prominent wholesale diamond dealers and wanted to dispose of some unmounted diamonds. He gave his name as Mr. Watson, and stated that he was travelling through Canada for pleasure in company with his wife and thought he would see if he could not also do a little business in order to make the journey interesting. The impression he made on the Canadian wholesaler was not a favorable one, and it resulted in that gentleman's writing to Sanford & Cook, diamond merchants of New York, asking for a description of their Philadelphia agent, who had shipped out with a lot of their goods a short time previously. The firm replied giving a detailed description of the absconder, which tallied so closely with that of the stranger offering the diamonds that acting under their further instructions to have him arrested, they placed the matter in the hands of the Toronto police. Detective Burrows came across the party soon after being put on the case, and conveyed him to the headquarters of the police. On being searched, a small handful of

diamonds worth about \$2,000 was found on his person, which were at once taken possession of by the authorities. The man's real name turns out to be Henry D. Le Cato, and up to a recent date he was Sanford & Cook's trusted resident agent in the city of Philadelphia. Within the last three months he had been gradually falling behind in his accounts, and about the middle of February, just as one of his employers had started for Philadelphia on a visit of investigation, Le Cato closed up his office and disappeared with about \$13,000 worth of the company's diamonds. Not the slightest trace of his whereabouts could be obtained until he aroused the suspicions of the Toronto diamond dealer, whose clever manipulation of the case caused his arrest. Le Cato took his arrest very coolly, and consented to go back to the United States without any trouble, which he did in company with his wife and Detective Cuddy. At the Suspension Bridge he was handed over to the United States authorities for trial.

THE BANKING BILL.—Last week the Hon. George E. Foster, the Minister of Finance, introduced the new Government Banking Bill in the House of Commons of Canada. In an able speech he pointed out the course of banking legislation since confederation and then gave the reasons for the changes in the proposed Act. The Government seem to have accepted the present Banking Act as the foundation of the new Bill and have made as few departures from it as they could. The changes are substantially as follows—

1. The bank notes of all Canadian banks to pass at par within the Dominion, the banks to make arrangements among themselves to carry this out.

2. The notes of insolvent banks to be redeemed by means of a fund to be called the bank circulation redemption fund, and be made up by taking a certain percentage of the average circulation of the banks, this percentage being 2½ per cent. for the first two years, from July 1st, 1891, making 5 per cent. altogether, which, on 30 millions of circulation, will leave a million and a half always in the hands of the Government, the Government to pay interest at 3 per cent. per annum on these moneys; notes of insolvent banks to bear interest at 6 per cent. until notice is given for the liquidation of the notes.

3. Limitation of the number of banks by providing that before any new institution can commence business \$250,000 must have been paid into the Receiver General.

4. Introduction of a compulsory audit system under the supervision of the shareholders.

Mr. White, M.P. for Montreal, by way of Cardwell, Ont., has given notice of the following proposed amendment, the object of which is said to be to let the Bank of Montreal out.—

"Any bank which may hereafter make a deposit with the Finance Minister of the bonds of the Dominion of Canada to the amount of the maximum circulation shall be relieved of the obligation to contribute to the five per cent. guarantee fund, and shall be entitled to print upon the face of its notes the words 'secured by a deposit of bonds with the Government of Canada.'"

While the changes above outlined are important in many respects, in our opinion they do not go far enough in one very important essential, and that is there is no advance towards a national currency. No matter whether our bank bills are guaranteed by the Government, or in the way proposed by the new Act, we contend that all bills should be printed by the Government for the Banks just as in the United States, and that instead of having twenty-five or thirty banks issuing their own bills of every conceivable design as is now done, there should be but one kind or design of bill of each denomination. Of course such bills could easily have the name of the particular bank for whom they were issued printed upon them just as is done on American currency, but such a system would save a lot of confusion and give us what we now want very badly, a national currency that would be so simple in its general appearance that the public would get to know all about it in a few weeks. As things now stand, and as they are likely to remain, so far as we can see for anything set forth in the bill, nobody with less experience than a bank teller can keep the run of Canadian bills in his head, or form the faintest idea whether they are genuine or counterfeit.

CANADA IS ALL RIGHT.—The news of the report of the Ways and Means Committee of the U. S. Congress, increasing, as it proposes, the duties on imports of Canadian farm produce of almost every description, has created no little comment amongst commercial circles in this country. In contradistinction to this threat of practical non-intercourse comes almost simultaneously the news of Senator Hitt's resolution in the U. S. Senate which provides for perfect free trade in



LEVY BROS.,

HAMILTON, ONT.

1890 - SPRING - 1890

Will soon be here, and the Public will look for Something New.
Having a very large connection, which enables us turn our
Stock over rapidly and replenish it at short intervals,
we can always show the Latest Goods made.

It would be useless to call attention to any Special Line. We
claim to have a Stock perfectly sorted in each Department,
and can supply everything that a Watchmaker or
Jeweler requires.

Our Travellers are now on the road, and due notice of their
coming will be mailed to you. It will pay you to look
carefully over our Stock. We will make it
worth your while.



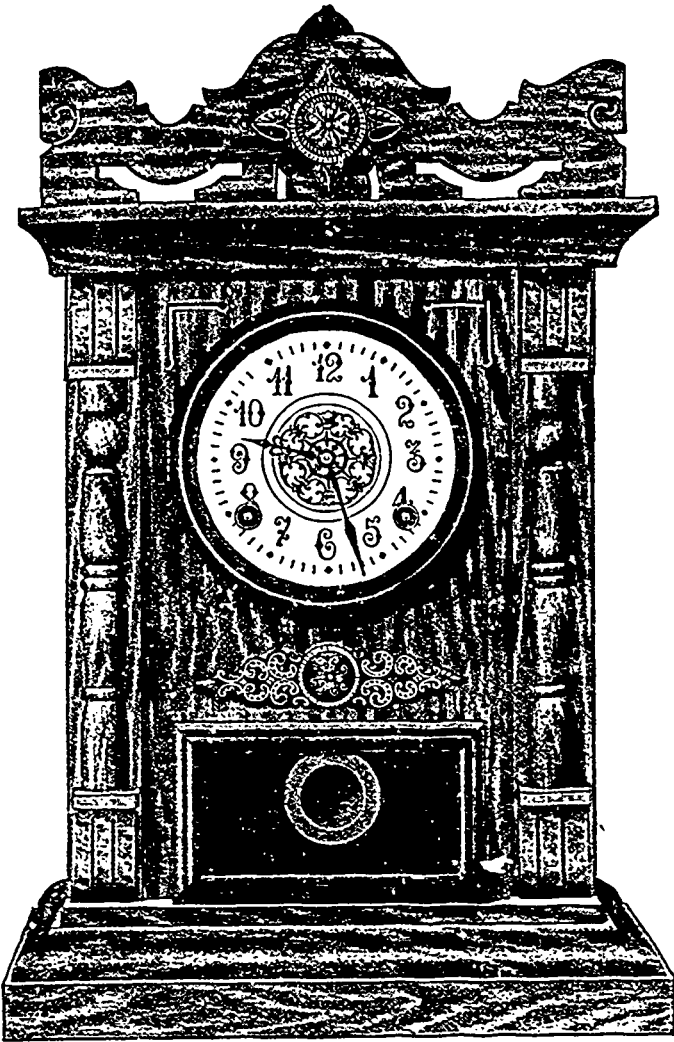
NEW HAVEN CLOCKS

A Large Stock on Hand.

PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.

If you have an Order to Place,
Write us for Figures.

DESIGN! FINISH! PRICE!
UNEQUALLED.



RUSSIA—Height 18 1-2 in. Cathedral Gong.

LEVY BROS.,

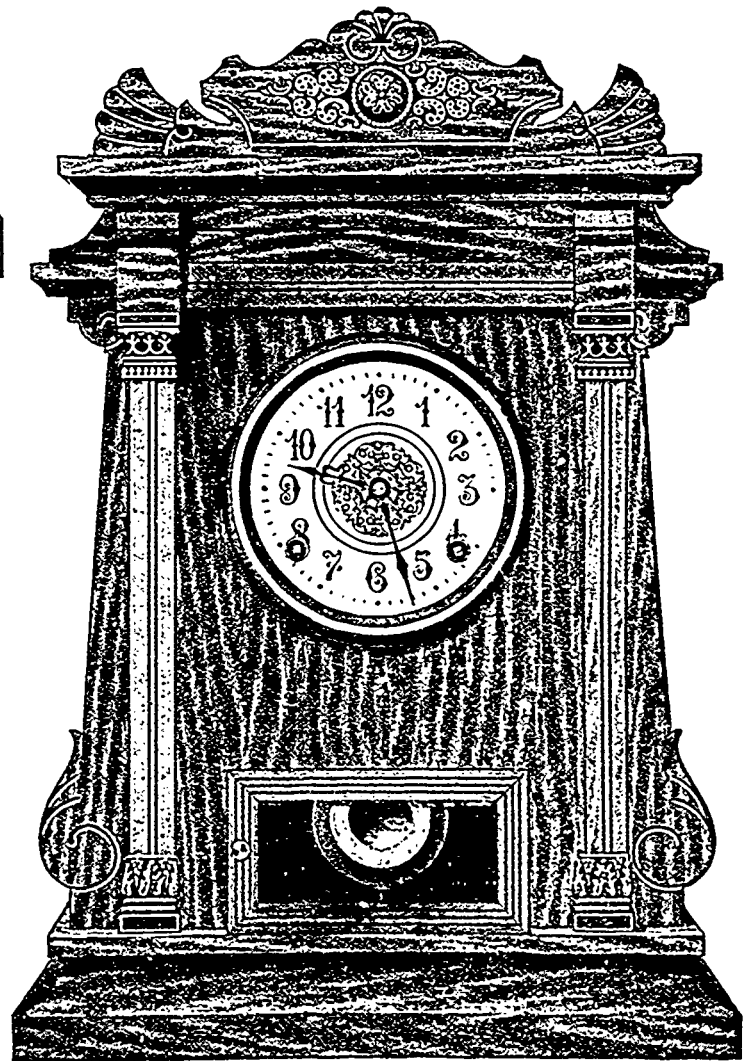
HAMILTON, ONT.,

SELLING AGENTS

FOR

NEW HAVEN CLOCK CO.

FOR CANADA.



SERVIA—Height 19 in. Cathedral Gong.



The Montreal Optical & Jewelry Co., Ltd.

Warehouse and Factory, 1685 Notre Dame St. Montreal.

P. O. BOX 1054.

ONLY MANUFACTURING OPTICIANS IN CANADA.

We are now offering to the Trade exceptional prices and the finest lines of all kinds of

OPTICAL GOODS

Ever Shown in the Dominion.

Andemair's celebrated Opera Glasses, Field Glasses, Telescopes, Spectacles

AND EYE GLASSES OF ALL KINDS, TRIAL LENS SETS, ETC.

Special care given to Prescription Trade and Customers' Repairs.

N.B. Our Travellers are now on the road. Reserve your Orders for these Goods. It will pay you.

Montreal Optical and Jewelry Company, Limited.

\$2.10

Send us \$2.10 and we will send by return mail ONE DOZEN Solid Silver BANGLE BRACELETS - 6 assorted patterns—or 2 doz. for \$4.10; 3 doz. for \$6.00.

G. H. LEES & Co.,
MANUFACTURING JEWELERS,
HAMILTON, ONT.

JEWELERS WANTED,

TO SEND THEIR ENGRAVING TO

J. S. MURRAY & CO.

GENERAL AND ORNAMENTAL

ENGRAVERS,

ROOM 58,

YONGE STREET ARCADE, - TORONTO.

W. COATES & BRO.,

JOBBER IN

JEWELRY AND WATCHES,

BROCKVILLE, ONT.

C. W. COLEMAN,

10 KING ST. WEST, (up Stairs,) - - TORONTO.

WATCHMAKER TO THE TRADE.

Importer and Dealer in GRANDFATHER CLOCKS,

QUARTER TING-TANG AND CHIMES.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED FOR TOWER CLOCKS.

T. WHITE & SON,

MANUFACTURING JEWELERS,

LAPIDARIES & DIAMOND SETTERS.

RICHMOND CHAMBERS, RICHMOND ST. WEST, TORONTO.

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



everything between Canada and the United States whenever Canada may see fit to appoint a commission to arrange the details. To the ordinary observer it looks very much like a case of pretty tall bluff, and means, if it has any meaning at all, that Canada must either decide to give United States goods an advantage of from 30 to 50 per cent. over the products of any other country in the world (Great Britain included), or else be shut out completely from her markets. Of course there will not be wanting things who call themselves Canadians who will be willing to do just what the above propositions are intended to effect, sell out their country for the sake of a few paltry dollars, but we have no idea that they will be numerous enough nor influential enough to affect the present loyal attitude of the present government. While the proposed increase in the duties on barley, eggs, horses, etc., going into the United States would be a serious blow to Canada, it is by no means such a one as should knock this country out. Indeed, if we are men at all or have about us any trace of those characteristics which have made the Anglo-Saxon race what it is, we shall simply take the passage of such an act as a notice to look elsewhere for our markets. While such an action may inconvenience Canada, it cannot seriously hurt her, and in the long run will do her good. As we have before pointed out, the United States is neither Canada's natural nor her best market for farm produce. It is true that she uses (to us) a considerable quantity of the produce which we export, but a country which grows five billions of dollars' worth of agricultural products and exports five hundred millions worth of it to other countries, cannot fairly be said to be languishing for want of the paltry sixteen million dollars' worth that we sell her annually. Our products are too much like those of the United States for it to be truthfully stated that she is our proper complement in a true trade relationship. On the contrary we must from the very similarity of our products always continue to be rivals. The true countries for Canada to seek commercial union and free trade relations with, are those which produce goods and natural products entirely different to our own. For instance, Cuba, the West Indies, Brazil and other South American are countries whose products are the very antithesis of our own; and for this reason they are the very countries with which we should endeavor to cultivate the freest trade relations. We should use our utmost endeavor to make them to Canada what the Southern are to the Northern States, and if we can manage that we shall find ourselves not only free from the perpetual bog of non-intercourse which the United States for years past has held over our heads to keep us in line, but will find that we shall get a higher and more satisfactory price for what we have to sell. Looked at from this stand-point, it seems as though the prohibitory duty now proposed in the United States Congress (if it passes as proposed) may not be an altogether unmixed evil. In order to meet any such emergency our government should subsidize first-class steamship lines to all those countries we have above mentioned, and endeavor in every way that lies in their power to promote an interchange of commodities with them. The trade with the Mother Country can also be much increased by a careful cultivation of the articles demanded by that country and with which they are now largely supplied by the United States. At all events let come out of the episode what may, if Canada does not clearly see that it is her worst policy to put too many eggs into the United States basket, then her people are more obtuse than we have hitherto given them credit for. Forewarned is to be forearmed.

OTHER NOTES.

John Jacob Astor was credited with having the most expensive bunkies in New York. He imported them all himself, and was proud of them.

A New York man was fined \$10 the other day for snoring in church. He was not punished for his irreverence but rather for his awkward way of expressing it.

King Leopold, of Belgium, speaks and writes English with ease and accuracy. He never lets a Sunday pass without writing an autograph letter to his friend and ally, Queen Victoria.

Tamagno, the tenor, was a baggage porter before his remarkable

powers of voice were revealed. He does not favor his former craft, however, when he is on his travels. If a porter demands what he regards as too much for carrying his trunk, he calmly shoulders it himself with all his old-time skill.

Wakeman Holberton, of New York, has completed a book that consists of a single copy that will never be duplicated. It is one of 101 quarto pages of imitation parchment, with every word and illustration of the story of the author's experiences with rod and gun on lake and in field and camp done with his pen or brush. It was prepared by Mr. Holberton for his children.

A professional rat-catcher estimates the number of rats in the United States at five for every man, woman and child in the country. For every child born there are twenty-eight rats, and each rat brought to its death costs the people an average of four cents. He says that if every person in the land should set out to hunt rats for a month the number could not be reduced to less than 100,000,000.

OUR HELP COLUMN.

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

FOR SALE—Large Safe, Wall Case for Silver Plate, Three Nickel-Plated Show Cases, and Show Fixtures, in one of the best stands in Orillia, two doors from Post Office. Good opening for a practical workman. Will sell for cash or exchange for American watches. Apply to GEO. STRATHERN, Midland, Ont.

FOR SALE—A Well-Established Jewelry Business, in a thriving town in Western Ontario, including a full set of Watchmakers' Tools. Stock about \$3,000, but will be reduced, if necessary, to suit purchaser. Large repair trade, nice store, low rent, best stand in town. Reason for selling, loss of health of proprietor. Don't apply unless you mean business. For full particulars, address N. J. A., care of TRADER Publishing Co., Toronto.

FOR SALE—The Stock of the late Johnston Macartney, Tara, Ont., consisting of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Fancy Goods and Stationery, which is offered at a great bargain, as it must be closed out at once. Apply to MRS. J. MACARTNEY, Tara, Ont.

FOR SALE—Jewelry Business on Bleury Street, first-class stand, on favorable terms to a bona-fide purchaser. PATTERSON BROS., 63 Bleury St., Montreal.

FOR SALE—Jewelry business, in the most thriving town in Manitoba. Railway centre of three independent lines. Fine farming country. Town growing very rapidly. Two jewelry stores only. Population about 3,500. Stock can be reduced with fittings, etc., to about \$2,000. Terms reasonable. Fine opening. Address, if you mean business, MARTIN & CURTIS, Portage la Prairie.

FOR SALE—Business for sale in live town in Western Ontario. Stock amounting to about \$5,000. Terms.—One-half cash, and balance to suit purchaser. For particulars apply to Levy Brothers, Hamilton, Ont.

JEWELRY BUSINESS FOR SALE, in a growing village of 2,000 inhabitants. Splendid chance for a young man with small capital. Stock about \$2,300. Good reasons for selling. Apply, MERCHANT, care of TRADER Office, Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

PHENOMENAL—A Practical Demagnetizer, with all necessary appliances, warranted satisfactory, sent to any address for \$3.00. No electric wire or battery required. Address, with amount enclosed, or send for particulars to Fred. J. Ide, Supt. Peoria Watch Co., Peoria, Ill., U. S.

SITUATION WANTED—By young man, 20 years of age, in strictions preferred to wages, can do ordinary Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing, including hard soldering. Have spent over two years at the bench and five years as salesman. Can furnish A 1 references as to ability and character. Correspondence solicited. Address, W. H., Box 90, Bowmanville, Ont.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man, with two years' bench experience, used to serving at counter and dressing windows; would like to get under a good man; wages no object; good references. Box 95, Mitchell, Ont.

WANTED—A situation by a young man, 22 years of age, who has had 6 years' experience at the bench. Good salesman, has full set of tools and American lathe. Can furnish good references. Address, A. K. Jansen, care of Geo. Klinck, jeweler, Elmira, Ont.

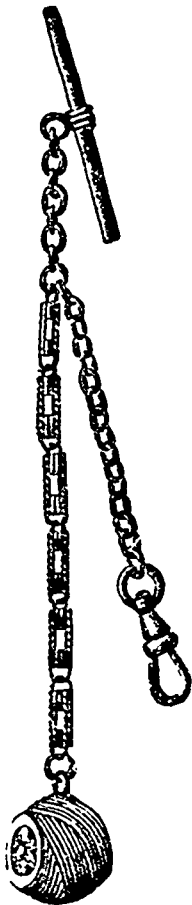


R. F. S. & CO

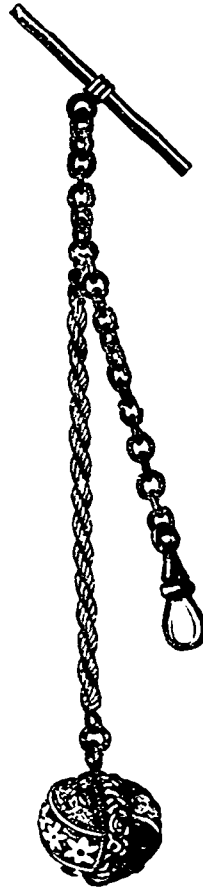
"SAFETY QUEEN."



No. 2520.—Bright.



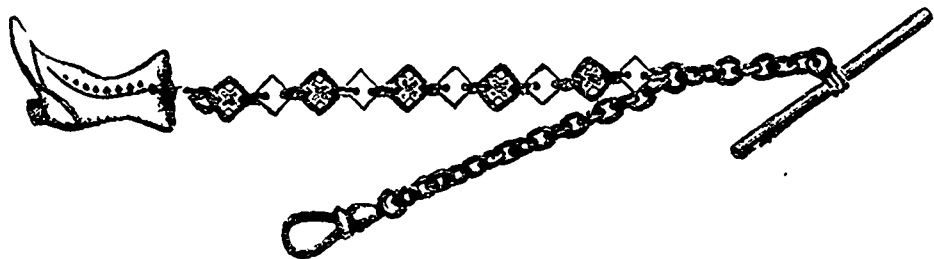
No. 2468.—Roman Gold.



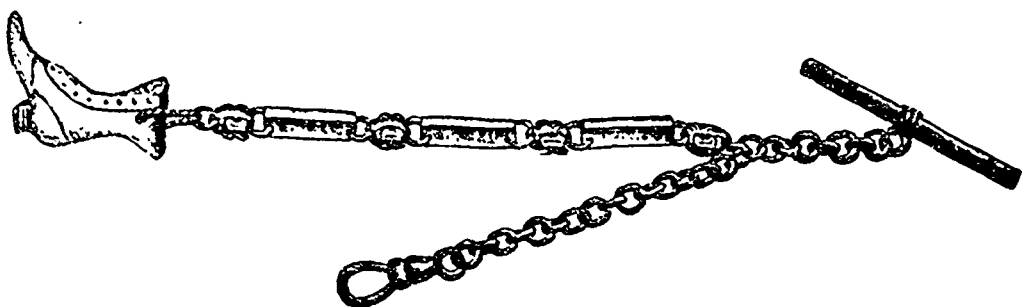
No. 2490.—Bright.



No. 2483.—Bright.



No. 2497.—Pearl and Gold Combination. Pearl Charm.



No. 2500.—Pearl and Gold Combination Pearl Charm.



WISE AND OTHERWISE.

JUDGE.—Can you give any reason why you can't pay your debts?
Delinquent Debtor—I have nine reasons your honor, a wife, a mother-in-law, six children and an empty pocketbook.

WHAT THEY NEED.—Squiggsby—"Did you hear they were feeding the freshmen crew on sugar?" Wiggsby—"No, what for?" Squiggsby—"Oh, to get some sand into them I suppose."

"Come sit beneath this old oak tree,
And I of love will speak to thee."
"Thou'lt speak of love? we'll sit" she said,
"Beneath this chestnut tree instead."



A CLOSE SHAVE.—(From Puck).

CUSTOM HOUSE INSPECTOR (to MR. HONEST IMPORTER, the jeweler, just arrived from Europe).—Sorry we had to search you, sir; we had information that you were bringing over a lot of loose diamonds; but as we didn't find them, you must excuse our mistake—duty is duty, you know!

This is a good one on the celibate clergy: A lady who recently attended service in a certain London church asked the verger after service if the rector was married. "No ma'am" he replied, "he is what they call a chalybeate."

An electrician has invented a wonderful watch that will tell a man when his note is coming due. His watch would be a great deal more remarkable, as well as useful, if it would tell the man where to get the money to pay the note.

EASTERN WEARINGS.—Miss Gotham—Why do those Westerners call Eastern people tenderfeet? Returned Tourist—Because Eastern people can't walk 40 miles into the country to look at a \$10,000 suburban lot without feeling tired.

SOMEWHAT OF A DROP.—Guest—Have you any quail on toast? Waiter—No, sir. Guest—Any broiled snowbirds? Waiter—No, sir. Guest—Well, how about stewed terrapin? Waiter—We haven't any, sir. Guest—Then give me a corned beef sandwich.

A GOOD MEMORY—"How far back can you remember, Bobby?" asked his uncle. "Well," said Bob, "I can remember when I didn't know how to play marbles." "No further back than that?" "Oh, yes; I can remember when I couldn't remember at all."

In a Chicago court; Prosecuting lawyer (referring to prisoner)—"And, your Honor, I am forced to say that this man is an enemy to mankind." Judge—"Hold on a moment. An enemy to mankind. (To prisoner). How long have you been a coal dealer?"

In order to show how broadening and highly instructive is a common school education of the present day, we append an extract from a Cape Cod prize composition on Immigration, which reads as follows: "An Immigrant is a pheasant in Europe, who knows little or nothing about life or government."

MR. BELLAMY, who made a snug sum by Looking Backward, says that the hardest workers and chief producers are the poorest paid and the worst treated, whereupon the Boston Advertiser asks: "Who chiefly produced Looking Backward and worked hardest upon it, author or printer, and whom do the well deserved royalties enrich?"

A VARIATION.

MR. OLDS.—Will you be my wife?

MISS YOUNGS.—No, but I—

MR. OLDS.—Don't say you will be a sister to me.

MISS YOUNGS.—I wasn't going to. I was just going to say that I wouldn't mind being a widow to you.

"NOWADAYS, everything goes."

"Yes; even Chicagos."

"I THINK Miss Bluhm has her face enameled." "Yes, I noticed her dam mask cheek."

TAKEN AT HIS WORD.—Mrs. Slimdiet (the landlady)—"Can you tell me the difference, Mr. Slowpeigh, between a beefsteak and a shingle?" Slowpeigh (flattered)—"Er, I can't say that I do, ma'am!" Mrs. Slimdiet (contemptuously)—"Mary, see that Mr. Slowpeigh is served with a broiled shingle each morning. There's no use was'ing any more good victuals."

Two old-time residents at Fayette Mills, Squire Underwood and Deacon Craig—one Sunday attended a meeting at the schoolhouse when the minister did not appear and there was no one to lead the service. "Deacon Craig, you open the meeting and I'll close it," said Underwood. "Let Squire Underwood open the meeting, and it'll close itself," was the quick retort.

THROWING AWAY TIME.—It was on the rear platform of a street car as a crowd was going home from the theatre. "Let's see," mused a man who was jammed on the railing to the one on his left, "have we been introduced?" "I think not. My name is Taylor." "Ah! And mine is Porter. Mr. Taylor, you are throwing time away trying to get my watch. It is an old one and out of repair, and won't bring you \$2."



MR. HONEST IMPORTER (an hour later).—Dot was a narrow oxgate

THEY manage to have considerable fun one way or another in the Tennessee legislature. A Tennessee paper, reporting the passage of an important bill, says: "There was great enthusiasm, some disorder and somebody tied a sheep's bell to Mr. Collins, of Carter county, and he did not know where it was until he had attracted the attention of the house. Visitors then filed out and the house resumed its usual appearance."



A central illustration of a goat with horns, wearing a crown and holding a pocket watch. The goat is framed by a large, ornate ring. The background is a shaded, textured area. The goat is holding a scroll that lists specialties and a pocket watch.

OUR SPECIALTIES:

AMERICAN AND SWISS
WATCHES.

DIAMOND AND GEM
RINGS.

AMERICAN JEWELRY.

WATCH MATERIALS.

A.C. ANDERSON & Co.
WELLINGTON 16
ST. EAST
WHOLESALE
JEWELLERS **TORONTO**

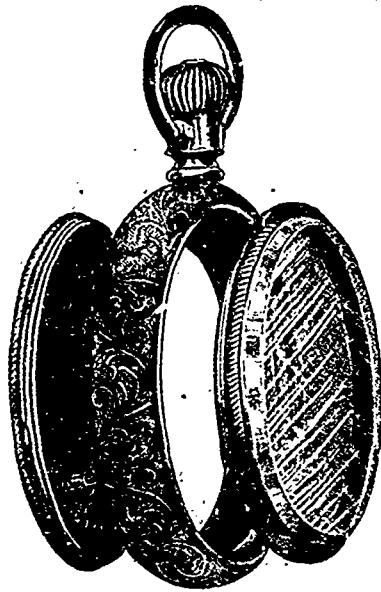
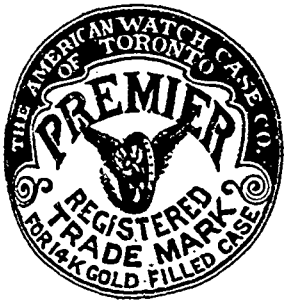


A CASE YOU CAN SWEAR BY.



THE great Showman, PHINEAS T. BARNUM, says that "the public like to be humbugged." Whether this be correct or not, it is undoubtedly true that there is a great deal of humbug during the present age, and that in no branch of business is it more apparent than in the manufacture of **GOLD FILLED WATCH CASES**.

It is a notorious fact that cheap so called filled Cases are being sold by unscrupulous manufacturers, and guaranteed to wear from 15 to 20 years, that have hardly gold enough on them to swear by. The retail trade purchase them in good faith, and sell them with the idea that the warranty means just what it says, and will be lived up to by the manufacturers. Such goods cannot possibly wear as guaranteed, and are bound in the end to bring loss of both money and reputation to every person handling them.



The Patent Screw Dust-Proof Case Manufactured by the American Watch Case Company of Toronto, has been upon the Canadian Market for nearly two years. No Case ever received a heartier reception, and the fact that its sales are larger to-day than they ever were before, is proof positive that it has filled "a long long felt want," viz., a first-class case, honest in every particular, at a low price.

Hitherto their Screw Dust-Proof Case has been made only in Gold, Silver and Silveroid, but in response to the generally expressed request of the trade in all parts of the Dominion, the Company have placed upon the market a 14 K. Gold Filled Case of this kind.

It is almost needless to say that in placing a Gold Filled Case upon the market, the American Watch Case Company have taken pains to make sure that it is not only perfect in design and finish, but especially that it should be thoroughly reliable as regards its wearing qualities.

Their 14 K. Gold Filled Screw Case has a Solid Gold Bow, extra thickness of gold plate, and comes up to this standard in every particular. Each Case is stamped with the word "PREMIER," and bears the Company's registered trade mark of a "WINGED WHEEL." A guarantee for 21 years accompanies every Case, a fac simile of which is given above, and this warranty the Company proposes fully to maintain, no matter by whom the goods are sold.

The American Watch Case Company's Patent Screw Dust-Proof Case can now be had from all the leading Jobbers, in gold, Gold Filled, Silver, Silver Filled, and Silveroid. They are the best and cheapest Cases in the market, and as you can make more money out of them than any other, you will find it to your advantage to handle them. Sell only cases you can "swear by."



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