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THE TRADER.

TORONTO ONTARIO NOV. 1882

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

Advertising Rates.

Full Page.	\$20 00	each issue
Half Page	12 00	"
Quarter Page.	8 00	"

Small Advertisements, 8 cents per line.

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

Business and other communications should be addressed to

THE TRADER PUBLISHING CO.,

13 Adelaide Street East Toronto

SPECIAL NOTICE.

To ensure insertion, changes or new advertisements must be sent to the office not later than the 27th of each month.

Editorial.

FAILURES FOR 1882.

In spite of our abundant harvests and other circumstances favourable to national prosperity, it is apparent that the tendency to speculate recklessly is on the increase, and that if it is not promptly checked, we shall ere long have another of those periods of depression, which are the inevitable results of overtrading.

We are no alarmists, but with every confidence in the present stability of the country and its future prosperity, we may say that in many quarters we notice a growing tendency to carry too much sail, a state of affairs which, if persisted in, must result in embarrassment and final disaster.

If anything were wanting to confirm our views of the commercial outlook, the bankruptcy returns given below would surely furnish substantial proof. The figures are as follows:—

THIRD QUARTER OF 1881.

No. of Failures.	Amount of Liabilities,
180.	\$787,889.

THIRD QUARTER OF 1882.

No. of Failures.	Amount of Liabilities
166.	\$1,715,982.

NINE MONTHS OF 1881

No. of Failures.	Amount of Liabilities.
479.	\$4,690,747.

NINE MONTHS OF 1882

No. of Failures.	Amount of Liabilities.
687.	\$5,882,552.

From this it will easily be seen that the number of failures during the nine months of the present year exceed those of the same period in last year by 58 in number, and \$1,141,805 in amount. This is hardly the worst feature of these figures however, for they indicate that in spite of an assured good harvest and consequent prosperous trade that the bulk of their failures occurred in the third quarter, the number being 36 and the amount \$928,093.

"The increase in the number of failures, though not sufficiently great to be alarming, is full of warning to speculators, for such are, no doubt, the majority of those who have lately gone to the wall. With the return of prosperity the mad haste to be rich seizes on multitudes, and proves their ruin. They incur liabilities beyond their means, trust their all upon a throw of the dice, and a slight rise in the money market or a slight decline in their specialties is sufficient to bring them to the ground. In the United States the proportion of increase in liabilities is relatively larger for the nine months of the year than for the last three. The reverse is the case in Canada. Here out of a total increase of 58 in the number of failures for the nine months 36 belong to the last three, and out of the total increase of liabilities of \$1,141,805 the tables show that \$928,093 belong to the last quarter. Thus it appears that while the worst stage of the speculating fever has passed in the States, and business is becoming soberer and safer the reverse is happening in Canada. It is to be hoped that the effect will be found to have culminated during the third quarter of the year, and that the returns for the fourth will show an improvement. Meanwhile the lesson is plain. Let our merchants and other business men avoid speculation and give their energies to legitimate business and failures, will be few. It is in striving to grasp too much that so many lose their all."

IRREGULAR CUSTOMS ENTRIES.

A great deal of annoyance and loss of valuable time is experienced by Canadian wholesale importers, especially those dealing in jewelry, on account of the careless way that American shippers have of sending goods to this country.

The average Yankee, smart as he may be in general matters, finds it extremely difficult to get the fact through his head,

that Canada is an independent country, and not a mere state belonging to their great and glorious Union. Although perfectly cognizant of the tribute levied by the United States' customs, he fails to comprehend that any such kindred institution exists on this side of the line, and as a consequence, his shipping of goods is a very mixed and muddled piece of business.

Perhaps it would not be very wide of the truth to say, that there are not in all the myriad exporters of the United States, one hundred of them who know how to ship goods properly to this country.

Many of them have been told how to do it a score of times, but still with persistent carelessness, or worse, they will insist on pursuing the even tenor of their way, and shipping as before.

Tell them that invoices should always be sent *in duplicate* by mail, and never enclosed with the goods themselves, and they think you are joking; they send bills in packages in the States, and because it suits their home customers, they seem to imagine that everybody else also should be satisfied. For the information of any such, we may here say that the Canadian importer has to leave one invoice with the customs' authorities when he enters his goods, and the other is necessary for his own use.

Some firms send one invoice by mail and enclose the other in the package. This should never be done, because the importer not being aware that it is there, or if he is, not being sure of getting it, is compelled to make a duplicate for his own use before he puts the original out of his possession. The name of the sender should always be marked on the outside of the package, as it will often help the importer to decide what goods are waiting for entry, without the trouble of getting a permit to examine them.

Then again, a great many shippers have a habit of enclosing sundry small packages sent there for packing, without notifying the consignee that they have been so enclosed, and the result is, that when such a package comes to be examined, the enclosures on which duty has not been paid, on account of the ignorance of their presence by the importer, are seized, and a great deal of worry and trouble are occasioned before the error can be rectified.

Such things are not only very annoying, but in many cases actually damaging to the importer, who, though he may be

entirely innocent of any complicity in the affair, has yet to shoulder some share of the odium attached to having goods seized for want of being entered.

Shippers enclosing packages should always make a memorandum on the bottom of their own invoice of any such enclosures. Such a memorandum will save a great deal of worry, annoyance and probably loss, as it enables the importer to tell at a glance what goods are in each package. As we said before, although American exporters have been warned time and again about the danger of such absurd ways of shipping goods but few of them pay any regard to it.

The Canadian customs' authorities recognizing the fact that the fault rests mainly with the shippers, have decided in future to enforce the law which enables them to seize all goods not mentioned in the invoice, or any goods that are improperly invoiced for the purpose of evading the payment of the full amount of duty.

This we imagine, is about the most thorough and practical way of bringing such people to their senses, and we are satisfied that when any of these gentlemen once get a package seized and confiscated, they will for ever after that event have a thorough recollection that Canada is a separate country, and has customs' laws which have to be complied with.

If this lesson can be thoroughly learned, by the loss of a fifty or one hundred dollar package of goods, it will probably be cheap enough at the price, and certainly the Canadian importer will have no cause for complaint, seeing that he will be benefitted by its application, and that the consignor will have to foot the bill.

The customs' officials will now be doubly on the alert to detect enclosures, and "such like," and no doubt they will be happy to initiate American exporters at the rate of fifty or one hundred dollars per head into the mysteries of Canadian customs' laws.

We think, however, that prudence should dictate a strict adherence to the customs' laws of this country, and thus at once make it easier for the importer to whom they sell the goods, and safer for themselves.

In order that there should be no misapprehension upon this subject, we give below the full text of the circular referred to, and would merely add, that in all

such matters "a word to the wise is sufficient."

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

Ottawa, 6th October, 1882.

Sir,

In consequence of the very frequent discovery of enclosures, which are not noted in the invoice or entry, in packages sent for examination, I am desired by the Minister of Customs to furnish you with the following copy of the fiftieth section of the Customs' Act relating thereto, with instructions to distribute the same generally to all the principal importers of goods at your port, not only for their own information, but that they may communicate the same to their correspondents in foreign countries and in Great Britain, with a view to the future prevention of this most dangerous practice:—

"40 Victoria, chap. 10, sec. 50:

"The Collector shall cause at least one package in every invoice, and at least one package in ten, if there be more than ten in any invoice, and so many as he or any appraiser deems it expedient to examine for the protection of the revenue, to be sent to the warehouse, and there to be opened, examined and appraised,—the packages to be so opened being designated by the Collector; and if any package is found to contain any goods not mentioned in the invoice, such goods shall be ABSOLUTELY FORFEITED, and if any goods are found which do not correspond with the description thereof in the invoice, and such omission or non-correspondence appears to have been made for the purpose of avoiding payment of the duty or of any part of the duty on such goods, or if in any invoice or entry any goods have been undervalued with such intent as aforesaid, or if the oath made with regard to any such invoice or entry is wilfully false in any particular—then, in any of the cases aforesaid, all the packages and goods included or pretended to be included, or which ought to have been included in such invoice or entry, shall be forfeited."

By this it will be seen that the mere fact of an enclosure being found, which was not mentioned in the invoice under which the package under examination was entered, the goods so enclosed are absolutely forfeited, and no room is left for the consideration of extenuating circumstances.

I am, Sir

Your obedient servant,

J. JOHNSON,

Commissioner.

Selected Matter.

"A GOOD FELLOW," AS A GROCER.

Mr. Joseph Brown was as well acquainted and had as many friends, as friends are usually reckoned, in the village in which he lived as any other man in the place. So familiar was he with the townspeople, or rather they with him, that he was commonly known as "Jo Brown." No man was better natured than he, and his assistance was always asked, and never in vain, in any undertaking from a church festival to a Fourth of July celebration which might occur in his little city. If any one was in trouble, Jo would help them in some way, and for doing good deeds to the poor his name was, no doubt, often recorded by that guardian angel which is said to watch over the destinies of each individual.

In fact, Jo was a "good fellow" in the eyes of all the people, and everybody wished him well. So, when he purchased the stock of a retiring grocer and started in business for himself, his friends predicted an unusually successful career for him. He was such a good fellow and had so many acquaintances that he was certain to have a "big trade" from the very start. Jo, no doubt, had about the same opinion of his success, for he was promised trade enough to turn the head of a much less sanguine man than himself; and if goodness in this world is to be rewarded he thought he stood a pretty good chance. He had injured no man as far as he knew, and he might have been of benefit to many, he had cast his bread upon the waters, and now he thought the time had come for the prophetic part to be fulfilled.

And so, with bright visions of coming wealth, poor Jo opened his grocery. We use the adjective poor on purpose; for the revelations which came to him in the course of time were a severe shock to his faith in human nature, for a half-dozen dead beats in a town is sufficient almost to bring every man, woman, and child under a cloud of suspicion. But to return to our story. Sure enough, Jo had a big trade from the very first morning he opened. It seemed as though every inhabitant in the surrounding country was among his customers. Men would come in with a hearty "Hello Joe, glad to see you in business," though he had little recollection of seeing their faces before. But of course it must be all right, so their orders would be duly taken.

His trade was fairly booming; his "friends" were true to their promises and patronized him liberally. Of course he could not refuse old acquaintances who asked "credit for a few days" just for groceries, for he was too good a fellow to serve them in that way. And so his account book soon contained the names of A—, B—, C—, D—; indeed, ran the gamut of the alphabet, while his cash entries were yet at the beginning of the scale.

Our friend Joe was indeed a popular merchant, and was a regular Charity Bank for impecunious acquaintances. To the festivals, dinners, benefits, etc., of a long line of church organizations and secret societies Joe was always a liberal giver, and the more he gave the more was expected from him. The army of "solicitors" always struck him for a good sum to head their subscription list, with the remark, "Twill be a good advertisement for you, you know." Yes, the bread he had cast on the waters when he was a good fellow, was being returned to him—but was there some mistake in the kind of bread?

Of Mr. Brown's further business career, and his efforts to collect what was due him, we will not write at length. It is sufficient to say that in his character of a good fellow he did not make success of the grocery business, but he did learn a great deal about human nature, the depth of which he had never before sounded. How hard men will strive to get something for nothing, how many lies they will tell and to what little meannesses they will stoop to beat the groceryman out of his goods, no man can fully comprehend until he has stood behind the counter for a few years and had it revealed to him. And with this state of mind we will take leave of our friend, and simply remark that a tradesman needs to be something more than a good fellow. As Sam'l of Posen says in the play: "beesiness is beesiness."—*Monetary Times*.

SENDING A TELEGRAM.

One man reached a long arm over the little crowd clustered at the operator's window, and asked for a "blank telegraphic form," explaining that he "wished to send a telegraphic despatch to his family." Now, when a man speaks of a "telegraphic despatch," I always wake up and look at him, because the

cumbersome title is all at utter variance with the spirit of the telegraph. It's too long. The use of it betrays a man who has little use for the telegraph. The more he uses the wire, the shorter his terms. The more nearly he can come to saying "msg" the more content he is. And he doesn't call it a "telegraphic form;" he asks for a "blank" black or red as the case may be. And he never "telegraphs" anybody. He "wires" them. And he doesn't explain to the operator what he wants to do with the blank. Presumably he wants to write a message.

So I watched this passenger write his "telegraphic despatch." First he asked the operator "what day of the month is this?" There was nothing unusual in that. All men ask that. It is the opening line in the regular formula of sending a "msg." He spoiled three blanks before he got a "telegraphical despatch" written to suit him. But even that is not very uncommon. A man always uses stationary more extravagantly in another man's office than he does at home. Then he wrote every word in the body of the despatch very carefully and distinctly but scrambled hurriedly over the address as if everybody knew that as well as he did, and dashed off his own signature in a blind letter style, as though his name was as familiar to the operator as it was to his own family. But even this is not uncommon.

Well, my tall man with the thin neck got along a little better than that when he handed the operator the following explicit message:

Mrs. Sarah K. Follinsbee, Dallas Centre, Iowa:

MY DEAR WIFE: I left the city early this morning after eating breakfast with Prof. Morton, a live man in the temperance cause. I expected to eat dinner with you at home, but we were delayed by a terrible railroad accident, and I narrowly escaped being killed; one passenger was terribly mangled and has since died, but I am alive. The conductor says I cannot make connection so as to come to Dallas Centre this morning, but I can get there by 8 o'clock this evening. I hate to disappoint you, but cannot help it. With love to mother and the children, I am your loving husband.

ROGER K. FOLLINSBEE.

The operator read it, smiled and said: "You can save considerable expense and tell all that is really necessary, I presume, by shortening this message down

to ten words. We have no wire direct into Dallas and will have to send this message part of the way over another line, which adds largely to the cost of transmission. Shall I shorten this for you?" "No, oh, no," the man with the shawl replied, "I'll fix it myself. Ten words, you say?" "Yes, Sir." It was a stunner, for a fact, and the man heaved a despairing sigh as he prepared to boil his "letter" down to ten words. He sighed again after reading it through once or twice, and then scratched out "Dallas Centre, Iowa," as though everybody knew where he lived. Then he erased "early" and drew his pen slowly through "breakfast with" and "in the temperance." Then he scratched over "dinner with" and went on to erase "and narrowly escaped." And at last after much scratching and erasing and with many sighs, he came to the window and said, "here is this telegraphic despatch to my wife. I have not been able to condense it into 10 words, and do not see how it can be done without garbling the sense of the despatch, but if you can do it, you would oblige me greatly, as I do not wish to incur any really unnecessary expense. And with that he handed the operator the following expunged edition of his original message.

Mrs. Sarah H. Follinsbee:

MY DEAR WIFE: I left the city—this morning after eating—Prof. Morton alive—cause I expected to eat—you at home. But we were delayed by a terrible railroad accident on the railroad. I—being killed—terribly mangled and since died; but I am—the conductor.—I cannot—come to Dallas Centre—but I can—I hate—mother and the children. Your loving husband,

ROGER K. FOLLINSBEE.

The operator smiled once more, and in his quick, nervous way that grows out of his familiar association with the lightning, made a few quick dashes with his pencil, and without changing or adding in the original message, shriveled it down to its very sinews, like this:

Sarah A. Follinsbee, Dallas Centre, Iowa.

Left city 'smorning; delayed by accident; all right; home 'sevening.

ROGER K. FOLLINSBEE.

"There, that is all right," he said in the cheery, magnetic way these operators have. Fifty cents, sir; only 25 cents if we had our own wire into Dallas, sir; we'll have one next spring too; saves

you several dollars, sir. That's right, thank you." And the man went and sat down on a chair by the stove and stared at the operator until the rescuing train came along, as though he were a worker of miracle. And when he got off the train at the junction for Dallas I heard him whispering softly to himself: "Shollinabeo—elishin smorning; nothin smatter; home saftnoon. And I knew that he was practising his lesson and had "caught on. —*Burlington Hawkeye.*

BENVENUTO CELLINI.

Four hundred years passed by before the prophecies and expectations uttered by Bishop Bernward (1008), who was the first to recognize the grand future of the art of goldsmithing, were fulfilled in a manner little foreseen by him. In order to understand the epoch of which we are about to speak, it is necessary to examine history somewhat.

The crusades instilled into christendom an ardor for a creed, from which emanated the romantic spirit both in Church and knighthood, with its ecstatic, beautifying, ideal desires. As evidence of this religious sway and romantic spirit, arose the gothic churches, the giganticly-constructed domes, within the halls of which all artists could compete, and exhibit their masterpieces wrought for the glory of God—be it in painting, architecture, carving, sculpture, bronze casting, or in the adornment of altars with works of gold or silver. Knights and priests had seen in the Byzantine Empire and the cities of the conquering Turks, the artistic works in arms and coat-of-mail, enamating from Oriental workmanship, and brought them home as patterns worthy of being imitated. In the cities, the citizens had, after ceaseless strife, obtained independence and power in guilds and armed unions, the single trades and guilds followed their vocation with ambition; commerce and trade enriched the citizens. And that spirit of romance also passed from the church and knighthood over to them, and was impressed even into their daily work. A thrifty life was visible everywhere, in which a high, exalted sense of duty mingled with a truly humane, merry and happy sensuality, giving an additional zest to life. Science was rejuvenated in their contact with the Orient, with the country of the ancient Greeks; it called into the graves of antiquity, and listened

to the echo of its voice. The antique was studied again, and the spirit of the middle age threw itself on to its maternal bosom, to eagerly draw sustenance from its blessed abundance. Powerfully strove with the whole the individual genius, and with its inventions, for instance, the art of printing and copper plate engraving, produced a renaissance, a revolution within the domains of literature, art and study, which, by fresh discoveries and inventions, should open the doors to humanity, disclosing new and boundless fields and purposes.

Italy, with its rich and mighty cities, was the first to initiate this marvelous elevation. Upon the soil, on which antiquity had left a thousand and one traces and mementoes, the spirit of humanity rejuvenated quickest, promoted with the contact with its honored ancient culture. Simultaneously, many sons of the soil had grown into eminent masters of their art since the fifteenth century, and their co-operation caused the immense, ever-increasing influence upon those paths which they, as individuals, had been the first to open and to tread. Bellini and Leonardo da Vinci, Perrugino and Michael Angelo, Peruzzi, Titian, Giorgione, Bartolomeo, Raphael, Del Sarto, Correggio, Caravaggio, inscribed their names in the stella world of immortality, and behind them, in sombre array, became visible the forms of the second race of heroes—Volterra, Bassano, Salviati, Vasari, Tintoretto, and a host of others, whose fame was destined to fill the 16th century.

And commensurate with this spiritual growth, also the goldsmiths' art strove manfully, as an art, to assume its appropriate position. Personal adornment was common; it charmed the eye of the patrician, while it educated his taste, and caused him to ever exact something more beautiful, more perfect, more pure and elevated from the goldsmith.

In such an epoch was born that man who stands as an phenomenon in the art world, who might be called the Phidias of Italy, and, reaching over an interval of two thousand years, might shake hands, as a worthy confrere, with the great Greek. It is Benvenuto Cellini, the goldsmith from Florence, the proud artistic city, where he was born at a time when his great countryman Christopher Columbus had discovered the new country.

His father, a piper, destined him to be-

come a musician. Young Benvenuto was bound to learn the flute. But the father at an early day recognized the son's aptness for everything mechanical, and had sense enough to place no obstacles in his way, except that he had to learn the flute. He was articled with a master goldsmith, Antonio Sandro, of Florence, and after a few months, excelled his capable master. He was of a very rowdy nature, however, always giving way to his passions, and was soon forced to flee from his native city. He went to Rome, and astonished the Pope with his skill. He still wrought in smaller works, adornments, leaves, flowers, masks, medals, which, although betraying his fertility of conception and dexterity, yet caused him little to be expected as a future creator of such masterpieces. He was still a goldsmith, and happy to be one, because this guild was highly esteemed in Italy, and its members were often thrown into the company of the princes and nobility. He did not remain in Rome, but went to France, and entered Paris with the proud knowledge that a goldsmith was an artist everywhere. Already had the most excellent sculptors and architects, a Donatello, Bruneschi, Ghiberti, Verrochio, Pollajuolo, emanated from the goldsmith's atelier, had constructed immortal works, and young Benvenuto was ambitious of imitating, yea, when he remembered Michael Angelo, who still constructed his works of gigantic proportions, he resolved to excel his patterns.

A large number of gold and silver figures, partly life size, were constructed by his hand, the last one of which, a sample of his skill, was a model colossus, the head of which, constructed separately became a wonder and a marvel to the people.

Gold and honors, offered by Francis I., of France, could not tempt him to remain in his service. In his boundless ambition, he dreamed to find in Italy, the chosen country of art, in the beautiful Florence of the Medicis, his recognition, as the greatest artist of his age, because he entertained that proud opinion of himself. He showed it by everything his skillful hand fashioned and worked, small as well as large, and he obtained this coveted recognition, in spite of all the cabals and artifices of his enemies in Italy, who waged a relentless war against him, and the doubts of the Duke Cosmus I., of Medici, into whose ser-

vico he had entered since 1546. The doubts of this ruler were directed especially against his inability for the execution of the bronze statue of Persous, with the head of Melusa, as Cosmus had ordered and Benvenuto executed in model. The latter wounded in his self-vanity, desired to show that he understood how to make it, although it was declared to be an impossibility by all art connoisseurs. How he executed his work is at large described by him, with his great self-vanity, peculiar to him, in his romantic, adventurous autobiography which also must be accounted to the great works of Cellini as a literary fact of characteristic peculiarity.

Benvenuto first made a clay model of his Persous, burned it, and covered it with wax, giving it the exact shape of the statue. He next coated the wax with a sort of earth, and burned this second coating, whereby the wax melted and ran out, leaving room for the reception of the metal between the two layers. The casting itself was to take place in a pit dug in the immediate vicinity of the furnace in his shop. Everything was carefully prepared. But the resinous pitch fire shot up in a gigantic flame in the furnace, the shop caught fire, and a part of the roof was consumed. Rain and storm raging outside, moderated the intensity of the furnace. The metals would not fuse, in spite of his endeavors. He was seized by despair, and thrown into the sick bed, leaving his workmen to continue alone the work of smelting. They were unable, and sent word to the master that Persous was irredeemably lost.

Cellini, in high fever, sprang from his bed, rushed to the shop and furnace, in which the metal had become solid. He sent to the neighbors for dry oak wood, closed the hole of his roof with carpets and tapestry, threw metal into the smelting, and finally saw the mass at the point of fusion. Suddenly, at the moment of intensest expectation, the furnace cracked with a noise of thunder. Cellini heeded it not—because the metal was in fusion. To sustain and accelerate it, he rushed into the kitchen, fetched all his copper and tinware, over two hundred pieces, and threw them into the seething mass. Thus the casting was conducted to a successful issue, and better, even, than he anticipated. When the bright bronze statue (it is seen to-day standing in the market place of

Florence, covered with a beautiful patina, the admiration of the world), was unveiled to the people, they raised a deafening cry of applause, which recompensed the artist for all his losses and vexations. "The people," he says, "did not cease to pin sonnets on my door, giving it the appearance of a day of festivity."

When presenting himself, the Duke said with great friendship: "My dear Benvenuto, you have satisfied me and the whole people, but I will requite your merits in a manner little suspected by you." The Duke kept his promise in a not very princely manner and munificence, only paying 8,000 gold florins, in irregular monthly payments, with which the artist, who had demanded 10,000 scudi, was not satisfied by any means.

Cellini lived until 1570, and created the most admirable chefs d'œuvre of his time. His funeral attested the great respect in which he was held by the people, although, as a man, he had continually lived in quarrel and strife.

Of his chased works in gold and silver, comparatively little has been preserved that can directly be traced to him, many works of art are ascribed to him wrongly on account of his celebrity. Several of his drawings are in existence. One genuine piece of his works exists—a gold salt cellar, which includes all the merits and peculiarities of the jewelers' art of the 16th century. It is said to be in Belvidere of Vienna.

He also worked with the pen, not alone his highly interesting biography, but also poems and scientific treatises. Especially to be mentioned are the two treatises on the goldsmith's and sculptor's art, in which he gives full details. They treat on jewels, their settings, niello, filigree, enamel, chased work, etc.; on bronze casting and sculpture.—*Jewelers' Circular.*

THE KOH-I-NOOR.

(Continued from Last Month.)

"On June 1, 1818, the appointed day, Runjit, accompanied by several confidential friends and some experts acquainted with the stone, proceeded to Shadera, where Shah Shuja was then residing. At the ensuing interview, after both were seated, a profound silence prevailed, which neither side seemed disposed to break. An hour was thus spent, and Runjit, notwithstanding his impatience, still abstained from interrupting the solemn

stillness. He, however, hinted to a confidant that he might quickly remind Shah Shuja of the object of their interview. Thereupon the latter nodded to a slave, who withdrew, and presently returned with a packet, which he placed on the carpet, at an equal distance from the two Princes. Deep silence again ensued; Runjit's impatience grows to a fever heat, no longer able to control his feelings, he directs one of the attendants to take up the packet; it is opened, and a glittering gem of unusual size is revealed, and recognized by the experts as the true Koh-i-Noor. At sight of the long-coveted prize, Runjit forgets the past, and breaks the silence with the question, "At what price do you value it?" To which the Shah Shuja replies, "At good luck, for it has ever been the associate of him who has vanquished his foes." And he might have added with equal truth, "At bad luck, for sorrow and suffering have ever followed in its wake!" But by his answer he betrayed the true secret of the mysterious reverence, akin to worship, with which choice gems of this sort have ever been regarded in the east, and till recently in the West. Much in the same way Marbeuf, Bishop of Rennes, in the eleventh century, described, in barbarous Latin verse, the virtues of the agate, thus translated by King:

"According to the account of a trustworthy eye-witness, Shah Shuja's bearing throughout this interview was such as to command the deepest respect, and produced a marked effect on the audience. He received from Runjit a sum of 125,000 rupees, and soon after this occurrence he withdrew with his brother, Shah Zaman, to Ludianah, in British territory, where they resided for some time on an annual pension of 60,000 rupees each, and 6,000 to each of their oldest sons. Here Whittaker tells he saw them in 1821, and he adds that Runjit at that time had the diamond at Lahore, capital of the Sikh states. A Banjali shroff, or banker, named Silchurd, resident at Ludianah, having occasion to visit Lahore on the Rajah's business, asked his Highness for permission to see the jewel, which being granted, Silchurd fell on his face and worshipped the stone.

"The further adventures of this splendid gem are soon told. Runjit caused it to be set in a bracelet which he wore on all public occasions. On his

WATCHES.

Just received, a large shipment Silver Swiss Watches, Ladies' and Gents' Key and Stem Winders; also a fine line of Ladies' 10 kt. and 14 kt. Watches. Best value in the market.

JEWELLERY.

Our Stock for the CHRISTMAS TRADE is now more complete than ever before, and in connection therewith we call the attention of the Trade to the following lines, viz.:

COLORED GOLD JEWELLERY,

BRIGHT GOLD JEWELLERY,

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH GOLD CHAINS,

GOLD SCARF PINS, LOCKETS, ETC.

Also a fine assortment of Rolled Plate Albert Necklets and Guards of the best quality, and Jewellery of every description.

John Segsworth & Co.,

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Canadian Wholesale Agents for American Watch Co., Waltham, Mass.

death-bed, in 1839, an attempt was made to induce him to conciliate the favor of the gods by presenting the stone to the famous shrine of Jahanath, (Juggernaut). He is even said to have given his consent by an inclination of the head; but the crown jeweler refused to surrender the treasure without a duly signed, written warrant, which was being prepared when Runjit breathed his last. It thus remained in the Lahore jewel-chamber till the young Rajah Dhulip-Singh was recognized by the British Government, (after the murder of Shu-Singh,) when an English agent was stationed with a strong body-guard in Lahore. Then followed the mutiny of the two Sikh regiments, which brought about the final annexation of the Punjab in 1849, when as related by Hunt, 'the civil authorities took possession of the Lahore Treasury, under the stipulations previously made that all the property of the state should be confiscated to the East India Company, in part payment of the debt due by the Lahore Government, and of the expenses of the war. It was at the same time stipulated that the Koh-i Noor should be presented to the Queen of England. After the company became possessed of the gem, it was taken in charge by Lord Dalhousie, and sent by him to England in custody of two officers.' Thus this great historical diamond passed with victory from east to west, and was presented to the future Kaiser-i-Hind on June 8, 1850. It was shown at the first great exhibition, held the following year in Hyde Park, on which occasion it attracted a great deal of attention, although it had been so unskilfully treated by the Indian cutter that it looked little better than an ordinary crystal.'

IV.

RECUT BY ORDER OF THE PRINCE CONSORT.

"When brought to Europe the Koh-i-noor was found to weigh exactly 186 $\frac{1}{2}$ karats. We have seen that Baber gives the weight of Bikermajit's diamond at 'about eight mishkels,' or somewhat over 187 karats, while Tavernier repeatedly declares that the Great Mogul was reduced by Borgio to 270 karats. Again, the two stones were of totally different form, and the Mogul was without a history, having been quite recently discovered in the Kollur mine, whereas authentic records carried the Koh-i-noor back to the year 1304, be-

yond which date it had a tradition giving it an antiquity of some 50 centuries. Several recent writers still, however, persist in regarding these two distinct stones as one and the same gem. Even Prof. Nichol, in the last edition of the 'Encyclopedia Britannica,' revives this theory, and goes the length of suggesting that the Great Mogul, the Koh-i-Noor, and the stone found in Cucha in 1832, were all pieces of one original crystal. Speaking of the Koh-i-Noor, he remarks that 'its lower side is flat, and undoubtedly corresponds to a cleavage plane. Hence it has been conjectured that it and the Russian Orloff diamond are portions of the original stone belonging to the Great Mogul, while a stone of 182 karats obtained by Abbas Mirza at the storming of Cucha, in Khorassan, in 1832, may be a third fragment. This portion was long used by a peasant as a flint for striking fire. The three united would have nearly the form and size given by Tavernier, and the Koh-i-noor would then surpass all known diamonds in its magnitude and in its eventful history.' For a refutation of this theory the reader is referred to our account of the Abbas Mirza diamond.

"In consequence of the clumsy way in which the Hindoo cutter had handled the Koh-i-noor, at a time when the art was still, doubtless, in its infancy, Prince Albert consulted Sir David Brewster as to how it might be recut to the best possible advantage. He found in it, as is the case with many other large diamonds, several little caves, which he declared (according to his theory) to be the result of the expansive force of condensed gases. This, together with the flaws already noticed, he considered would make the cutting of it, without serious diminution, a very difficult thing. Messrs. Coster, however, of Amsterdam, thought that in the hands of skillful workmen, the difficulties might be overcome. Several patterns of cuts were laid before her Majesty and the Prince Consort, and after due consultation, selection was made of the form which it now has, and which may be described as that of a regularly cut brilliant.

"Mr. Voorsanger, of Mr. Coster's establishment, was the workman intrusted with the responsible task of recutting the famous gem, and his labors were conducted in the atelier of the crown jewels, in London. To assist his

object a small four-horse machine was erected, and the cutting commenced by the Prince Consort placing the diamond on the mill on the 6th of July, 1852. The operation was completed at the end of thirty-eight days of twelve hours each. The Star of the South, a much larger stone, was afterwards cut by the same hand in three months. But the Pitt, or Regent, treated by the slower hand process of the eighteenth century had occupied no less than two years.

"One of the flaws in the Koh-i-noor gave great trouble. In order to remove it the number of revolutions of the cutting wheel had to be increased to 8,000 per minute, and even then the object was only attained very slowly. During the process of reduction the diamond lost exactly 80 karats in weight, having been reduced from 186 $\frac{1}{2}$ to its present weight of 106 $\frac{1}{2}$ karats.

"After all, the result was far from giving universal satisfaction, although obtained at a cost of no less than £8,000. The Prince Consort, who took the greatest interest in the operation, and whose sound advice had probably prevented a total failure, openly expressed his dissatisfaction with the work.

"On the treatment which the Koh-i-Noor received in the cutter's hands, King is very severe, remarking that owing to the flattened and oval figure of the stone, the brilliant pattern selected by the Queen's advisers 'entailed the greatest possible amount of waste.' He adds that Mr. Coster would have preferred the drop form, but that, 'in a historical relic like this, the sole course that would have recommended itself to a person of taste, was the judicious one pursued some years before by Messrs. Rundell and Bridge, in their recutting of the Nassak, both in its native and artificial figure. In this by following the trails of the Hindoo cutter, amending his defects and accommodating the pattern to the exigencies of the subject matter, they transformed the rudely faceted, lusterless mass into a diamond of perfect brilliancy, at the sacrifice of no more than ten per cent. of its original weight.'

"It may also be remarked that, although said to be cut as a brilliant, this great Oriental talisman is really only such in name, being much too thin to have satisfied the Jeffries, Ralph Potters, and the other great dealers of the last and beginning of the present century.

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Manufacturers of the Finest Quality of

Silver-Plated Flat and Hollow Ware,

FACTORIES:
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MONTREAL, CANADA.

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SPOONS, FORKS, KNIVES, ETC.,

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Extra Plated upon all points most exposed to wear.

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The Wm. Rogers' Goods sold by us are made under the supervision of Mr. Wm. Rogers formerly of Hartford and West Meriden, son of the old original Wm Rogers, who died in 1873. Please do not associate us with goods made in Hartford, Ct., with which we have no connection. We make all the goods we sell, and have our own especial patterns.

SIMPSON, HALL, MILLER & CO.

In fact, the cutting of the Koh-i-Noor on this occasion revealed the painful fact that the art was then extinct in England, while even the Amsterdam and Paris operators had lost much of their former cunning. They followed a system of mere routine, betraying little inventive power, and showing themselves incapable of grappling with the problem of how best to reduce a stone with the least sacrifice of its weight, and the greatest display of its natural luster.*

"The Koh-i-Noor is preserved in Windsor Castle. A model of the gem is kept in the jewel room of the Tower of London, to satisfy the laudable curiosity of her Majesty's faithful lieges. Although not of the very finest water, and of a grayish tinge, the stone was valued before being recut at about £140,000. But Barbot considers it far from being worth such a sum. He allows, however, that it is still an extraordinary stone, 'but more on account of its great surface than for its play, which is almost neutralized by its great spread.' It must, however, be remembered that this is the criticism of a Frenchman, naturally alarmed for the hitherto unrivalled reputation of the Regent. Since Barbot's time it will be seen in our account of the English Dresden that the luster even of the Regent has been somewhat dimmed by the absolutely faultless character of the Bagagem crystal.

"Although yielding to these and perhaps one or two others in brilliancy, as it does to several in size, the Koh-i-Noor must ever remain without a rival for the intense interest attaching to the sanguinary and romantic incidents associated with its marvelous career. A strange fatality presided over its early vicissitudes, but its alleged 'uncanny' powers have now ceased to be a subject of apprehension. Its latest history eloquently demonstrates the fact that extended empire is a blessing, just in proportion as it finds hearts and hands willing to fulfil the high duties which increased privileges involve."

* The art, however, has within the last few years not only been revived, but now far surpasses anything ever hitherto accomplished.

HALL-MARKING.*

BY G. E. GEE, IN THE WATCHMAKER,
JEWELLER AND SILVERSMITH.

The question of compulsory hall-marking will, in all probability, receive ad-

ditional attention now that the vexed question of the duty has been so prominently brought forward. It has been said that the abandonment of the duty would also do away with the hall-marking system, and that the result would be the flooding of the country with wares unworthy of the name of the precious metals. This opinion is, we think, more theoretical than practical, and manifests a great want of that knowledge of the system which is essential to a proper understanding of it. The removal of the duty need in no way whatever interfere with the hall-marking of gold and silver articles.

Hall-marking has been practised for more than 580 years, and was instituted long before the duty was enacted. It dates as far back as the year 1800, whilst the duty has existed from the year 1719; the latter, therefore, was imposed 110 years subsequent to the system of hall-marking. It also continued during the period between 1758 and 1781, at which time the duty was temporarily removed. The buyers of gold and silver wares need not be under the slightest apprehension as regards the abandonment of the Hall-mark, beyond the removal of one of the cabalistic characters from the present set of hall-marks, viz., the Queen's head, which now represents the payment of the duty. This argument, then, like a great many others connected with this subject, is an unwarrantable assumption, and based upon an imperfect knowledge of the facts connected with the English hall-marking system. It is true the duty question is closely interwoven with the hall-marking system, as it brings into force the compulsory powers of our laws relating to this matter; but that is the only point where the two can be made a part of the same question.

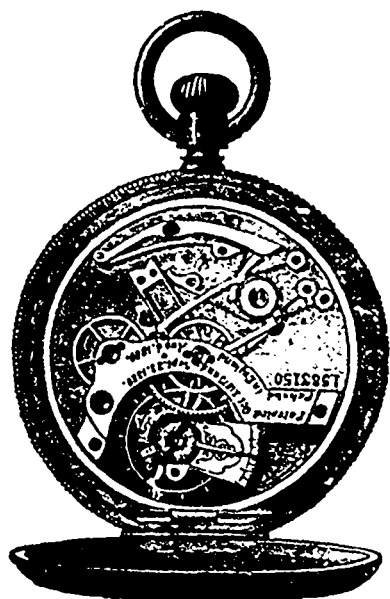
It is compulsory that all duty-paying articles shall be hall-marked, the one cannot at present be separated from the other, and this is precisely what the trade and its adherents are seeking to reform. We think few people will object to hall-marking pure and simple, but it must be without the payment of duty on wares submitted to that process to be at all satisfactory to our present requirements.

At the present time we have compulsory hall-marking and voluntary hall-marking, and the question is, which of these two the trade and those affected by it will in the future prefer. There is

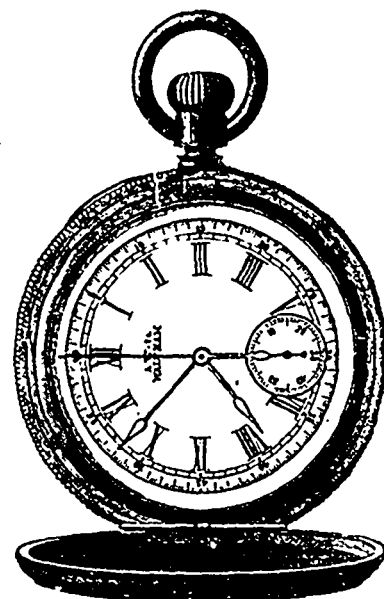
something to be said in favor of both systems when the matter is brought to bear upon special articles. For instance, there is the manufacture of watch cases, which in this country must be hall-marked. Whether this regulation is to be continued in the future requires calm consideration and a practical insight into the business; it is not to be decided off-hand. There is this much to be said in its favor, that compulsory powers to mark tend to keep up the standard quality of the cases themselves, whilst it also prevents unscrupulous people from putting inferior cases to their work, which can have but one tendency, and that is, a lowering eventually of the quality of the movements in point of workmanship as well as superiority of finish, which things are all in all to a watch in so far as its time-keeping properties are concerned.

Another point of some importance to the English watch-case trade is, that the compulsory hall-marking of them shuts out the home market from American manufactures. Whether this is an advantage or not to the English workman is not yet decided by those engaged in it; but this much is an established fact, that it is impossible for the English manufacturer to take a colonial order for watch cases other than hall-marked ones, on account of the compulsory enactment of our existing law, which will not permit of the work being done in this country without being hall-marked; consequently many orders have been refused, but whether the English artisans have the best of this arrangement is an open question and one that is certain to come to the front for practical discussion, and that, too, in the immediate future; for it is not always that watch cases are ordered to be hall-marked, some buyers preferring them otherwise when the quality can be depended upon, and under such circumstances the English case-makers cannot be competitors for the work in consequence of our system, which necessitates the hall-marking of every case made in England.

The hall-mark on a watch case is a guarantee of the standard quality to a certain degree, but is not an absolute one. There is so much solder run in under the rims of some, and other inferior metal employed in the connecting of them together, that watch cases actually put into the melting pot and melted down do not assay at more than from 3s. 10d. to



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WALTHAM
WATCH
CHRONOGRAPH.



**The Best Watch now in the Market for
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 ❖—SOLD IN GOLD CASES ONLY.—❖

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This watch is of medium size, and made to indicate and register the fifth second.

By new inventions and the application of American Machinery, THE AMERICAN WATCH CO. has so simplified the manufacture of these Watches as to greatly reduce their cost, and they can now be obtained at prices which make them the MOST DESIRABLE time-piece for all classes of watch wearers.

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General Agents,

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4s. per ounce, being equivalent to from 16dwts. 12grs. to 17dwts. of fine silver per ounce, instead of 18dwts. 12 grs., which is the hall-marking standard. Anyone who has had anything to do with the melting and assaying of old watch cases for re-manufacture can bear out these observations. In the United States they have no hall-mark, but this has not prevented their manufacturers from making their mark after a certain fashion all over the world. But the fact is, manufacturers should care more for their reputation than for the trifling gain to be obtained through the selling of an article of inferior quality, which a slight deviation from the standard might bring to them.

There are comparatively few persons outside the jewellery and watch trades that know the hall marks when they see them. They are so fantastically varied in their character that to most persons they are positively confusing and misleading, especially as many of them are more or less spurious imitations of the genuine marks; these being allowed to be put upon the various manufactures by makers or other interested persons, and in some cases they have been found to be positively fraudulent.

CANADIAN MANUFACTURES.

As Canada progresses and becomes more and more a manufacturing country, and enters into competition with the manufactures of the world, it must become of greater importance that the motive power of our factories be cheaply produced and be so regular and perfect in its action as not to injure the quality of the goods turned out.

Quantity of production is all very well in the way of providing dividends for the shareholders, but if the quality be deteriorated in order to increase the quantity, the dividend-paying powers of the factory will not be long-lived. Excellence and uniformity in quality, combined with honesty in the nomenclature of the goods produced, are the pillars upon which the world-wide reputation of many an old business to-day stands. Whether it be in the manufacture of cottons or woollens, the production of pig iron or boiler plate, or the construction of a reaping machine, or the building of a steam engine, the same principle will be found to apply.

The interest of the general public must be served. The public may be

easily gulled and deceived for a time, but it is only for a time. While it takes years of patient and persevering, honest labor to establish a good reputation, the reverse can be rapidly and easily obtained. Our manufacturers should never lose sight of this view of the subject. Their business, from the amount of capital invested in buildings, machinery and plant is intended to be a durable and lasting business. While looking to government legislation to help them and protect them in their efforts to establish their industries, they should never forget that, to deserve help and protection, they should produce goods as excellent in quality and as serviceable to the public as any that could be imported. If they do not do this, how can they ever expect to extend their business to other countries? If the quality and price be as satisfactory, what difference should it make to the West Indian, or the native of Brazil, whether the goods he buys be manufactured on the north or south side of the line dividing Canada from the United States?

The manufacturers of Canada must be able to satisfy the reasonable demands of the Canadian public ere they can hope to establish a foreign reputation. It is a short-sighted policy, and one which won't pay in the long run, to send off to some distant place goods which cannot be sold at home because of their inferior quality. Upon what does the quality of the goods depend? This is a question which every manufacturing firm, whether a private enterprise, or a joint-stock concern, should carefully consider and find the correct answer to. To aid them in doing so we offer a few suggestions:

In the first place, the factory should be managed by one head, who has a thorough knowledge of the goods to be produced and a definite standard of excellence constantly before him. In the second place, the machinery employed should be adapted for the work. It will pay to "get the best," though often there is difficulty in deciding which is the best. In some English factories no machine is kept in use or allowed floor space which has got to be behind the age, or so far out of repair as to necessitate a mechanic being kept after regular hours to adjust it. No machine allowed to run down, its fittings half gone, its bearings worn out, and its journals running loose and out of truth, can produce good work. Another

work-people well treated, contented in their situations, interested in their work and in the general success of the business. Still another is the constant supervision as to the quality of the raw material brought into the factory, and over every stage and process in its manufacture, combined with a continual aiming at improvements, and keeping ahead; not merely supplying the demands of the purchasing public but creating demand by placing on the markets new designs and improved qualities.—*Canadian Manufacturer.*

BUSINESS CHANGES FOR OCTOBER.

Adam Hope, hardware, Hamilton, Ont., suspended; James Farrow, hardware & tins, Innerkip, removed to Ayr; James Foster & Sons, hardware, Toronto, assigned; Simon Armstrong, hardware, Moorefield, Ont., sold out; L. A. Lesperance, jeweler, Montreal, assigned; J. D. Northgraves, jeweler, Rat Portage, Man., giving up business; Fowler & Vick, jewelers, Winnipeg, Man., dissolves, W. A. Fowler retires; W. H. Roberts, jeweler, Stratford, Ont., sold out to P. Woods.

BUSINESS NOTES.

J. R. COLE, a Montreal Jeweler, has assigned in trust. He owes about \$2,000, and has assets to about the same figure.

The town council of Brockville has agreed to furnish Messrs. McDougall, Logie & Co., of Montreal, a site for a paint mill and exemption from taxation for a period of ten years, providing they give employment to fifty hands, and erect a building 100 by 35 feet to start with.

E. A. LESPERANCE, a Montreal jeweler, of recent establishment, has assigned in trust to his father; this step being precipitated by a seizure before judgment on the part of a creditor. Liabilities are stated at \$2,800, with assets of about \$1,600. The business will likely be wound up.

KIND WORDS—Our clever contemporary, the *Merchant & Manufacturer*, of Toronto, gets off the following concerning THE TRADER:—"The *Trader* is a monthly journal, published at Toronto, and is devoted exclusively to the jewelry trade. It gives good hints to the trade worth remembering and presents a very neat appearance." We say "Amen," with thanks.

A MEETING of the creditors of the estate of James Foster & Sons, hardware merchants in this city, was held last week. The statement then submitted showed that the direct liabilities amounted to \$31,000 with \$18,325 of assets. One of the firm made an offer of 30 per cent., but this was declined. At the same time it was intimated that an offer of 40 cents on the dollar, secured, would be favorably considered, provided that Richard M., one of the brothers, retired from the firm. This, we understand, he is anxious to do.

AMONG all the residents of Brantford, probably none is better known to the business com-



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 TASTEFULLY ORNAMENTED.
 Inscriptions, Mottoes, Crests and
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 Manufacturing Jewellers, Gold
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LAPIDARIES,
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 Canadian Agates, Amethysts, &c,
 polished and Mounted for the trade. Stone
 keepers in town and country will find all work
 good at moderate prices.
 N. B.—Always on hand a stock of
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 Unsurpassed in the Dominion.

IMPROVED CROWN FILLED CASE.

The Smallest,
 most Compact,
 and Symmetrical



Filled Gold Case
 ever offered
 to the Trade.

SUPERIOR QUALITY. SUPERIOR FINISH.
SOLD BY LEADING JOBBERS.

munity of Canada than Mr. Ignatius Cockshutt, who has been a merchant for fifty years in that place, and has seen it grow, and helped its growth, from a village into a prosperous town and a busy city. That now venerable gentleman has retired from active business, and his retirement was made the occasion of the presentation to him last week of an address and a silver casket by his fellow-citizens. There are many outside of Brantford who will join us in adding our congratulations upon his long and prosperous business career, and our hopes that he may long enjoy his well earned leisure.

THE premises of Messrs. Zimmerman, McNaught & Lowe, were badly damaged by water from one of the upper flats, on Sunday, 22nd inst. The loss being valued by the firm as high as \$500. It appears that the top flat of the building is leased to a tenant, who carelessly left the tap open, and allowed the water to flood the building from top to bottom. The principal sufferers are the firm above mentioned, who claim damages from the landlord, on the ground that the accident was due to neglect on the landlord's part, in supplying this tenant with a water tap, without making any provision whatever for the waste water. The firm have again got straightened up, and are now ready to serve their customers as usual. They have just completed fitting up their premises with steam pipes and radiators, and have now one of the neatest and best equipped jewelry warehouses in Canada.

THE way of the transgressor is hard," and fully justifies the truth of the old saying, that a rogue is sure to come to grief at last. This has been well exemplified in the case of Aljo, the jeweler, whom our readers well collect we had occasion to dish up, over a year ago, for his swindling operations in Hamilton, Ont. After leaving Canada, it appears he took refuge in Chicago, and from thence drifted no one knew whither. The following paragraph from the *Watchmaker & Metalworker*, of Chicago, Ill. will give some clue to his subsequent career. "W. Aljo, a silversmith employed in H. J. Young's jewelry store, Joliet, Ill., was arrested last month for stealing jewelry, etc., from his employer. Young has missed different articles from the store for the last two months, and has been on the watch. Young thinks from \$500 to \$600 has been taken. Aljo was bound over in the sum of \$150, and, not able to secure bail, was consigned to the jail. He is a Canadian, and has been here four months. He formerly worked in a pawnbroker's shop in Chicago." We don't know whether Aljo is a Canadian-by birth or not, if so, his native country is well rid of him, and we trust that our friends across the line will keep him in durance vile, until he can keep his hands out of other peoples' pockets. "He that being often reprov'd and hardeneth his heart, shall suddenly be cut off, and that without remedy."

A MEETING of the creditors of Messrs. A. & C. J. Hope & Co., was held in Montreal last Friday, and was largely attended, but little business was transacted beyond appointing a board of trustees composed of Messrs. Winn, Reford, Cotten, Simpson and Wilson, with Mr. P. S. Ross as accountant, to investigate matters and report at a further meeting. The

statement submitted showed gross liabilities of \$423,714, but after deducting bills under discount considered good, &c., the net liabilities are figured at \$175,458, with net assets of \$85,883. No offer was submitted, though the Messrs. Hope were understood to say that they did not consider the estate worth more than forty cents; \$35,000 of the liabilities are due to seven Canadian houses. In consequence of this failure, the suspension of the old firm of Adam Hope & Co., Hamilton, hardware importers, is announced. The house was founded some twenty-five years ago. The business was then located in London, Ont., and the Messrs. Hope were partners in the firm. After this the business was removed to Hamilton, and the firm was successively connected with Buchanan, Harris, & Co., and Buchanan, Leckie & Co. The senior member of the firm died only a few months ago. A meeting of creditors has been called for the 14th prox. It appears that the creditors of A. & C. J. Hope, of Montreal, have refused to complete a settlement with that firm upon the basis of their own assets, but demand, in addition, an inquiry into the affairs of the Hamilton firm of Adam Hope & Co., one of the partners being also a partner in the Montreal house.

ONE of the most valuable inventions of the day for preventing danger to life and limb from machinery may be seen in operation at the Dominion Bolt Works, Toronto. In the engine room is a weight suspended by a wire rope, which latter is coiled around the throttle valve of the engine. As long as all is right, however, the weight does not pull upon the rope, a rest that just holds it being provided. The whole is so placed that the passing of the electric current along a wire releases the rest, when instantly the weight falls, pulls upon the wire rope, which in its turn pulls upon the throttle valve and cuts off the steam, thus stopping the machinery. In different parts of the works are placed buttons, with wire connections. On pressing any of these buttons the electric current takes its instantaneous spring, the weight falls, the wire rope pulls on the throttle valve, and the steam is cut off in less time than the engineer would require for walking across the room to do it. Of course in any factory the electric buttons could be placed in every room, or several of them in a large room, or wherever necessary. Whenever anyone happens to get caught by the machinery, the simple pressing of a button, in the most distant part of the factory, will stop the whole as quickly as could be done were the engineer standing ready to jump at a signal given. We should say that no factory should be without it. This really valuable invention is to be patented by Messrs. Nesbitt Bros., electricians, Toronto.

WORKSHOP NOTES.

MAKING PIVOT FILES.—Dress up a piece of wood file fashion, about an inch broad, and glue a piece of fine emery paper upon it. Shape your file then, as you wish it, of the best cast steel, and before tempering, pass your emery piece several times heavily across it, diagonally. Tem-

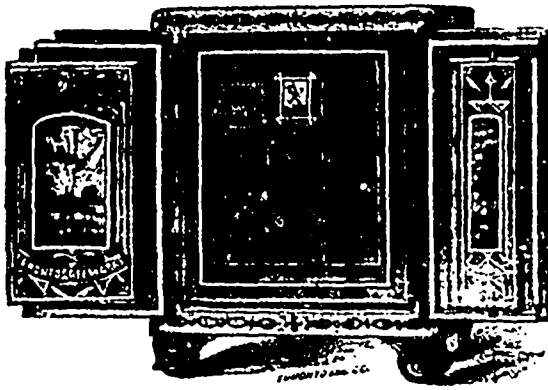
per by heating to a cherry red and plunging it into linsed oil. Old worn pivot files may be dressed over and made new by this process. At first thought, one would be led to regard them too slightly out to work well, but not so. They dress a pivot more rapidly than any other file.

TO MAKE A DIAMOND MILL.—Make a brass chuck or wheel, suitable for use on a foot lathe, with a flat, even surface or face about 1½ or 2 inches in diameter; then place a number of the coarsest pieces of your diamond dust on different parts of its face, and with smooth-faced steel hammer drive the pieces of dust all evenly into the brass to nearly or quite level with the surface. Your mill, thus prepared, is now used for making pallet jewels, or for grinding stone and glass of any kind. For polishing, use a bone or boxwood chuck or wheel, of similar form to your mill, and coat it lightly with the finest grade of your diamond dust and oil; with this, a beautiful polish may be given to the hardest stone.

DIAMOND BROACHES.—Make your broaches of brass the size and shape you desire; then, having oiled them slightly, roll their points into fine diamond dust till entirely covered. Hold them then on the face of your anvil, and tap with a light hammer till the grains disappear from the brass. Great caution will be necessary in this operation. Do not tap heavy enough to flatten the broach. Very light blows are all that will be required; the grains will be driven in much sooner than one would imagine. Some roll the broach between two small pieces of steel to imbed the diamond dust. It is a very good way, but rather more wasteful of the dust. Broaches made in this way are made for dressing out jewels.

DRAWING TEMPER.—The following method is said to be excellent for drawing the temper from delicate steel pieces without springing them. Place the articles from which you desire to draw the temper into a common iron clock key. Fill around it with brass or iron filings, and then plug up the hole with a steel, iron or brass plug made to fit closely. Take the handle of the key with your pliers, and hold its pipe into the blaze of a lamp till nearly hot, then let it cool gradually. When sufficiently cold to handle, remove the plug, and you will find the article with its temper fully drawn, but in all other respects as it was before. You will understand the reason for having the article thus plugged up, while passing it through the heating and cooling process, when you know that springing always results from the action of changeable currents of atmosphere. The temper may be drawn from cylinders, shafts, pinions, or any other delicate pieces by this mode, with perfect safety.

OTHER METHODS FOR TEMPERING SPRINGS.—Having fitted the case according to your liking, temper it hard by heating and plunging into water. Next polish the small end so that you may be able to see when the color changes. Lay it on a piece of copper or brass plate, and hold it over your lamp, with the blaze directly under the largest part of your spring. Watch the polished part of the steel closely, and when you see it turn blue, remove the plate from the lamp, letting all cool gradually together. When cold enough to handle, polish the end of the spring again, place it on the plate, and hold it over the lamp as before. The third bluing of the polished end will



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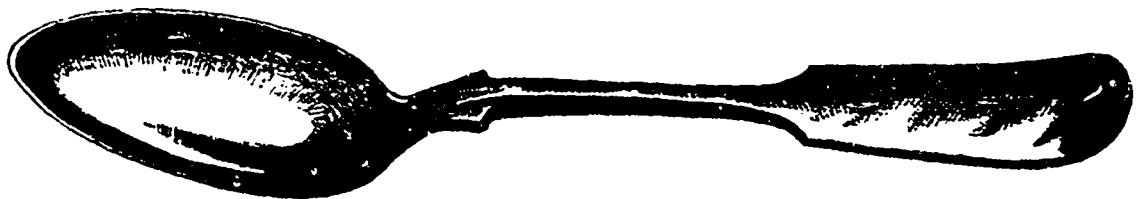
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leave the spring in proper temper. Any steel article to which you desire to give a spring temper may be treated in the same way. Another process, said to be good, is to temper the spring as in the first instance, then put it into a small iron ladle, cover it with linseed oil, and hold over a lamp till the oil takes fire. Remove the ladle, but let the oil continue to burn until nearly all consumed, then blow out, re-cover with oil, and hold over the lamp as before. The third burning out of the oil will leave the spring, in the right temper.

SCIENCE NOTES.

A ROYAL commission has been examining into the guilds of London to see if they are making proper use of their enormous funds. The guilds admit the possession of property yielding \$3,750,000 per annum. The sum spent by the companies in dinners is said to amount to nearly \$365,000 per annum, the Goldsmiths' Company alone being reported to have spent \$300,000 in that way within ten years.

A decision has been rendered by Judge Lowell in one of the United States Courts to the effect that coins with holes in them are in no wise fraudulent so long as they are full weight. Even plugging them with base metal does not impair their value provided no silver is lost. Coins with holes in them are nevertheless open to the suspicion that the silver has been punched out. As it is inconvenient to weigh them, their withdrawal from circulation would be a good thing.

HE was a very nice and a very fresh young man, making his first trip for a Providence cheap jewelry house. He was on a steamboat going from St. Louis to New Orleans, and was decidedly under the influence of bad whiskey. He persisted in singing at the top of his voice, and it was the poorest kind of singing. After a brief pause he removed his hat and said: "Now I'm going to sing something sad." "Hadn't you as soon wait until we get to 'icksburg?" inquired a passenger. "Wh—what f'r?" gasped the young man. "Because, I've got a young mule on the lower deck, and if he gets an idea that he can sing as good as you, he'll never be worth a nickel to buy." There was no more singing.

A New York exchange relates the following incident which is said to have recently occurred in a town not 100 miles from that city. An old farmer had just returned from town, and for the first time in his life possesses a watch, which he "bought in the Bowery, and the man sed it was a stunner for time-keeping." Turning to his son, he says, "Come here, Jed, and see the inside of the thing. There, that thing," pointing to the regulator, "the man sed, made it go just as yer wanted it ter, but what do yer s'pose that F and S means on that piece that's marked off? Hanged if I can make it out." "Let's see, dad," says Jed, "I'll bet I know; it's ter regerlate the thing, and tells yer when ter do it. F is for forenoon and S is for 'saffnoon." The old farmer gazed at his son with admiration, and says, "There ma, didn't I allus tell you Jed was a born watchmaker?"

In proportion to the number of inhabitants there are more diamonds bought and worn in Denver than in the east or in San Francisco. The people who buy diamonds do not do so from hoarding up scanty earnings. If they are not

able to buy them easily they do without. Then again, very little shoddy jewelry is worn. People do not ape what they cannot afford; and when they can afford they must have only the best quality—solid gold and the purest gems. It is not an uncommon thing to see a lady in silk purchasing jewelry at one counter, while at another is the cowboy in buckskin buying a diamond pin or a gold watch, or the lucky miner in California "duck" selecting a set of jewels for his temporary innamorata. Some of the jewelry stores in Denver carry very large stocks of the finest goods made in the market.

A curious set of silver, which once belonged to Charles Fletcher, the actor, is displayed for sale in the window of a Bowery jeweler. It was bought by the present owner in a Philadelphia pawnshop, where it had been left by an actress. The set consists of 135 pieces of solid silver, and originally cost \$1,000. There are three dozen knives, including dinner and tea knives, fish knife, game knife and pie knives; gravy ladles and soup ladles; three dozen forks, a dozen table spoons, a dozen desert spoons, mustard spoon, sugar spoons, salt spoons, tea strainer and sugar sprinkler. The set was made in Paris, and is contained in a handsome case. From the same pawnbroker two of Fletcher's watches were bought, and a silver mug which was presented to Fletcher in Boston. The latter was bought by William Warren, the actor, and first presented to Joseph Jefferson, the actor.

A DIALOGUE.

"Mr. S—will you please tell me what time it is?"

"I'll hand you my watch and you can see for yourself."

"The movement might be too much of an exertion for you."

"You might as well tell me that I am too slow for any use."

"Well I think you are rather a hard case."

"You are always hunting for some way to annoy me."

"You can't point out a single time."

"Well, you had better stem the tide of your abuse."

"You will never wind me up in that way."

"I never expect you to stop when you can say anything mean."

"Yes, I have the face to say most anything."

"I wonder what you will spring on me next."

"If you wait a second you'll see."

"Your main object in life seems to be to make people uncomfortable."

"You think you have found the key-note to my character."

"I have a whole chain of evidence to prove it."

"Still my society seems to have a charm for you."

"O, yes; I think you're a jewel."

"The fact is patent to all."

"Maybe you are the lever that moves the world."

"No, but I am the pivot on which it turns."

"One would never think you could regulate the universe."

"Well, its clear as crystal that I am only wasting precious hours chinning you. Ta, ta."

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Jewelers' Publishing Company, Publishers,
149-151 STATE STREET, CHICAGO.

New York Office, 206 Broadway,

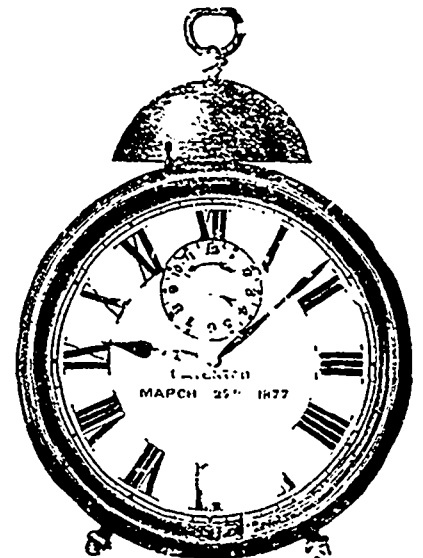
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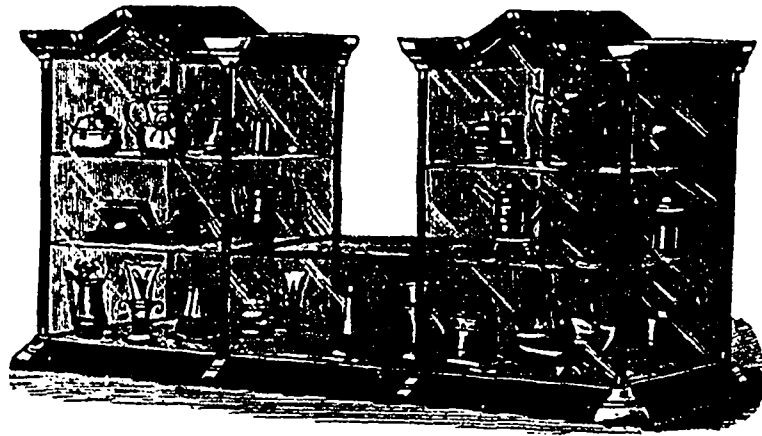
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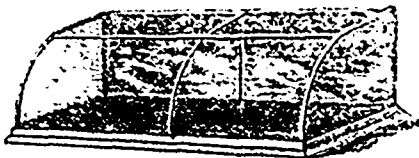
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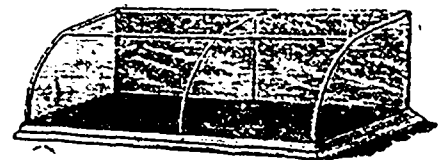
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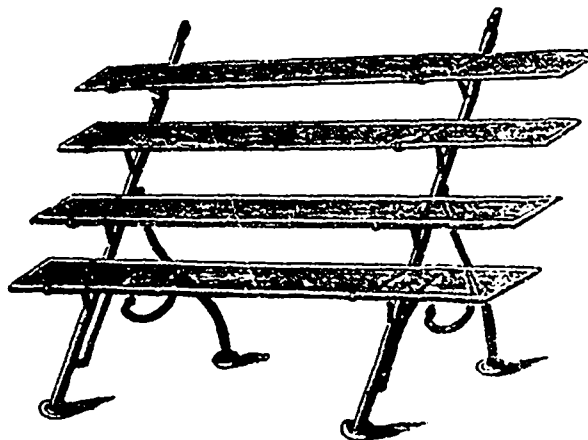
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