

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

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

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

Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées

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

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

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

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

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

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

Showthrough/
Transparence

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

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

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

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

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

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

Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

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

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

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

THE TRADER

TORONTO, ONT., AUGUST, 1884.

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

Advertising Rates.

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

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

Business and other communications should be addressed to

THE TRADER PUBLISHING CO.,

13 Adelaide Street East, Toronto.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

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

Editorial.

FIRE.

The destructive conflagration last month at Port Perry, Ont., affords another and a very conclusive argument if any were needed in favor of adequate protection against the ravages of fire. A few weeks ago Port Perry was one of the busiest and most substantial towns in Canada, to-day the entire business portion of it lies in ashes, and it has sustained a loss that will take it many years to fully recover from. Like nearly all other Canadian towns, Port Perry was largely composed of wooden buildings, and the events of the past decade have fully proven that when once fire gets a hold on such a place a clean sweep is almost certain to be made. Very few of our Canadian towns are provided with steam engines and a plentiful water supply and the consequence is that most of them, and especially in dry summer weather, are at the mercy of any tramp who has enough of the devil in him to put a match to the outbuilding of some one who has perhaps refused him shelter. The case of Port Perry merchants is doubly hard, for a long time they have been agitating to have the town buy them a steam engine and secure them against such a calamity as has just overtaken them.

This it appears the majority of the ratopayers have persistently refused, alleging that as it won't benefit the merchants more than any one else, they should pay for it themselves. As things have turned out, it would have been wiser for the merchants to have stood the whole expense, but as they could not see into futurity they did not do so. Now, however, that the entire business portion of the town has been swept away, the kickers have come to the conclusion that they were going against their own interests, when they refused to go in for adequate fire protection. Too late they have found that their prosperity depended almost entirely upon the merchants whose energies made it a trade centre. For the merchants who lost their all by this disastrous fire, we have nothing but the heartiest sympathy, and trust that they may very soon recover the financial ground they have lost; for those, however, who selfishly opposed fire protection when it could have been of benefit, and who now feel the effect of the disaster, we can only say, "served them right." Through the energy of its merchants, Port Perry will soon phoenix-like rise from its ashes, a finer and a more complete town than the one destroyed; when it does so we are certain the lesson of the late fire will never be forgotten, but that by water supply and fire engines, it will be put as far as humanly possible beyond the reach of a similar catastrophe.

THE LESSON OF THE FIRE.

The individual lesson of the Port Perry fire is not far to seek. "*Be sure you have your stock and buildings fully insured, and then even if you be unfortunate enough to be burned out you are in a position to start afresh without compliment to anybody.*"

We have written up the subject of adequate fire insurance in THE TRADER several times, but it is just as important now as it was the first time we touched upon it. We would earnestly advise every one of our readers to attend to this matter at once, and don't delay it a single day. If you have not got your stock and building fully insured, do so before you go to bed. We don't understand how a merchant can sleep soundly at night, when he goes to bed with the knowledge that should a fire occur during the night, he would rise a beggar in the morning. A word to the wise should be sufficient.

WARNING.

If we were to tell our friend Mr. Blank, the jeweler in Jonesville, that we had certain information that his store was going to be burglarized to-morrow night, we are certain he would not rest until he had exhausted every precaution in making his property secure. If our information were correct and he did not, he would be an ass of the first water.

Now while we are not in a position to telegraph to any of our readers the precise day or hour that an attempt is to be made upon their safes, we wish to draw their attention to the fact that such a thing may overtake them any day. Burglaries have been so common lately that one can hardly pick up a paper without reading of them. Why is this? We think that many if not most of the burglaries that occur are, though not occasioned, made possible by the carelessness of the person robbed. Probably no class of merchants suffer more from the depredations of those midnight prowlers than do jewelers, because their stocks are valuable, small in bulk and easily disposed of, and yet we think we are safe in saying that no class of merchants are more criminally careless in their protection. We have written up this subject at length in THE TRADER on two occasions, and we know for a fact that in spite of our warnings in several instances lately, the ordinary precautions suggested by us were totally neglected. Why this is we cannot tell. In view of the recent burglaries in Aurora, Uxbridge, Peterboro, and Cornwall, we think this an opportune time to sound a few words of warning to some of our readers who may heretofore have neglected this very important matter. In the first place we think that very many of the jewelers in Canada are unaware of the fact that

A FIRE-PROOF SAFE IS NOT A BURGLAR-PROOF SAFE AND CAN BE OPENED BY AN EXPERT IN FIFTEEN MINUTES.

No safe we think is absolutely burglar proof, what the ingenuity of one man has constructed, the ingenuity of some other man can destroy, if he has the time and opportunity. A so-called burglar proof safe therefore is one that although it can be opened, will not be operated upon by the burglar because he will not dare to tackle it for fear of detection before he can secure the contents. Then again the question of security depends very much

upon the position of a safe and the opportunity the burglar has of cracking it. A safe may be burglar proof in one position, and entirely worthless in another position, the difference being simply that in one position the burglar can work his own sweet will on it without fear of interruption, while in some exposed position he would not dare to touch it for fear that some one should see him before he had the job half done. Any ordinary fire-proof safe in Canada would afford as good protection as the best burglar-proof vault ever built, were it under the watchful eye of the "Sentry go" of the regular army, or had a wide-awake Toronto policeman sitting upon it all the time. In its ordinary position however in a merchant's store or office such a safe of this description

IS UTTERLY WORTHLESS FOR PROTECTION against a burglar who really wants to get into it. A few minutes' drilling, a smart clip with a hammer on a small steel punch, a turn of the handle, and he is in quiet possession of the contents. Although these safes are first-class as against loss by fire, they are useless to stop even a novice in the art of burglary, and the sooner that the jewelers of Canada realize this the better. We think this is a fact that has never been brought home to the trade before. Most people when they invest in a safe, think they have purchased security, but such is not the case; they have simply purchased a mass of old iron which is no better protection against burglary than a wooden safe. For our part we think

THE SAFE MAKERS ARE VERY MUCH TO BLAME in this matter, and while it is probably true that they don't misrepresent the goods, and sell a fire-proof safe only as a fire-proof safe, still they do not state the whole truth about it. We think they should state plainly to every customer buying a fire-proof safe that it was not burglar proof in any way and could be opened by an expert in fifteen minutes, and that they took no risk in the matter. As we said before very few jewelers are aware of this fact, and we are certain that had it been properly represented to them at the time they would never have dared to trust their all to the protection of such a sham. In doing this we think the safe makers would have consulted their own interests, for while it would not have deterred any person from buying a safe at all, many if not the most of their customers would have willingly

paid a higher price in order to get something on which they could depend. As the matter now stands there are

THOUSANDS OF THESE WORTHLESS SAFES
IN CANADA,

and to their tender security millions of dollars are entrusted every night in the full confidence that they can be really depended upon to keep it in safety. When a victim of this misplaced confidence comes down to his store some morning and finds that he has been cleaned, completely out during the night, he feels like including safe makers as well as princes in the old scriptural injunction regarding whom to trust. This is a very important matter and the sooner our safe makers awake to the gravity of the situation the better for the future of their business. In the meantime in reference to these fire-proof safes that the country is flooded with we think that the safe manufacturers should devise some means of rendering them secure, and the sooner they provide A REMEDY FOR THEIR PRESENT INSECURITY the better. This we think they could do very easily in two ways, each of which would add very much to their security at a very moderate cost. We think that a plate of chilled steel hard enough to resist a drill, should be fastened on the inside of the door so as to protect the lock, and that the part of the lock that is now broken off by the burglar's punch and which is made only of cast iron, should be replaced by one of wrought iron or steel. Both of these things could be easily and cheaply done, and although they would not make an ordinary fire-proof safe into a burglar proof one, they would make it very much stronger and more trustworthy. We don't think there is a merchant in Canada who would refuse to have such an improvement made upon his safe, were it offered to him at a reasonable price, and we think that it would pay every safe manufacturer to offer to fix safes of his own manufacture at as near cost as possible. So much for this part of our subject. There is an old adage and a very true one which says that

AN OUNCE OF PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN
A POUND OF CURE,

and in no case is this more true than in the prevention of burglaries. As we said at the outset of this article we have written this matter of prevention up fully in THE TRADER on two different occasions so we shall not do more here

than simply draw the attention of our readers to some of the safeguards we have before pointed out. *The first is position.* Every merchant should have his safe in an exposed part of his shop, facing the window and as near to it as possible. (2) *Plenty of light.* There is nothing a burglar dreads so much as daylight or plenty of artificial light, therefore keep a good clear light close enough to your safe to show it up plainly. A safe well lit up and in such a prominent position that everyone passing the store is sure to see it, is pretty safe from any attempt at burglary. (3) *A good live dog.* Every jeweler's safe should have a watchman of some kind or other. If you cannot get a man to watch it, a good dog is the next best thing, especially if added to a good voice he have the grit to put his teeth into an intruder.

These things are all simple and inexpensive, and better than all, although not absolute protection, they add very materially to the safety of any merchant's stock. There is

STILL ANOTHER PRECAUTION

that we think every jeweler in Canada should adopt regarding their stock, and although it may not do anything towards keeping out a burglar it may add materially in his detection and in recovering the goods. And that is, *let every jeweler keep an accurate list of every watch movement and case he buys or sells, so that if at any time he should be robbed he can give the police a clue whereby the goods can be at once recognized if offered for sale anywhere.* As things now are, the police often get goods into their possession without any idea of who the owner is, but had they such a list of numbers of watches and cases and such like articles they could at once identify them. In conclusion we can only say that the danger of burglary is more real than apparent. A burglar never gives any premonitory warning. He lays his plans, strikes and vanishes, and it is only by accident that the old hands are ever caught. If any of our friends are ever unfortunate enough to have their safes burglarized, remember that the first thing to do, after notifying your local police, is to telegraph to the chiefs of police in all the neighboring towns and along the border, so that their escape may, if possible, be cut off. Prompt action in this way is often productive of good results.

THE
BATES & BACON WATCH CASES,

Stamped B. & B.,

ARE SUPERIOR IN QUALITY AND PERFECT IN FINISH AND DESIGN.



24

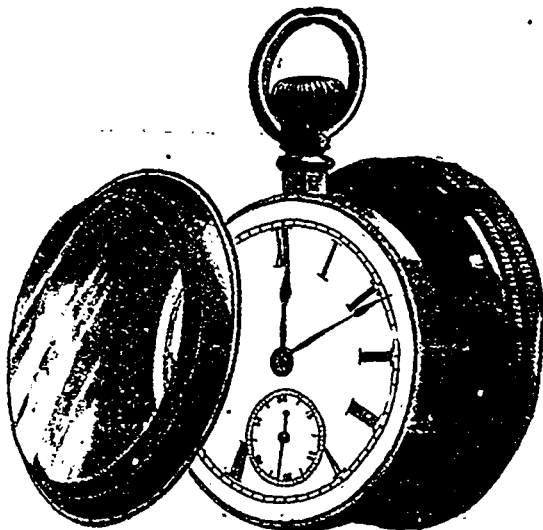
Our Patent Snap Bezel
 Dust Proof Cases in Filled
 and Solid Gold, also a Full
 Assortment of Regular Line
 of Filled Cases,

FIT ALL AMERICAN MOVEMENTS.



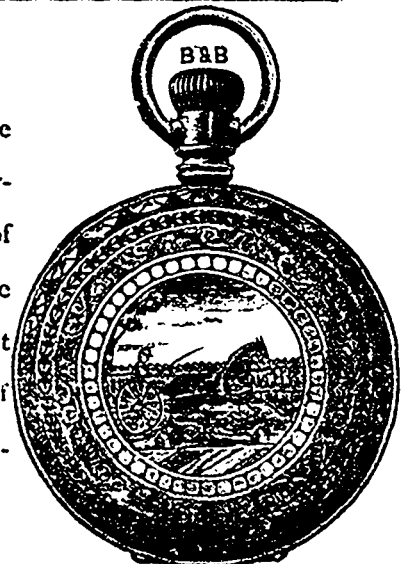
85

SOLD BY ALL JOBBERS



Front View of

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



22
Back View of

Selected Matter.

PERIPATETIC SWINDLERS.

There is scarcely any line of legitimate trade that offers so many opportunities to unprincipled adventurers and swindlers to exercise their talents in as the jewelry business. Speculators and swindlers are constantly devising ways and means for deluding the unwary under cloak of being dealers in jewelry or kindred goods, and the legitimate trade not only suffers great loss of custom from their "tricks and their manners," but have to bear the stigma of being engaged in dishonest practices. Not only is the trade injured in reputation by these adventurers, but retail dealers frequently find their market for goods seriously demoralized by reason of its having been flooded with spurious and worthless goods, made expressly to deceive the ignorant and the unsuspecting. Among the worst of these unprincipled adventurers is the travelling auctioneer, who goes about the country with a stock of spurious goods which he sells to the lowest bidder as genuine. Their plan is to visit a city or village, hire a vacant store, and therein exhibit their cheap and worthless stock. The residents of the place and the farmers in the vicinity are then notified by handbills and circulars, that there is to be a "bankrupt sale of a stock of choice jewelry, plated ware, cutlery, etc." Assurances are freely given that these goods constituted the stock of some large dealer in a distant city who has just failed, and a peremptory sale of the goods has been ordered. Occasionally these auctioneers claim to represent some manufacturer who has been obliged to take this mixed stock to secure an amount due him, and a quick sale is necessary. The auctioneer swindle has been quite extensively worked, and the auctioneers, strangers of unknown reputations, have induced people to buy their cheap and valueless goods who would scarcely think of spending a dollar with the resident dealer, well known in the community, for fear of "being swindled." In many instances these auctioneers are backed by some eastern manufacturers of bogus goods, made expressly for this business; or by some western jobber in such goods, who keep the auctioneers stocked up with whatever they require. Their gold goods, so-called, have no right to be so

designated, for the reason that so little gold enters into their composition that it would be a perfect surprise to it if it were ever detected by the process of assaying. Their plated goods are made of cheap, trashy stuff, having the thinnest possible film of silver plating that can be deposited thereon by the electro plate process. Their other goods are all of the "skin" kind, having no intrinsic value whatever, for when a few days' wear takes away the gloss, what remains is useless. Yet these auctioneers work off large quantities of this stuff every year, the profit on which is very large. The American people, as Barnum says, delight in being humbugged; we may add that they also delight in being swindled, otherwise they would not be caught time after time, and year after year, by the same old dodge and the same artful dodgers. A safe rule to follow is to have nothing whatever to do with auctioneers who sell jewelry unless you know that the stock they offer was the legitimate stock of a legitimate dealer. Occasionally a jeweler is obliged to sell his stock at auction, but when he does so he is very careful to give the public an honest description of his goods. It is the peripatetic, unknown, irresponsible auctioneering adventurers that are to be avoided. It is safe to regard all such as swindlers and their goods as bogus, made, like Hodge's razors, to sell, and whoever buys is sure to be badly bitten.

Another class of peripatetic adventurers who are to be avoided are the vendors of eye-glasses and spectacles. These chaps usually advertise themselves as "celebrated opticians," whose knowledge of the human eye and its many defects, is, like Captain Cuttle's watch, which being set ahead a quarter of an hour in the morning and fifteen minutes in the afternoon, was "excelled by none and equalled by few." They advertise liberally in the local papers, and so gain the favor of the editor, and frequently, announce free lectures on "diseases of the eye." Getting an audience, they recite a lot of well known facts regarding the eye, to be found in any text-book on optics, and conclude by offering for sale eye-glasses and spectacles for which they claim especial virtues. A feature usually dwelt upon is the exceeding cheapness of their goods, offering spectacles for one dollar which, they assert, the local dealer would charge them two and a half or

three dollars for. They find persons, generally those past middle age, and frighten them by assuming to find defects in their eyes which bid fair to render them blind at an early day. "Madam," said one of these peripatetic quacks to a lady whose eyes he was examining, "the condition of your eyes is alarming; they are not equal in their powers of vision, consequently one is doing the most of the work; the result will be that one will be destroyed from lack of use and the other from overwork; this must be remedied; the lazy eye must be brought to pull its share of the load, here is a pair of glasses especially designed to remedy such defects, one glass being intended to hold one eye in check and to develop the full working capacity of the other; only two dollars for this pair that a jeweler would charge you five for." If the old lady had thought to ask him how many persons have eyes precisely alike, the quack would not have told her that there were very few, but would have invented more lies for her benefit. But these fellows, by their varied and ingenious devices, manage to sell many glasses at good prices that are in fact worse than worthless, for they are so inferior that they are positively injurious to the sight of whoever uses them. Such glasses as they sell can be bought for a few cents each from the manufacturers, and are so poor in quality that the local dealer would be ashamed to have them in stock. Yet people will pay these swindling quacks one, two or three dollars a pair for them, when the regular dealer would be glad to order them for them at twenty-five cents. But great is humbug and immense is quackery. All such itinerant scamps should be prosecuted for obtaining money under false pretences. The law ought to be broad enough to cover their arrest and imprisonment on the *prima facie* evidence of their advertised claims and bogus endorsements. They are unprincipled swindlers, who are robbing the public at every opportunity.

A good way to circumvent these swindling auctioneers and optical tramps is for the local dealers in the places where they advertise to appear, to get out circulars and scatter them broadcast through the community, reciting the facts above set forth. If the names of two or three dealers and well-known citizens are attached to such circulars, they are sure to have the desired effect. We have known

New Patterns of Engraving

—ON—

KEYSTONE

COIN SILVER WATCH CASES.

Do not sort up your Stock until you have examined them, as they are entirely new, and are to be found only on these goods.



FOR SALE BY
ALL CANADIAN WHOLESALE HOUSES.

instances where this has been done with the effect of driving the peripatetic swindlers out of town before they opened up their spurious goods. Extracts from articles that have appeared in *The Circular* on this subject have been inserted in the local papers, side by side with the advertisements of the quacks with good effect on several occasions. When the public is placed on its guard in this manner, it is usually sharp enough to avoid being swindled.—*Jewelers' Circular.*

THE BURGLAR'S BANE.

It was a small back parlor, overlooking the solitary garden, beyond which was the open country, and the curious inventions in which he manifested such pardonable pride were contained in a large glazed case against the wall. At a cursory glance they did not present a very formidable appearance. Most conspicuous among them was a pair of stout, solid, but otherwise ordinary looking boots, two or three door-mats, a couple of high-crowned hard felt caps, and several walking sticks with nothing peculiar in their appearance, excepting the knots and ferrules.

THE MOST ODD-LOOKING ARTICLE of the collection, however, was an implement that bore some resemblance to a dog's collar, except that it was set round with short curved steel teeth, and that, and at what seemed to be the back of it, there was a short tube like a pistol barrel. In an adjoining case were another collection of curious implements designed to frustrate burglary in all its various branches, but I had not come on purpose to investigate the merits of the "Strangler's Bane," and, therefore, begged of him, as the time at my disposal was limited, to favour me with an inspection of that article in the first place at all events. "If you will accompany me for a few minutes into the garden," remarked the ingenious gentleman, "I will practically demonstrate to you its utility. It is my latest invention, and I think you will say not inappropriately designated it." We proceeded to the grounds behind the house, and, leaving me alone for a short time he returned equipped as though going for a country walk. He had changed his light shoes for a pair of heavy boots, his embroidered silk skull cap had been abandoned for a black hard felt hat, a muffler handkerchief was tied about his throat, and he carried in his hands a substantial-looking walk-

ing stick. At first glance I did not recognize the articles enumerated, but closer inspection convinced me that they were among those I had seen in the glass case. "As I now appear," said he, smilingly confident, and pacing up and down in order that I might view him in all points, "I flatter myself that I am a match and considerably

MORE THAN A MATCH FOR THE MOST DETERMINED PAIR OF RUFFIANS

that ever attacked an unsuspecting traveller, though I think I may venture to say that you have no more idea of the secret of my strength than the enemies of Sampson had of his before he was betrayed into revealing it." I knew, at all events, that the secret was not concealed in his hair, as was the case with the slaughterer of the Philistines, since, as already stated, I had seen him with his cap off, and his scanty locks had been somehow scorched off his cranium. I made a guess and suggested that he no doubt relied on his stick for immunity from danger in the event of any unsuspected attack being made on him. "It is an improvement on the ordinary sword-stick I presume," said I. It seemed to gratify him immensely that I should be so wide of the mark. "Well the fact is," he replied, "I could really do without the stick altogether. It is useful but by no means indispensable. Its purpose is to summon assistance to the spot where I happened to be attacked, though, unless more than a couple of fellows set on me, I could easily tackle them without any help. You shall see how the whole machinery works." He called out "Joe," and a man made his appearance. "This is my gardener," said the inventor, "and he is accustomed to assist me in my experiments. You of course are aware that the plan adopted by the villains who lurk in dark and unfrequented places to attack the unwary is to spring on their victim and grasp him round the neck from behind, and so hold him half-throttled whilst the second robber assists in front and dispossesses him of all he may happen to have in his pockets. Joe, here, will

ACT THE PART OF A GARROTTER.

You have got your thick leather gloves on, Joe? That's right. You may as well bob down when you grasp me. There is no bullet in the barrel, of course, but the flash of the powder might hurt your eyes." Joe, with a perfectly serious countenance, touched his cap, and retired a few paces to the shade of a large

bush of holly near the path, and his master, buttoning his coat and tucking his stick under his arm, proceeded to enact the part of a person walking briskly along the Queen's highway. He took a couple of turns to and fro on the gravel path, and then, as he passed the lurking gardener, he gave him a nod to indicate that now was his time. Acting on the hint, the latter promptly sprang out of hiding, and seized his master from behind, gripping his throat with both hands. What immediately ensued caused me to hold my breath in amazement. Whipping the short stick from beneath his arm, the ingenious inventor of the Strangler's Bane struck the knob of it smartly on the ground, then raised it with an upward jerk, and

INSTANTLY FOLLOWED A TREMENDOUS BANG, and at the same moment, with a sounding whiz, there mounted into the air something like a rocket, only instead of bursting when it had accomplished its skyward flight it remained in the shape of a blue star floating as high up as the housetop. Nor was this all. It was well for Joe that his hands were protected by the thick leather gloves, and that he bobbed down as he had been directed. No sooner had he spanned his master's throat than a row of crooked steel teeth penetrated the muffler and partially pierced the tough buckskin, while, as though operated by one and the same agency, a crack as of a pistol shot was heard, accompanied by a flash, both proceeding from the region of the nape of the attacked one's neck. Even this was not all. He stamped his heel in quick succession on the hard gravel and straightway there sprang out of the toe part of the heavy double-soled boots a bayonet-shaped spike, about three inches in length and evidently sharp as a needle. Two similar though not more than half the length of the others, appeared likewise at the heels. With much more coolness and determination than an actual garrotter would have displayed on such bewildering conditions, Joe stuck to his man until the latter kicked out backwards, and then had to skip back with considerable liveliness to escape the spur. Instantly the victim faced round on his assailant and made a stab at him with the dagger that by this time appeared at the ferule extremity of the walking stick, and Joe, instantly succumbing, fell on his knees and was at his victorious master's mercy.—*Exchange.*

SIMPSON, HALL, MILLER & CO.,

WALLINGFORD, CONN.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Artistic and Useful Hollow Ware,

ELECTRO PLATED UPON FINE HARD WHITE METAL.

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

Our Facilities for Executing Fine Work are Unexcelled.

Our Assortment is Suitable for the Best Trade.

We carry a stock of Manufactured Goods sufficient to meet the demands of the largest trade.



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

Extra, Double, Triple, and Sectional Plate.

Full lines of over

Forty Staple and Fancy Pieces

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

WM. ROGERS,
Wallingford, Conn.

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

ROLLED PLATE GOODS.

We have received numerous inquiries of late from dealers throughout the country who are desirous of knowing why it is that they do not get as good a quality of rolled-plate goods as formerly. Several causes combined have had a tendency of late years to induce manufacturers to make an inferior quality of rolled-plate goods. The principal one is the largely increased demand for cheap goods coming from outside dealers. Dry goods merchants have added to their stocks lines of cheap jewelry, consisting of sleeve buttons, scarf pins, ladies' bracelets, pins, etc., while gents' furnishing-goods dealers now carry full lines of gentlemen's jewelry of the cheaper sort. This is mostly rolled-plate goods, and these outside dealers have been constantly clamorous for cheaper goods. Quality possesses no merit in their eyes—they want cheap goods that are attractive and will sell readily. Not being regularly in the trade, they do not fear after-consequences for no one ever thinks of returning cheap goods bought at a cheap place because they are cheap. A regular dealer, however, must face the consequences if he sells goods that do not give satisfaction. To meet the outside demand for cheap goods, manufacturers have been obliged to reduce the quality, and, as a consequence, much of the rolled-plate goods to be found in the market are far inferior to those made a few years ago. The plate put upon the base metal is not so thick as formerly, while the gold embraced in it is not of so fine a quality. Eight and ten karat plate has taken the place of fourteen and sixteen karat, while the plate has lost its thickness and is but the semblance of what it formerly was. These goods look well when new and fresh, but they will not wear with any satisfaction. Rolled-plate goods of the old sort were good for ten or twelve years' wear, but the modern plate will scarcely wear a year, and, beside, is clumsily made. There are some manufacturers of rolled plate who still maintain the old standard, and whose goods are as meritorious to-day as ever, but there are many others who have so debased their products that they scarcely possess a symptom of gold.

The remedy for this lies in patronizing only those manufacturers of rolled plate goods who make a good article, and who do not seek the orders of outside dealers, but confine their sales strictly within the

trade. There are many manufacturers who do this, and such men are entitled to the confidence of the trade. They make cheap goods to be sure, but they sell them for just what they are, and to meet a legitimate demand. A still better way to meet the evil complained of is to educate the people to an appreciation of the better grades of goods; to teach them the difference between cheap and flashy jewelry and goods possessing intrinsic value combined with beauty of design and elegance of workmanship. Fortunately, the people are rapidly acquiring this knowledge, and the demand for the better grades of goods has never been so great as now. But there will be a demand for rolled plate goods, and it is unfortunate that a certain class of manufacturers are so debasing the quality of them as to bring them into discredit. Some of the rolled plate jewelry now in the market is little better than fire gilt, and will tarnish almost as quickly. Legitimate dealers in the trade should refuse to buy such goods, but should leave their sale exclusively to the dealers in furnishing goods and Yankee notions. In France the law will not permit imitation goods to be sold in the same shop where genuine goods are kept. It is not possible to apply such a law to the trade in this country, but retailers themselves should draw a broad line of demarcation between jewelry proper and the "cheap and nasty" stuff that is sold by dry-goods merchants, fancy goods dealers, and curbstone vendors. There is a distinction between the goods broad enough for anyone to see, and they will find it to their interest in the end to refuse to be identified with the latter class. The trade in rolled-plate goods is legitimate, for there is a legitimate demand for them; but the traffic in "skin" goods will not be countenanced by dealers of respectability.—*Jewelers' Circular.*

BUSINESS CHANGES FOR JULY.

W. H. McCaw, jeweler, Port Perry, burned out. Laing & Meharry and T. W. Parrish, hardware, Port Perry, burned out. Von Gueter Bros., jewelers, Chatham, offering to compromise. Wood & Leggatt, hardware, Hamilton, have admitted H. Vallance and W. A. Woods as partners, style as before. W. F. Johnston, hardware, Arthur Ont., sold out to B. Johnston. Estate of C. A. Rothwell, Strathroy Ont. jewelry and fancy goods, sold out to C. D. Graham, jeweler, Ottawa, assigned in trust. J. L. Cassidy, wholesale crockery, Montreal, asking an extension.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The Burglar-Proof Safe question is apparently going to be a live one in Canada amongst our jewelers. We would advise every one of our readers to read the editorial on it in this issue, and then look into it at once.

The "Keystone & Boss" case people are making a big push for this fall's trade, and their new line of goods appears to embrace all the novelties and improvements possible in an ordinary watch case. The well-known reliability of their goods makes their continued success beyond a peradventure.

We understand that the Bates & Bacon filed cases, especially those made on their patent dust-proof principle, are having a big run in the States. The manufacturers are a thoroughly reliable firm, whose trade mark is always a guarantee for anything bearing it, and we predict for their goods a favorable reception in Canada.

In our advertising columns will be found a few cuts of Qugley's new patent case, showing how it appears when open or closed. This case is fast becoming popular in Canada, and we are informed that in the States a manufacturer has purchased the patent, and is pushing it for all he is worth. From this it looks as though Canadian inventive talent were coming to the front.

The recent cut of the Waltham Watch Co. seems to have completely demoralized the watch business in this country. What's next, everyone is asking, and this is a query that no fellow can explain. The probability is that the good crop in the U. S., and consequent revival of trade will make prices advance in the near future all along the line.

The store of Mr. A. M. Gilpin, jeweler, of Uxbridge, Ont., was entered by burglars on the night of the 7th July, the safe forced open and worth about \$2,000 of goods stolen. Detectives have been placed upon the job, and as things at present stand, strong hopes are entertained of getting the goods back in the near future. If this can be accomplished and the burglars secured they should be rigorously dealt with.

The filed case business is apparently going to suffer or benefit, whichever way it may turn out to be, from plenty of competition. Formerly there were but two manufacturers in the United States. Now half a dozen are claimants for public favor. Amongst others, the Dueber Watch Case Manufacturing Co., one of the largest in that country, are in the market, and it is needless to say that in this line of goods, as in everything else they turn out, their work is first-class in every respect. Some of their new engravings are very fine, and their goods all around must make a favorable impression amongst the trade.

Amongst the sufferers of the Port Perry Fire, we are sorry to learn, was Mr. W. H. McCaw, the well-known jeweler. Mr. McCaw had, by hard work and close attention to business, succeeded in making himself comfortable, and his friends, and the trade generally, will sympathize with him in the heavy loss he has sustained. We understand that Mr. McCaw

Highest Honors Awarded at the Toronto Exhibition, 1882.

TWO SILVER MEDALS AND A GOLD MEDAL!



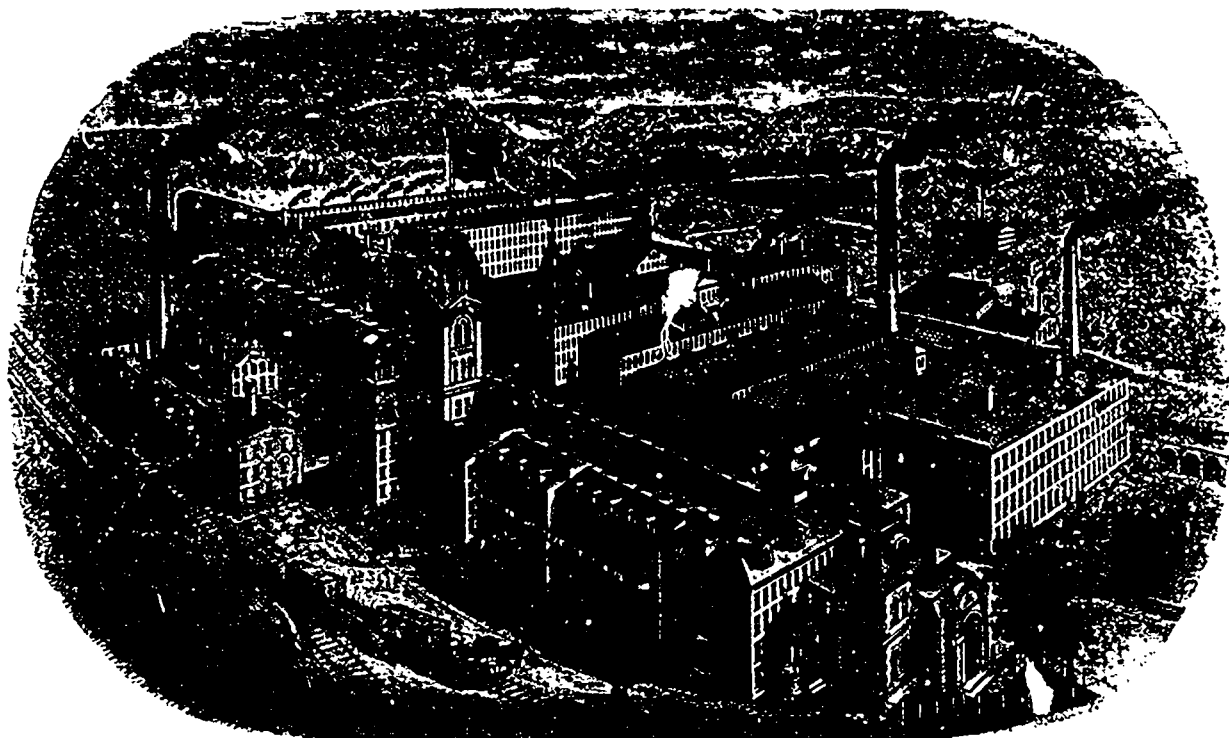
Meriden Britannia Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF STANDARD

**ELECTRO, SILVER AND GOLD
PLATE.**



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



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

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



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

TRADE OBSERVE
1847, Rogers Broc., A I, this Trade Mark is stamped on all
OR
1847, Rogers Bros., XII Knives, Forks, Spoons and
other flat ware of our manu-
MARK facture.

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

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

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

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

with his accustomed energy, intends rebuilding his store on the old site. In the meantime he has improvised temporary premises.

ANOTHER of the sufferers in the Port Perry fire was Mr. T. W. Parish, hardware merchant. We had a call from him while in the city the other day, and he was loud in his praise of his "Taylor" safe, which he said had received the hardest test that any safe could have been put to. After the building had been burned the safe fell into the cellar into the coal oil tank, and got a second roasting from flames as hot as could be got up anywhere this side of Hades. In spite of this double mishap however, when opened, the contents were found to be all right. Mr. Parish says that the J. & J. Taylor safe is the one for his money.

WORKSHOP NOTES.

CARBOLIC ACID ON METAL CUTTING TOOLS.—Carbolic acid is recommended for moistening the tools with which metals are worked. The efficiency of the grindstone is even said to be increased by the use of the acid. The dark and impure acid can be used for this purpose.

GOLD-COLORED VARNISH.—For preparing a gold-colored varnish, pulverize 1 drachm of saffron and one-half a drachm of dragon's blood, and put them into 1 pint of spirits of wine. Add 2 ounces of gum shellac and 2 drachms of Soccotrine aloes. Dissolve the whole by gentle heat. Yellow painted work varnished with this mixture will appear almost equal to gold.

RE-SHARPENING OLD FILES.—First clean well with scratch brush, then with benzine; see that the file is thoroughly clean, then place it in a bath of the following solution: One part acid, five parts sulphuric acid. Let it remain for three or four days or until the edges of the file are fully restored. Wash thoroughly with water to remove the acid, when the file will cut as good as new.

RE-LACQUERING BRASS ORNAMENTS.—The following is a good method for re-lacquering brass ornaments. Wash the objects in a hot solution of potash (made pretty strong). When the lacquer is removed the articles should be washed and dried, then re-polished before lacquering; clean well and wipe with lime. Then when free from rust or dirt, warm on a stove until just hot enough to hold, then lacquer with either brush or piece of raw cotton.

RUSSIAN NIELLO. The composition of the Russian tula or niello silver has hitherto been kept a secret to the *Berliner Tageblatt*. The firm of F. Zacher & Co., in Berlin, have discovered the method of manufacture and have made it in large quantities. It consists of nine parts silver, one part copper, one part lead, and one part bismuth, which are melted together and saturated with sulphur. This mixture produces the gorgeous blue which has often been erroneously spoken of as steel blue.

BRITTLE GOLD.—The goldsmith is often puzzled to soften gold so it can be forged out thin without cracking and breaking. Some gold can be forged out easily while others is very hard and brittle, because the impurities or alloys such as a little lead or zinc, tend to make it so. Melting over a stone coal fire

would do the same. Gold should be melted over charcoal or coke, and, if of low grade, should not be exposed to the heat too long. If it has no "grain" melt again. If it does not take grain then melt again and add a little saltpetre, and, a little later, some borax. For ordinary meltings fuse with borax, stir well and add a little sal ammoniac just before pouring it out. In forging gold it should be annealed as often as it begins to get hard and brittle. Low grade gold needs annealing oftener than finer gold. Heat red hot and let cool without tempering.

AN INDIAN BRONZE.—The Hindoos possess a remarkable ability for making alloys of iron, copper, zinc and tin. Let us cite the Biddery; the alloy is called after the city where it is most prepared and found in all its purity. The eminent qualities of this alloy are that it is non-oxidizable in and even if the latter is charged with humidity, under the burning tropical sun. It is perfectly malleable and does not crack except, perhaps, by violent blows. Objects of art manufactured from this alloy are colored black by plunging them into a single solution of saltpetre and sal-ammonia or sea salt and blue vitrol. One receipt for preparing the alloy reads as follows: 16 parts copper, 4 lead and 2 tin, melted together. Zinc is combined with this mixture in a proportion of 3 to 10. Doctor Hamilton gives another formula: zinc, 126 parts; copper, 460; lead, 414; no tin. These ingredients are finely crushed and inclosed in a crucible with a mixture of beeswax and resin, to prevent calcination and to simply effect fusion. The fusing alloy is run into an earthen mould and shaped into the desired form. To give it a black color, a solution of sulphate of copper is used.

OTHER NOTES.

A WRITER in England has been trying to remember whether there were not opals among the wedding presents of the Duchess of Albany. He is inclined to believe that there were. "No jeweler in London," he writes, "would let a young man buy an opal for an engagement ring, any more than an emerald."

THE ingenious Dr. Farr, calculates that the march of 1,000,000 children through life will be about thus: Nearly 150,000 will die the first year, 53,000 the next, 28,000 the third, and so on to less than 4,000 in the 13th year. There will be 500,000 alive at the end of 45 years, 370,000 at 60, 90,000 at 80, 38,000 at 85, 2,100 at 95, 223 at 100, and at 108 there will just be one survivor to tell the tale.

THE latest wrinkle in photography is a *fac simile* of a postage stamp with the portrait of any one who chooses to pay for the curiosity in the centre. The stamps are made in large sheets, containing 100 pictures each, and the edges are punctured so that they can be separated just like the government stamps. The portraits are not taken from life, but from ordinary card or cabinet photographs.

TEN years ago neither India, Australia, nor the Argentine Republic, had sent a cargo of wheat to Europe. This year the amount of exportable wheat from India, is estimated at 50,000,000 bushels, from Australia 25,000,000, and

from the Argentine Republic at 10,000,000 bushels, a total of 85,000,000 bushels. In each of these countries the opening up of the country by railroads is stimulating wheat production in a surprising manner.

SPONGE-PLANTING is an enterprise that some speculative Frenchmen have on foot. It is proposed to bring the sponges from the waters of Syria and the Archipelago. They will be carefully selected, placed in a box pierced with holes, along with the rocks to which they were found adhering, and transplanted in that part of the Mediterranean that washes the shores of Algeria and France. Three years at least will tell whether Frenchmen will continue to pay at the rate of almost fifty francs a pound for sponges.

T. WHITE & SON, MANUFACTURING JEWELERS,

Lapidaries & Diamond Setters.
39 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO.

Canadian & Foreign Stones Polished and Mounted

—FOR THE TRADE.—

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

BUY THE



BECAUSE THEY ARE THE BEST IN USE.

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

McNAUGHT & LOWE,

CANADIAN WHOLESALE AGENTS,

16 WELLINGTON STREET EAST, TORONTO

**A FULL ASSORTMENT ALWAYS
ON HAND.**

To the Retail Watch Trade of Canada.

Having made a reduction in price of our Movements, and in accordance with our circular of May 26th, 1884, guaranteeing the retailer against further loss on WALTHAM WATCHES from reduction in price, we will rebate as per circular of July 15, 1884.

The amount of rebate will be paid in 18 size Movements and as nearly as possible in such grades as they may designate.

To avoid complications and insure prompt returns, those wishing to obtain the rebate will please conform to the following rules:

Immediately on receipt of the circular forward to MR. P. K. HILLS, Jr., No. 1 Wellington Street East, Toronto, for verification and registration, all Movements you may have in stock of the grades reduced, carefully packed, sealed and plainly addressed.

The business card of the dealer must be enclosed in the package with the goods, and a notification by mail sent when the package is shipped. The goods sent, after verification of the numbers, will be returned by first express, and payment of rebate will be made as soon as account is audited.

AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY.

ASK YOUR JOBBER

—FOR—

QUIGLEY'S

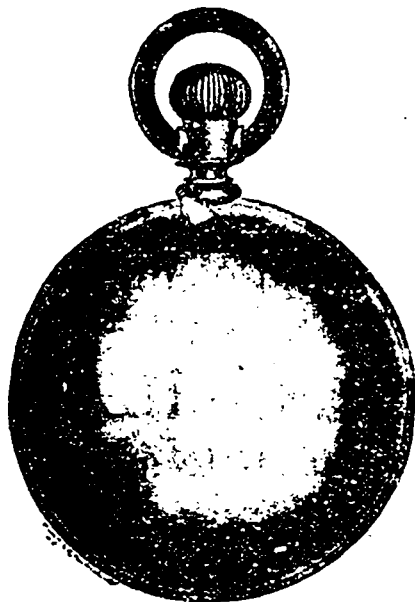
NEW PATENT

INVISIBLE JOINT CASE,

THE FIRST

DUST PROOF HUNTING WATCH CASE

EVER MADE.



This Case is made in Key or Stem Wind, Hunting or Open Face.

**.WEIGHTS IN SILVER, 3 oz., 4 oz. and 5 oz. IN GOLD,
ANY WEIGHT OR KARAT.**

INTELLIGENT AND CLOSE BUYERS

Would do well to bear in mind the fact that Watch Cases (Gold and Silver)
Manufactured by me and Stamped

"QUIGLEY,"

are now sold to the trade at the
same price as American
Cases,

LESS THE DUTY.

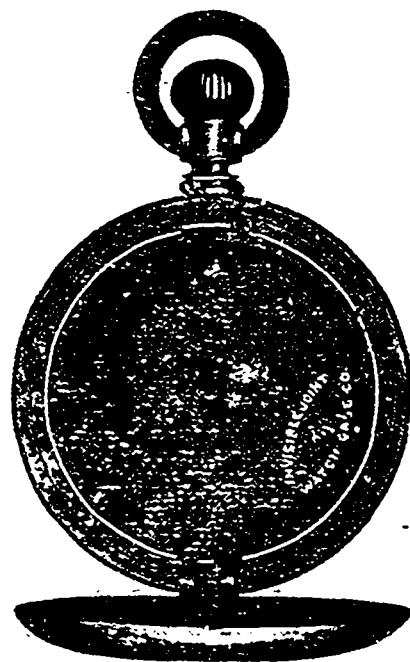
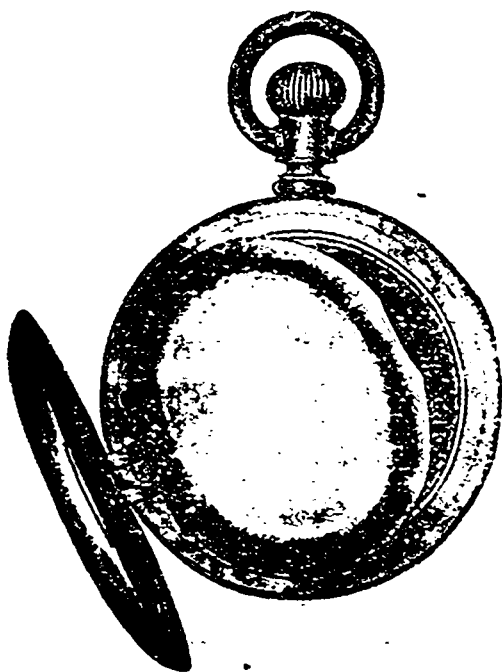
ALL GOLD AND SILVER

used in the

QUIGLEY CASES

is received from and guaranteed
by the

U. S. Assay Office.



THE BEST

The Dueber 14 Karat Gold Filled Watch Case.



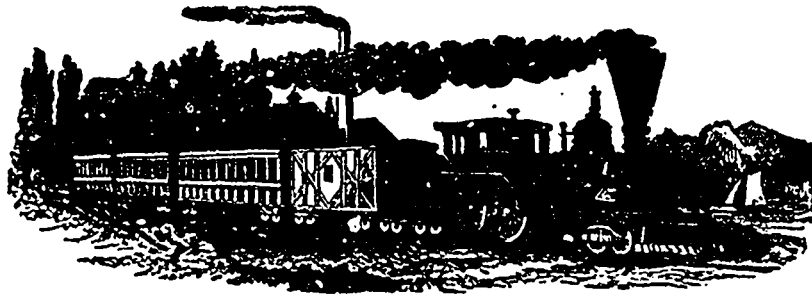
This new and elegant Watch Case was first introduced to the trade March 1st, 1884, is made under J. C. Dueber's U. S. Patents, No. 290869 and 290870, dated December 25th, 1883, and is constructed throughout from 14 Karat solid gold bars rolled down over composition metals except pendant bow joints, joint plugs and thumb pieces, which are solid gold. Contains more gold than any other filled case, and is finished and engraved with that degree of excellence which gives "The Dueber Cases" a world-wide reputation for superiority over every other watch case made.



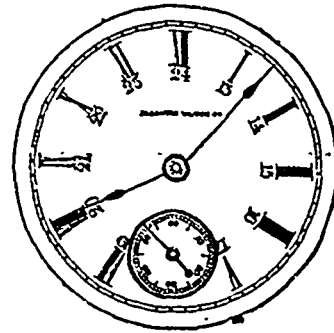
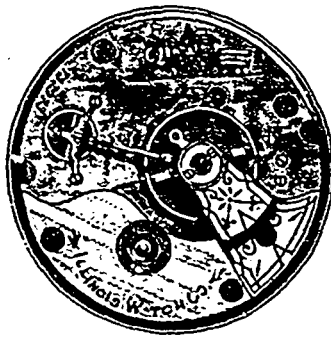
For Sale by all reliable jobbers in watches throughout the Dominion. Send for price list. Purchase a sample lot and you will in future keep no other in your stock.

THE DUEBER WATCH CASE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, CINCINNATI, U.S.A.

ON TIME!



The ILLINOIS SPRINGFIELD
“RAILROADER.”



Adapted for either the new or old system of

TIME.

A Reliable Timer, with our new
 EQUI-BALANCED, PLATE ADJUSTED ESCAPEMENT

Warranted by the

ILLINOIS WATCH COMPANY.

FOR SALE BY ALL JOBBERS.

A. C. ANDERSON & CO.,

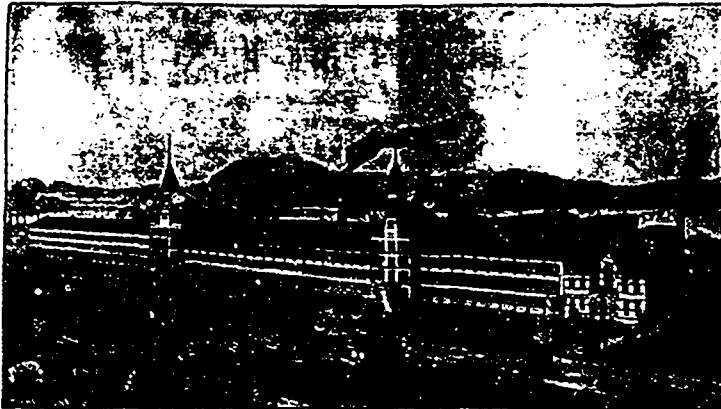
◀NEW GOODS▶

◀NEW GOODS▶

We have just received a large consignment of New Spring Goods, consisting of Novelties in
**CHARMS, LOCKETS, CHAINS,
 BAR PINS, DROPS, BRACELETS, &c.**

We make a specialty of getting new and fresh Goods for our Travelers to show our customers every trip.

A. C. ANDERSON & CO., - HAMILTON, ONT.



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

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

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

Canadian Agents for Waltham Watches.

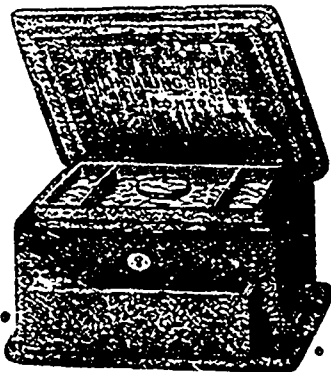
W. G. A. HEMMING.

H. K. S. HEMMING.

TORONTO CASE CO'Y.

52 ADELAIDE STREET EAST,
HEMMING BROS.,

MANUFACTURERS OF



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



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

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

OUR SPECIALITY:

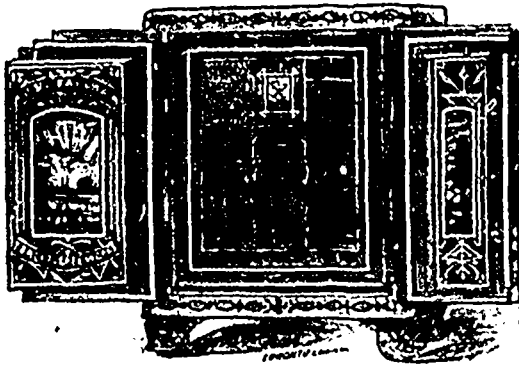
Travellers' Trays for Watches, Rings, Lockets, &c. Plain Canton Flannel Bottom Trays.

THE LATEST!

HEMMING'S PATENT SPRING SELF-LIFTING TOP!

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

HEMMING BROS.



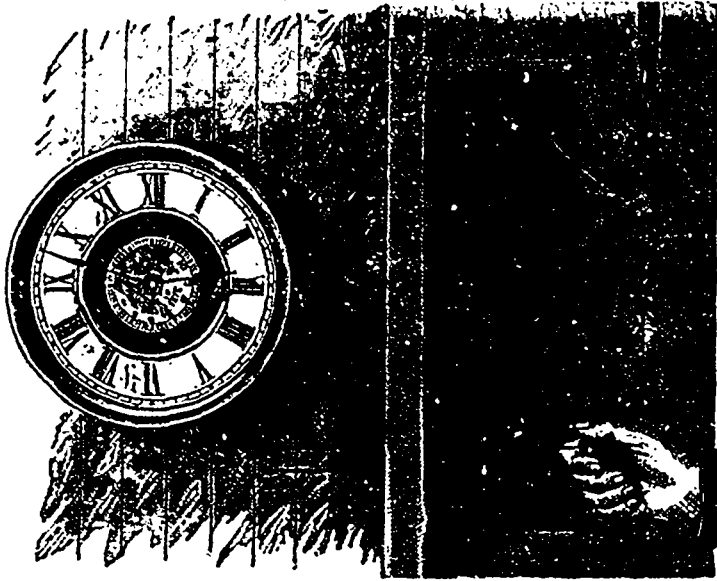
J. & J. TAYLOR, TORONTO SAFE WORKS.

Patentees and sole manufacturers of Taylor's patent Fire-proof Safes with
Non-Conducting Steel Flange Doors.

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

20 YEARS ESTABLISHED.

The Oldest and Most Reliable Safe Manufacturing Firm in the Dominion.



THE LARGEST CLOCK HOUSE IN CANADA.

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

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

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

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

Prices furnished to the Trade only.

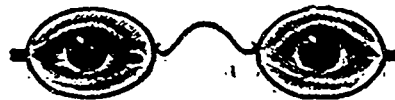
N.B.—I keep on hand a Large Stock of Jewelry. Watches of all grades, Silver and Gold. Watch Cases at Bottom Prices.

**SAMUEL STERN,
WHOLESALE IMPORTER,**

31 Wellington and 40 Front Streets East, Toronto.

Montreal Optical & Jewellery Company,

1685 Notre Dame Street,
MONTREAL.



THE ONLY CANADIAN HOUSE MANUFACTURING

SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES AND CASES.

The M. O. & J. Co. keep on hand the Largest and Best Assortment of Specs and Eye-Glasses, in gold, silver nickel, gold plate, steel and rubber, in the Dominion.

OCULISTS' PRESCRIPTIONS AND REPAIRS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

N.B.—Fine Rolled-Gold Plate Jewellery a speciality.