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THE TRADER.

TORONTO, ONT., MARCH, 1886.

The recognized organ of the Jewelry and kindred Industrial Trades of Canada. Published on the first of every month, and sent free to every dealer in jewelry and kindred goods in the Dominion of Canada.

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

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

All business and other communications should be addressed to

THE TRADER PUBLISHING CO.

67 ADELAIDE ST. W., TORONTO, ONT

SPECIAL NOTICE.

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

EDITORIAL.

AN OFFER TO OUR RETAILERS.

We have been asked many times by prominent retail jewelers throughout Canada to publish in our columns, a reprint from the *Jewelers' Circular*, of the articles of "Excelsior on Watchmaking." As most of our readers are aware these articles are conceded by all competent authorities to be the best treatise on this subject ever written. They were never published in book form, and it is therefore impossible to obtain them except by purchasing the back numbers of the paper in which they originally appeared. These are now so scarce as to be practically unobtainable and are almost worth their weight in gold, and their owners can hardly be induced to part with them at any price.

We are now offered a complete set of these articles by a gentleman well-known to the trade in Canada, on the condition that we publish them in the above manner for the benefit of the practical watchmakers of this country. This we have almost decided to do, provided the jewelry trade desire their publication. We will therefore take it as a favor, if every jeweler in Canada who wishes us to publish these invaluable articles will signify their desire by dropping us a post-card at once on receipt of this paper.

If it seems to be the wish of the majority, we shall commence their publication forthwith and continue them every month until they have all appeared in our columns.

If however the trade is indifferent, or do not appreciate the benefits which may accrue from their re-publication, we shall not bother with them.

We leave the matter now in the hands of the retail trade and shall govern ourselves by the verdict they render upon the suggestion above thrown out.

AMERICAN JOBBERS' ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the United States National Jobbers' Association was held in the Jewelers' Board of Trade Rooms, New York, on the 9th, 10th and 11th of February, and was largely attended by the leading wholesalers from all parts of the Union. The discussions were many and exhaustive (especially to the listeners) but with all, a large amount of wise and practical legislation was passed, which must have a good

effect upon the jewelry trade if faithfully carried out. If an outsider might be allowed to offer a suggestion, we would say that the principal trouble seemed to be that most of the business was, as it were, sprung on the delegates, and they had to discuss it at once, without any time for consultation and mature consideration. The result of this was a lengthening of the debates and a want of relevancy in the discussions, that even the chairman, able as he was, found it at times very hard to confine within proper limits. It seems to us that if, say a month's notice of any proposed changes had to be given to the Secretary, and communicated by him to all the members when the notice of the meeting was sent out, that the delegates would come to the convention prepared to discuss the proposed changes a great deal more advantageously for the interests of the Association and their own. Another thing that we noticed was that a great many of the delegates seemed to be there in order to legislate for their own individual interests. This, in Association matters, we do not consider right. The proper way to consider any and all such questions is, (1) Is it right? (2) Is it best for the Association as a whole? (3) Is it best for our individual interest?

Apart from these strictures, which we trust the good nature of our cousins will excuse, we saw much to commend and to imitate. The impersonality of the debates, the good feeling exhibited by every speaker without a single exception, the orderly and decorous conduct of the meeting, the strict impartiality of the chair and the obedience to its rulings, and above all, the liberality and fair mindedness displayed to their smaller competitors by the wealthy jobbers, and by all the delegates to the retail trade, were worthy of the calling and the country they were there to represent. In addition to the members of the American Silver Watch Case and Movement Mfrs. who were present by invitation, the courtesy was also extended to Mr. George Chillas, Secretary of the Canadian Jobbers' Association, and W. K. McNaught, of the American Watch Case Co., of Toronto.

SMUGGLING.

We do not know that smuggling is getting more common in Canada than formerly, but one thing is certain, public attention is being directed towards it more pointedly on account of the greater number of seizures made by the Customs department. We are glad to think that as a rule our jewelers, both wholesale and retail, are guiltless of this offence against the law, and that they have no sympathy for people who practice it. Although smuggling is the exception rather than the rule, there are, as our columns have at various times, and especially lately, testified, some notable exceptions. It is scarcely worth while mentioning these delinquents by name or scorching them on the end of our editorial toasting fork in the fire of public scorn and ridicule. Such people are usually impervious to public opinion and provided they can make money, the public may think as they please. The only way to touch such people is the method adopted by the Custom authorities, that of bleeding them in the pocket which is the only vital part about them.

If smugglers were content to bring their goods surreptitiously into the country and make an extra profit by selling them at exactly the same prices asked by honest dealers, their crime would not be one-half as bad as it usually is. Not only do these gentlemen (?) cheat the Government and evade their fair share

of the public burden of taxation, but as a rule they demoralize trade by giving away the money they have cheated the country out of to their customers. By this means they probably expect that their greatly increased trade will repay them for their increased risk, and so it probably would if they were never detected. It is an old saying that "The pitcher that goes often enough to the well is sure to be broken," and so it is only a question of time when the smuggler comes to grief. "The mills of the gods grind slowly but they grind to powder," and many a person who has practiced this illegal calling undetected for years has at length been brought up with a round turn when he least expected it.

The smuggler usually goes to work with his eyes open because he makes it his business. He knows or ought to know the risk he runs and what will follow in case he is detected, and therefore when he is caught we do not think any sympathy should be wasted upon him. It ought to be looked upon by outsiders as a matter of course that the Government should strip him of all his ill-gotten gains, and punish him just the same as for any other offence against the law and society.

In order that our readers may have a clearer idea of the penalties for smuggling and the powers vested in Customs officials for the detection of it, we append a few extracts from

THE CUSTOMS ACT OF 1883.

Penalty and forfeiture for smuggling goods, using false invoices, etc.

SEC. 153. "If any person with intent to defraud the revenue of Canada, smuggles or clandestinely introduces into, or attempts to pass through the Custom House any false, forged, or fraudulent invoice, or in any way attempts to defraud the revenue by evading the payment of the duty, or any part of the duty on any goods, such goods shall be seized and forfeited; and every such person, his aiders and abettors shall, in addition to any other penalty or forfeiture to which he or they may be subject for such offence, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be liable to a penalty of not less than fifty dollars and not more than two hundred dollars, or to imprisonment for a term of not less than one month nor more than one year, or to both fine and imprisonment within the said limits, in the discretion of the Court before whom the conviction is had."

Misdemeanor, fine and imprisonment

Forfeiture and penalty for offering for sale goods pretended to be smuggled.

SEC. 154. "If any person offers for sale any goods under pretence that the same are prohibited, or have been unshipped and run on shore, or brought in by land or otherwise, without payment of duties, there and in such case all such goods (though not liable to any duties nor prohibited) shall be seized and forfeited, and every person offering the same for sale shall forfeit treble the value of such goods, or the penalty of two hundred dollars at the election of the prosecutor, which penalty shall be recoverable in a summary way, before one or more Justices of the Peace; and in default of payment on conviction, the party so offending shall be committed to any of her Majesty's gaols for a period of not exceeding sixty days."

Imprisonment for non-payment.

SEC. 155. If any person knowingly harbors, keeps, conceals, purchases, sells or exchanges any goods illegally imported into Canada, (whether

such goods are dutiable or not) or whereon the duties lawfully payable have not been paid, such person shall, for such offence, forfeit treble the value of said goods, as well as the goods themselves." Penalty for harboring or selling smuggled goods.

From the foregoing it will readily be seen that if the Customs department choose to exercise the powers vested in them, it would be almost impossible for any merchant to keep smuggled goods on his premises, even though he experienced no difficulty in getting them into the country. The trouble is that heretofore the department has simply shut its eyes to the fact that any great amount of this dishonest evasion has been going on and if by accident they caught any one *in flagrante delicto*, they were content to confiscate the goods and let the culprit go.

Now, however, that so many and such flagrant breaches or law have been brought before their notice, the department has resolved to uphold the dignity of the law and to mete out punishment to all and sundry who can be convicted of such dishonest practices. To this end they have secured the services of highly trained detectives who will be given carte blanche as to their manner of working up the cases entrusted to them.

This action of the department is highly to be commended and should prove a most effectual check upon smugglers of all kinds, who may rest assured that if the government allow them apparent immunity for a season it will only be for the purpose of making a more complete example of them when they are ready to shut down upon them.

This action on the part of the Customs authorities cannot fail to be of great benefit to all honest dealers, as it will have no small effect in doing away with the cut-throat competition that unchecked smuggling is sure to bring about. For this reason every honest dealer whether wholesale or retail should do all that lies in their power to help the authorities to stamp out this evil.

Before closing we cannot help asking our retail merchants throughout the country to look out carefully for smuggled goods in the hands of unscrupulous so-called jobbers. As they will see by the foregoing extracts from the Customs Act, no matter whether they buy smuggled goods innocently or not they are just as liable to have such goods seized and confiscated as the original smuggler. There are so many reputable jobbers in Canada whose standing is above reproach, that they would be indeed foolish to purchase dubious goods from people of little or no responsibility simply because they appeared cheap. Such goods may often prove very expensive to the purchaser before he gets through with them.

A NEW METALLIC STANDARD OF VALUE.

Probably no question is to day receiving such universal attention as the depression of trade. Go where you will, whether to free trade England, or to the protected countries of Europe or America, the same complaint is heard, business is depressed, and as a consequence thinking men everywhere are looking for some panacea to this seemingly universal difficulty. As is usual in such cases, there are not wanting the-rist who pretend with certainty to account for the prevailing stagnation, and as a rule, each advocate has very plausible reasons in support of their pet contention. The two most in favor, however, seem to be the



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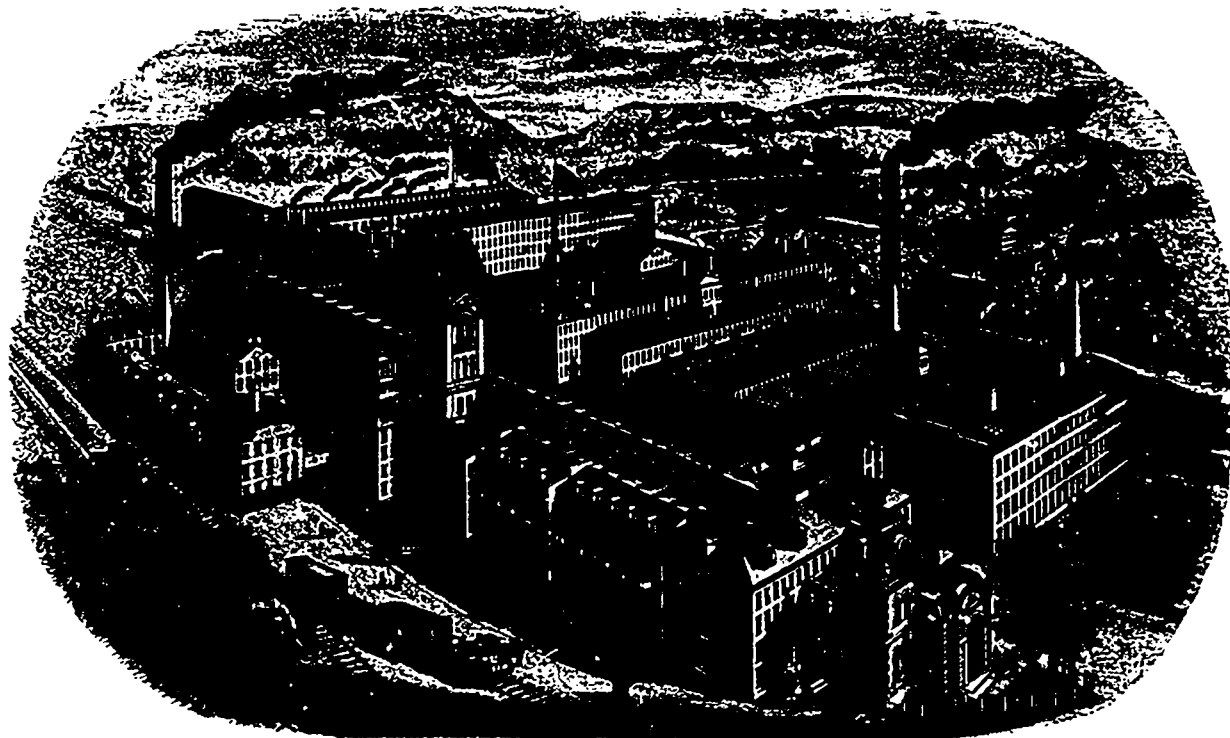
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OBSERVE

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

TRADE

1847, Rogers Bros., A 1,
OR
1847, Rogers Bros., XII
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OBSERVE

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

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

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

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

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

"over production of manufactured goods" and "the appreciation of gold." Our own belief is that while there is much force in the arguments advanced by the supporters of each of these theories, that in neither of them is the whole truth obtained. We think rather that the cause can be found in a combination of both theories, although in our opinion the growing scarcity of gold is the more serious of the two. The able article of Mr. Morton Frewen in the October number of the *19th Century Magazine*, has, we think, demonstrated beyond a peradventure that the excess of consumption of gold over its production, or, in other words, its growing scarcity is one of the most disturbing elements, if not the principal factor in the present universal depression. Mr. Frewen's contention is that as the demand for gold exceeds the supply by some \$65,000,000 per annum, it is only a question of time when gold will become so scarce that it cannot be used as the recognized standard of values, but must give place to something else. That his view is not confined to himself, is evident from the persistent efforts that have been put forth from year to year by those advocates of a bi-metallic standard, both in Europe and America, who wish to see silver placed on the same platform with gold as a recognized standard of value. We fail to see, however, that it is possible to have a double standard such as is proposed by these bi-metallic advocates. You might just about as well try to have two yard measures as two standards of money value. The value of gold or silver, like everything else, depends upon the laws of supply and demand, and it is just as possible to make the earth stand still as to regulate by Act of Parliament or Congress, the relative values of gold and silver. If anything were wanting to prove the soundness of this contention, the present anomalous position of the American silver dollar would amply establish it. This coin, when first minted, was supposed to be worth one hundred cents in gold; to-day, however, owing to the depreciation in silver and the appreciation of gold, it has shrunk in value so as only to be worth eighty cents. The person, therefore, who is innocent enough to sell either goods or labor for it at its face value, loses twenty per cent. on every dollar he thus exchanges, and has literally to take the advice the Government has stamped upon its face, "In God we Trust," for the other twenty cents. If gold were as plentiful as silver, it would be of no more value than that metal, while if silver were to become as scarce as gold now is, it would materially appreciate in value. The same reasoning would hold if the supply were reversed. A few years ago seventeen pennyweights of silver would buy one pennyweight of pure gold, but to-day it takes twenty pennyweights of silver to buy that quantity. This depreciation in silver arises from two causes, partly because gold has become scarcer and increased in value, and partly because silver has become more plentiful, and consequently cheaper. Thus it is, the law of supply and demand, acting in opposite directions upon the two metals which are used as money by all civilized nations, is slowly but surely forcing them intrinsically apart. From present appearances, we should say that the relative positions of these metals is not liable to any startling change that will serve to bring their values any closer together. On the contrary, everything points in the opposite direction. The production of gold is slowly but surely decreasing, with little or no prospect of any great addition to its ordinary annual output, while on the other hand, silver is being found in increased quantities, and unless its production is in some way restricted, bids fair to become a glut in the market. In

the meantime, most civilized countries are adhering to the gold standard, and hence the appreciation of gold and the apparent shrinkage and cheapness of silver as well as of everything else. Exactly the same causes which are tending to depreciate the value of silver, are at work in lowering the values of natural products and manufactured goods of all kinds, for it is a self-evident proposition that the scarcer gold is the greater must its purchasing power become, as long as it remains the sole standard of value. As Mr. Frewen quaintly puts it, "If all the gold in the world had shrunk to five sovereigns, and it still remained the standard of value, the owner of one of them would be able to buy Koh-i-noor diamonds for shirt buttons." Speaking on this subject a few weeks ago at a public banquet in Chicago, Mr. L. T. Gage of that city, and one of the leading bankers of the United States, in the course of his remarks said that when "gold becomes worth a premium of twenty per cent. as it certainly will in the course of time—I do not say how soon the banker can then sell his reserve for the full equivalent. It is true that his profits may be realized in a kind of money that will have purchasing power of twenty per cent. less than the kind of money that he now realizes his profits in. But isn't that true of you all? Isn't it true of every laborer in the United States? Isn't it true that the savings fund of the laboring people, the humble classes of the United States, now amounting by statistics to \$1,100,000,000 in the savings banks, will shrink in purchasing power \$200,000,000? That is as certain as water is to run down hill."

To our mind, the present indications seem to point to the fact that, owing to the demand for gold, and its inadequacy to meet the wants of commerce, a new metallic standard will shortly have to be decided upon, if we are to have a return to solid commercial prosperity, instead of continued or spasmodic depression. The producers, and those interested in its production, are naturally anxious that silver should be the coming standard, but its bulk, combined with its rapidly decreasing value, furnish weighty reasons why it should not be adopted. As we said before, we believe that a dual standard is as impracticable as two yard measures, and that we must seek for the new standard in some one metal or alloy of metals, which shall dethrone gold as king of metals and arbitrator of values. For this purpose we would suggest an alloy of the two metals at present used by all civilized countries, gold and silver. We think that if adopted it would not only settle this vexed question for centuries to come, but give trade the world over an impetus equal to that caused by the discovery of the gold fields of Australia and California. If say one dwt. of gold, valued in round numbers at one dollar, were alloyed with one oz. of silver, valued at the same price, the result would be a coin the size of the American dollar, the value of which would be two dollars. One dollar of this alloy would be the size of half a dollar; half a dollar of a quarter dollar, and a ten cent piece the size of a five cent. piece. The advantages of such a coinage would be numerous. Although about ten times more bulky than gold, it would be only one-half the bulk of silver, and for ordinary commercial transactions it would be more convenient than either. Its adoption would have an effect upon trade equivalent to the doubling of our present reserve of gold. Its principal advantage however, would be its perfect equilibrium as a standard of value. In this respect it would act somewhat similar to the compensation balance of a chronometer, which is composed of two metals, the expansion

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ONLY GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AWARDED 1885.

of one of which is constricted by the contraction of the other, and thus, no matter to what extreme of heat or cold it is subjected, a perfect equilibrium is maintained. This standard would work precisely in the same fashion; if gold got scarcer and silver more plentiful, as now appears likely to be the case, this coinage would still remain at par, for the depreciation of its silver half would be offset by the appreciation of its gold half. No matter how these metals might fluctuate, the loss of the one would be offset by the gain on the other. and, as a consequence, it could at all times be taken as a certain and unwavering standard of value. If such a coinage could be made universal it would be a boon to commerce such as the world has never before seen. While each nation would probably desire to retain their usual well-known designating names for their own coins, they might easily, if some understanding were arrived at, have their values based upon the decimal system, similar to the French or American. Each coin ought also to be worth its face value as bullion when the standard is fixed, and the standard once defined, say taking them at their present values. twenty parts of gold to one part of silver, it should remain unalterable, so that, take it where you might, it would pass current at its par value, without deduction or exchange in any shape or form. While the minting of such a coin would entail a loss upon each Government, which should be charged to "expenditure" instead of being deducted from the coinage itself, this apparent loss would be a real gain to every person handling it.

While the adoption of such a standard of value could not fail to benefit materially every nation using it, it would affect the United States more favorably than any other. The United States being at the present time the greatest producer of silver in the world, it follows that any change by which her languishing silver mining industries can be stimulated, as they certainly would be by the creation of a universal market for this product, must bring about a new era of prosperity, fully equal to the palmiest days of the California gold fever. We think if the United States were to adopt this or some such coinage as a standard of value, and make it take the place of the present gold coinage as legal tender for duties, taxes, and payment of debts of all kinds, that its adoption by other countries would only be a question of time. Great Britain is moving in this direction now, and though like all large bodies, public opinion in that country moves slowly, it is bound to get there in time. Once the commercial world is fairly alive to the growing scarcity of gold and its consequent appreciation, it will set about for a remedy and not rest contented until a suitable one is found. We may be mistaken, but in our opinion some such plan as we have outlined above is certain to be adopted in the near future.

ISOCRONISM OF BALANCE SPRINGS—A balance spring, of whatever form, to be isochronous must satisfy the following conditions. Its centre of gravity must always be on the axis of the balance, and it must expand and contract in the vibrations concentrically with that axis. When these conditions are secured in a properly made spring it will possess the quality of isochronism—that is, its force will increase in proportion to the tension, and it will not exert any lateral pressure on the pivots. M. Phillips, in his memoir, demonstrates these conditions, and proves theoretically that the terminal curves deduced with the view of satisfying the one condition, verify at the same time the other.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SPECTACLES, AND HOW TO SELL THEM.

WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE TRADER.

PAPER NO. II.

In our last we simply showed the dealer what to buy in spectacles, in this article we propose telling him what the glass or lense is made of. The material of which lenses are made is either glass or Brazilian pebbles.

If glass is elected, it must be transparent and colorless, sufficiently hard to bear a good polish, and not liable to lose that polish by damp or exposure. All these qualities are possessed by what is called crown glass, specially made for that purpose, whereas the ordinary plate glass often used for that purpose especially where cheapness is a consideration, fails to possess many essential qualities, and is consequently condemned by the conscientious optician. Nearly all glass used by American manufacturers is plate glass, owing to a duty of forty-five per cent., which makes the crown glass too high in price. The duty on the glass coming into Canada is only twenty per cent., thus the dealer buying from a Canadian manufacturer can get the crown glass at the same price he pays for the plate glass of the American manufacturer. The American manufacturer makes the best and lightest frames, but they all use a cheap lense, especially for goods sent to Canada, as there is another duty of twenty-five per cent. coming into this country. The dealer will, therefore, see that he gets the best value, although the article may seem to cost more from the Canadian manufacturer. The main objection to glass of any kind for this purpose is that it is so easily scratched.

Deep scratches or indentations are not here referred to, but to the innumerable fine scratches scarcely visible, except under the microscope, which are produced more or less each time of wiping. After a few months such a lens becomes unfit for use, straining the sight and paining the wearer, although to the naked eye the polish appears as perfect as when new. To remove this serious objection, lenses are employed made from rock crystal, and commonly termed pebbles, and this material being in hardness only exceeded by the diamond, is not liable to be scratched in use, and, moreover, it takes a higher polish, hence the strain to the eye is reduced to a minimum, and one cause of irritation removed.

Pebbles are mostly imported from Brazil, and are found native in both mosses and crystals. They are cut into slices of the requisite thickness by diamond powder, no other material being found to answer this purpose.

Unfortunately, even in this article, "cheapness without consideration of quality" acts prejudicially; for the direction in which the section of crystal is cut affects the quality of the resulting lens. One direction yields us a clear, transparent section, which admits the passage of every description of light, without undue refraction or interference, whereas a section in the opposite direction shows color under polarized, and sometimes even under ordinary light, and from its interference is totally unfit for spectacle lenses.

We often see special advertisements of pebble spectacles, but they prove a dear investment to the unfortunate dealer who buys them. They generally claim to be the best, but are generally the cheap ones at high prices. Testimonials as to the



SPRING TRADE, 1886

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**LEADER
SILVER CASES**

NOW READY.

FOR SALE BY ALL CANADIAN JOBBERS.

KEYSTONE
WATCH CASE CO.,
PHILADELPHIA,
NEW YORK, CHICAGO.



quality of an article are easily got, and my advice to dealers is to beware of an article too highly advertised, and for which they pay twice the price of an ordinary article.

The crystal from which such lenses are made is cut at random, in every direction that will yield the greatest number of slices, hence they often produce lenses worse than useless, and to irreparable mischief to the wearer. The way to tell a good pebble is just by seeing if you can file it. A file will not make the slightest impression on a pebble. After being sure it is a pebble, wipe it carefully and hold it up to the light; should there be any bubbles, waves or scratches, it is an imperfect article and should not be sold by any conscientious dealer. We will resume this article next month, showing the difference between Periscopic, Plano, and double convex lenses.

H. G. LEVITUS.

JOHN BULL HAS THE FLOOR.

Editor THE TRADER:

I was agreeably surprised to see the improved appearance of your esteemed publication. I quite agree with the editor of the *Metalurgist* in his description of it, and if every one of the craft looks for its arrival as earnestly as your humble servant, there ought to be a few more testimonials to its merits, from the trade, by contributing to its columns. The retail trade are supplied with it free of charge, which, perhaps, is one reason why they do not appreciate it as they ought. There are none so wise nor any so simple that an interchange of ideas would not benefit. And as your pages are always at liberty to correspondents, it does seem strange that more do not embrace the opportunity to communicate their ideas to the trade regarding matters of importance to the craft.

I see Mr. Davidson, in his letter in your last number, wants the names of all willing to organize a society. A post card will not be much expense but I am afraid that he is too far west if we are to have more than one society, but it is a move in the right direction, and I will give it my humble support. My idea is that a meeting should be called in Toronto, that is if Toronto men are willing to join in the movement. They have not yet spoken, so far as I know, perhaps they are afraid they will not have a chance to do all the business and get all the work. If they look at the matter squarely, they will see that we all stand on the same footing as regards buying goods, thanks to the Jobbers' Association. And as for repairing, it is to the interest of the whole trade to have a uniform scale of prices, for our customers do not bring their work unless they want it done. And why should any one be so foolish as to allow a granger to set a price on his work, I ask? Does said granger give his produce for less than market price? I trow not. If he brings a bag of potatoes or a cord of wood, you have to watch him if you get what you bargain for.

I think it would be a good idea to invite some of the wholesale men to come to the meeting, as our interests are so blended with theirs, that I think their advice and counsel would not be amiss.

I have trespassed too far on your space already, so will close my epistle by thanking you for your kind support of the matter, and subscribe myself,

Yours truly, JOHN BULL.

P.S.—What has become of your correspondent "Protection?" He promised us more from his pen. Has he got all the watch-butchers cleaned out, or have they butchered him?

SELECTED MATTER.

BANQUET OF THE NATIONAL JOBBERS' ASSOCIATION.

The banquet tendered by the New York members of the National Jobbers' Association to the visiting delegates was held at Delmonico's, on Wednesday evening, February 10. It was in every way a success. The tables were loaded down with good things, and presented an attractive appearance as the fifty-four banqueters sat down to the feast. The courses, which were many, were interspersed with strains of lively music, which added their influence to increase the good feeling already prevailing. There was a noticeable absence of professional after-dinner speakers. The speeches were all made by members of the trade. They treated of trade topics, and although they were extemporaneous, they were listened to with much interest and received with hearty applause.

At the head of the U shaped table sat President Henry Hayes, with Mr. Joseph Fahys and Mr. S. H. Hale at his right and left. After proper attention had been paid to the menu, President Hayes arose, and in a few well-chosen words expressed his pleasure at viewing the splendid gathering around him, and in the name of the home members extended a hearty welcome to the guests. Mr. S. H. Hale occupied the position of toast-master and fulfilled his duties in a highly satisfactory manner. Mr. Keller, of Pforzheimer, Keller & Co., was the first one called upon and responded to the toast of "Our Association." His remarks were particularly happy and well chosen, and called forth frequent and prolonged applause. He spoke of the utility of the Association in regulating matters of interest to the trade, of its benefits in the way of allaying petty jealousies, and of the means it offered of producing harmony and encouraging friendship among its members. He made a number of allusions to those seated about him, which were received with special favor. Pointing to Mr. Hall, of the Waltham Company, he called him the Chancellor and Bismarck of the Association; Mr. Avery, of the Elgin, he designated as the type of Father Time, with one foot on each hemisphere, sweeping all competitors before him, Mr. Fahys was of the pioneer the case-makers; Mr. Pierson, of the Howard Company, was the type of an adjustment to heat and cold; Mr. Hellebush was the type of dignity, and his surroundings (corporal) substantiated the justness of the remark; Mr. Muhr was designated as Simon Pure, of the Quaker City, Quaker-like in his bearing yet anything but ancient in his habits; Mr. Hayes, who claimed to be just old enough to vote, was complimented with the remark that he possessed the wisdom of a centenarian, but the activity of the youthfulness which he claimed; Mr. Otto Young was hailed as Vulcan, the thunderer of the west; the younger men present he regarded as the very escapements of the movements, to whose energy and perseverance much of the success of American enterprise was due. Mr. Keller concluded with a toast to the Association, whose usefulness had only begun, and whose future promised great and beneficial results.

Mr. Avery, of the Elgin Company, made a very interesting speech, in which he traced the history of the company, from its disastrous condition in 1876 to its present satisfactory state. He called attention to the policy, which had at first been cried down, but which had finally triumphed and brought with it success.

American
Waltham
Watch Co.
WALTHAM, MASS.

WALTHAM

FULL PLATE MOVEMENTS

—FOR—

OPEN CASE STEM WINDERS,

—MADE TO—

SET BY THE PENDANT ONLY,

Doing away with Inside Hand-Setting Lever.

A Complete Assortment of Gold, Silver and "Crescent" Filled Cases on hand to fit any of the above Pendant Setting Movements.

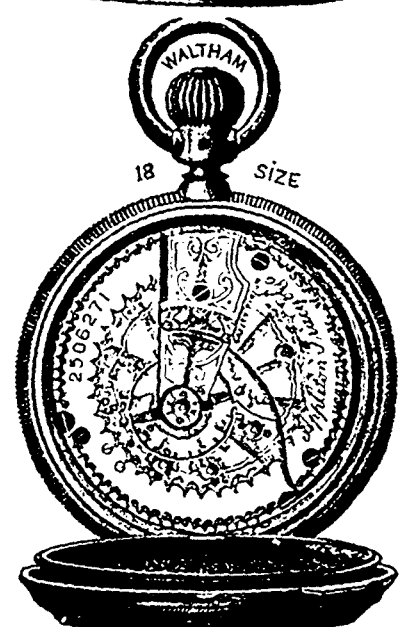
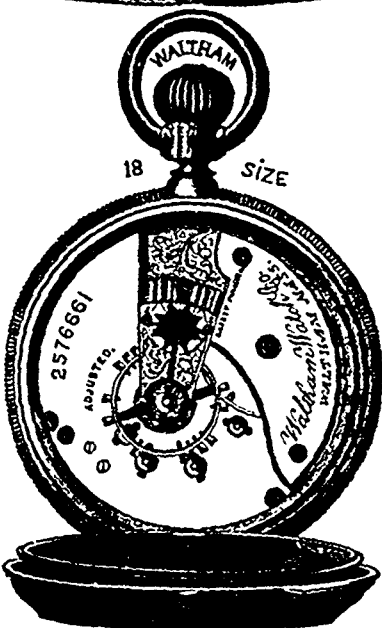
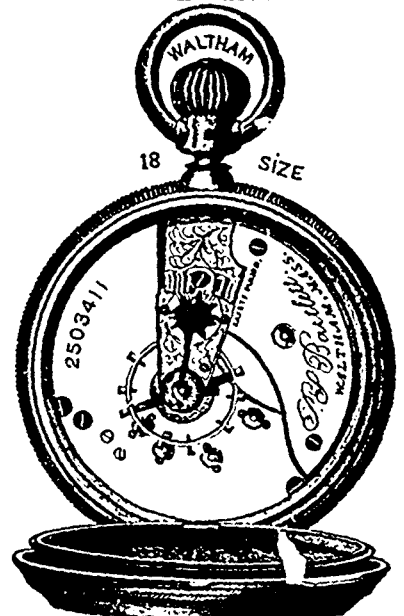
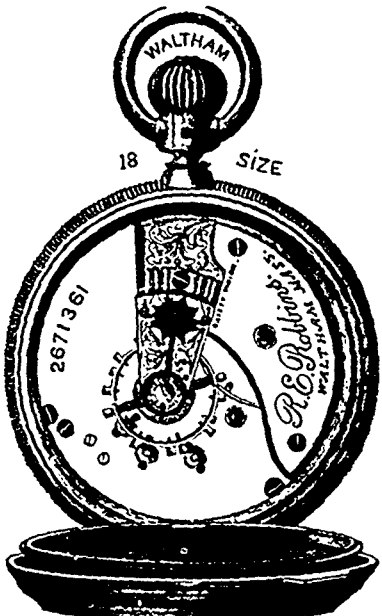
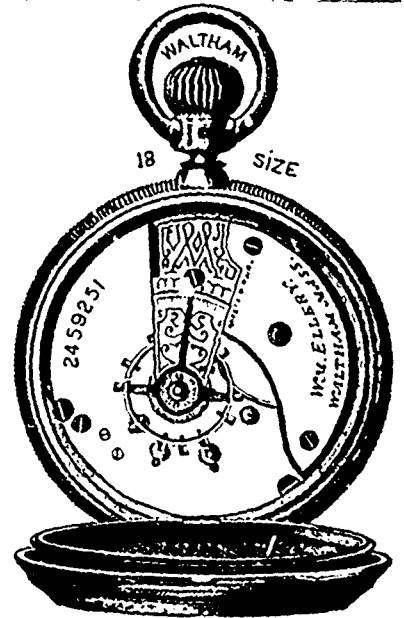
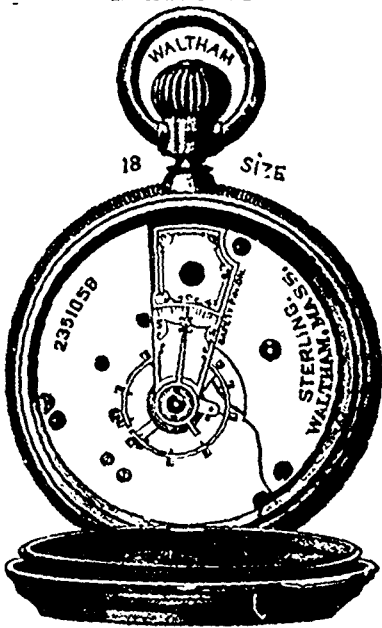
All Pendant Setting Cases will take any American Full Plate Movement with Female Winding Pinion.

ROBBINS & APPLETON

GENERAL AGENTS,

BOSTON. CHICAGO. NEW YORK.

LONDON. SYDNEY.



Mr. Joseph Fahys sketched the growth of watch case making. He recalled the time when he started in with a bar, pair of tongs and an anvil; spoke of the early struggles, the gradual development and the present gigantic scale of the industry which had so small a beginning and so limited a field.

Mr. George Chillas, of Toronto, replied to the toast of the Canadian Association of Jobbers in American Watches in a very neat and effective speech.

Mr. Simon Muhr remarked that he looked upon the gathering as a very serious affair, and one which had to consider weighty matters. He had made arrangements to go to Europe, but had postponed his trip in order to be present. He prophesied great strides in business, and called attention to the vast markets yet to be opened to American industry and the large export trade to be done in the future.

Mr. Louis Strasburger was called upon to speak on the subject of Dissolution. He expressed his surprise at being asked to discuss this topic, as he had but recently admitted a new member to his firm. If the matter referred to the dissolution of Swiss and American watches, he would say that, in his opinion, the American watches had a bright future before them, due to the fact that prices had been reduced from time to time, and also because they had been so liberally advertised. The demand for these watches was but natural. Seeing about him so many intelligent business men who had associated for the purpose of protecting the sale of American watches, he felt assured of the future prospects and success of the Association. His personal interests ought to incline to the Swiss watches but his patriotic feelings toward this country, which gives equal rights to all, prompted him to waive all such sentiments, and he most heartily wished the Association a successful career.

Mr. W. K. McNaught, of Toronto, spoke of the friendship which Canada felt toward the United States and the interest she took in all American movements. He expressed the hope that Canada would some day become independent, and felt sure that the friendly relations now existing would always continue. There were a number of other toasts, all of which were listened to with great interest. Among those who spoke were: Messrs. Allen, Young, Thorpe, Cutter, and Morrill. Everyone was pleased with the banquet, and at its close it was voted a thoroughly enjoyable affair and a complete success.—*Jewelers' Weekly.*

A DETECTIVE'S WATCH.

"About the slickest theft of which I have personal knowledge," said the veteran detective, John Sharkey, yesterday, "was played in this city during the Centennial by a Baltimore thief, and the man he robbed was one of the Mayor's detectives, who was sent specially to look for this very thief."

"I can't tell you; I will not give him away. He is still living," said Mr. Sharkey, in refusal of the request for the name of the outwitted detective. "A series of adroit robberies had been committed in Baltimore during the months just preceding the opening of the Centennial Exposition in this city. A man named DuBarry, a Chicago crook, who was known to be in Baltimore, was suspected, but the officers could not get the dead wood on him until a bold confidence game was worked on a Richmond merchant in which a handsome young woman named Beck Richards played a prominent part. The Richmond man squealed, and it was discovered that the young

woman had months before been placed on board in a disreputable house by DuBarry, whom he visited as a 'friend.' The pursuit became too warm for the pair, and they decamped so suddenly that part of the young woman's baggage was left behind. A search revealed pawn-tickets for goods which, when examined, were identified as portions of those which had been stolen, and for the theft of which DuBarry had been suspected. The pair left the city in a hack, but whether they took at some outlying station a train bound north, south or west the officers could not tell.

"Of course, a description was sent around to the different cities, and the Philadelphia authorities were especially notified, because it was believed that the pair would work the Centennial at some time before its close. In consequence, among the detectives detailed for work on the grounds was our friend—let us call him Jones. One day Jones was lunching at the 'Three Brothers' alone at the only table which had not one or more occupants, when a gentleman with a Milesian accent asked permission to occupy a seat at the same table. The pair naturally fell into conversation, in the course of which the stranger mentioned to Jones his familiarity with Chicago criminals, especially pickpockets and confidence men and women. His name was McCartney, and he was within a year retired from the official detective force of that city. Jones proclaimed himself, and the pair fraternized over the Frenchman's generous wine. Jones promised to put McCartney on the Philadelphia crooks and show him the whole elephant, and McCartney agreed to point out the Chicago crooks, including DuBarry and his mistress, the former of whom he said he knew well.

"Meeting Jones a few days afterwards McCartney said he had the DuBarry game in his hand; that he had seen the girl, who proved to be a woman named Lyons, and that where she was DuBarry could not be far distant. He was rather surprised, because it was understood in Chicago that she had reformed. Jones was rather incredulous.

"Her name is Lyons, I tell you," said McCartney. "Come and lunch with me and you shall see her."

"You seem certain," observed Jones.

"I am, and for the best of reasons."

They went to one of the more pretentious of the hundred restaurants clustered outside the Centennial grounds, and the conclusion was arrived at between them that the woman should not be disturbed, in the hope of capturing her companion in crime. A half dozen young women waited upon the customers of the restaurant. Pointing to one of them, McCartney said:

"There's your game."

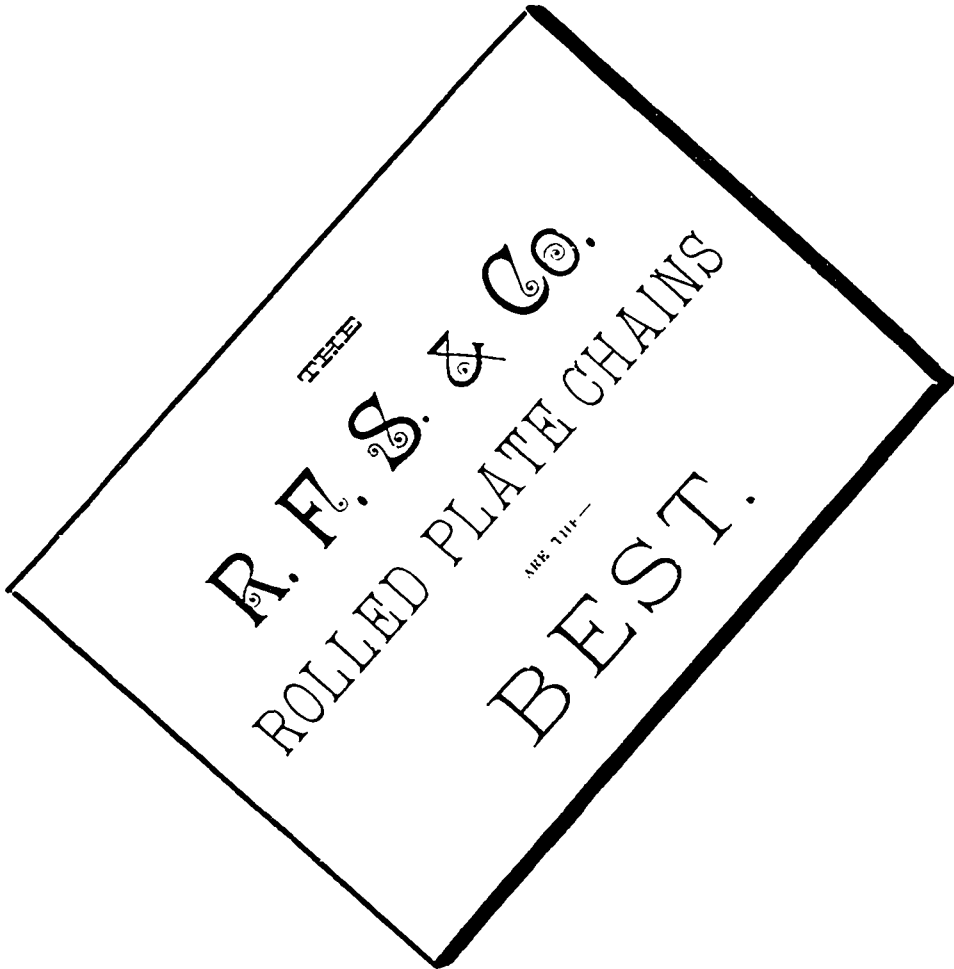
"Nonsense!" exclaimed Jones.

"No nonsense about it. She was Chicago's most infamous operator, and was known all over the west, but out there all the officers are under the impression that she has reformed. I suppose she could not keep straight, and DuBarry has secured her employment here as a cover for work."

"They sat down and watched her, but saw nothing suspicious. Her every action was modest and reserved. In a short time McCartney remarked, 'You may as well know her. Let me call her over.'

"In response to a signal the young woman approached the table with apparent reluctance. She looked timidly at the Chicago ex-detective. He said, coldly:

"You are all right, Hattie."



"Oh, thank you, sir," she replied; "I'm doing my best, God knows sir."

"Join us in finishing this bottle, and tell my friend about yourself," said McCartney.

"The young woman sat down, and between her sips of champagne she told the story of her life. When she hesitated McCartney would prompt her. He evidently knew as much about her as she did herself, and her dread of her old foe was openly displayed. She closed her narrative with.

"But I have reformed, Mr. McCartney. You know I have, sir."

"Of course," replied McCartney, with a wink at Jones. "We know that. That is what makes your history so interesting now."

"The restaurant was crowding up and the girl excused herself.

"While the Chicago man was advising Jones to arrest the girl, as she was the one he wanted, a man came to the table where they were sitting and whispered to McCartney, who immediately begged Jones' pardon for leaving him so abruptly, but he was urgently needed by a friend. He stepped to the desk, paid the bill for the party and left with the messenger. Jones finished the bottle, and strolled back to the grounds with that glow of satisfaction which is always the result of a good digestion and a stomachful of palatable eatables and drinkables.

"It was not long until Jones had occasion to consult his time piece. It was gone, and it was a valuable one. He went through his clothes. His rather well filled wallet was gone. He returned to the restaurant. The reformed pickpocket was gone. He visited his friend McCartney's lodgings. He was gone. Search was instituted for the messenger. Here was success. He was arrested that evening at the Thirty-first and Market street depot. He confessed.

"He was a member of the gang of which DuBarry, alias McCartney, was the chief, and the young woman Belle Richards alias Hattie Lyons, was the most expert of pickpockets. They had worked the Centennial for a week, and were between \$8,000 and \$9,000 ahead. He had been paid his one-sixth by DuBarry before they had gone thirty yards from the restaurant where Jones was left sipping his champagne. He said:

"They knew when they had enough, but I, like a consummate fool, didn't."

"DuBarry and his accomplice were not found, and they have never turned up in Philadelphia since," concluded Mr. Sharkey. — *Exchange.*

HUMORS OF MAIDEN LANE.

Occasionally there wanders into Maiden Lane one of those individuals carrying a small tray, upon which are usually displayed wonderful bargains. For nours he whines forth his tale of "Here you are now, fine rolled gold buttons! Three cents apiece; two for five. Only a few more left. Here you go!" Right in the centre of the jewelry district—in the shadow of some of the largest jewelry houses in the country, he calmly which she gazed steadily for a moment, and then entered the establishment of a well known jeweler. A polite clerk came forward and wanted to know what he could do for her. She placed her bundle carefully upon the counter, adjusted her takes his stand, and, as he looks upon passers-by, wonders why

they cast such looks of scorn upon him. His winsome call attracts no buyers, and after a time he moves on, apparently convinced that Maiden Lane is no place in which to sell jewelry.

* * *

An old lady from the backwoods of Jersey came struggling down the "Lane" a few days ago, with a large package under her arm. Her eye was presently arrested by a placard, at glasses, seated herself deliberately, and wanted to know how much it would cost to send her package to Philadelphia. The astonished clerk informed her that it was not in their line of business to forward packages.

"Be'ant this the express office?" queried the old lady sharply. "Guess not," answered the indignant clerk.

"Wall, wat you put them signs out tur?" and the old lady gathered herself and her bundle together, and walked out in high dudgeon.

* * *

On turning the corner from Broadway into Maiden Lane a few days ago, we met an excited individual, watch in hand, hurrying up the street. Thinking that some sudden failure must have taken place, we grasped our note book in haste, expecting to jot down all the details of the news.

"Is this what you call the great watch and clock street?" demanded the excited gentleman.

"Yes," we answered proudly, "in this short thoroughfare there are over three hundred jewelers and watch dealers. It is world renowned; within its narrow limits——"

"Well, what in thunder," interrupted the perspiring individual, "is the matter with all their clocks?"

"What happened?" we demanded eagerly.

"Happened? I came down here to set my watch. I found a chronometer on this side of the street and set it to the second, then I looked across and there was a big clock in a window, and that was a minute and a half fast, then I saw another further down the block and that was three minutes behind, and there's one down at the corner—I walked down to look at that, and when I reached there I found it had no hands at all. How is a man ever going to set his watch here, I'd like to know?"

We promised to investigate the matter, and have a committee on clocks appointed to secure harmony among the time-pieces. — *Jewelers' Weekly.*

WANT OF SELF-CONFIDENCE.

Some people never seem to believe themselves capable of anything; they see others press forward to attempt and achieve, and sink back into a desponding inactivity. Having no faith in themselves, they undertake nothing and effect nothing. If they are convicted of some fault or bad habit, they have so little hope of being able to cure it that they scarcely make an effort. If some avenue of usefulness and honor opens up before them, they draw back, almost sure they will not succeed, and decline to enter. If some duty presses upon their conscience, they try to quiet its promptings by pleading inability. Thus their lives pass away in uselessness, their faculties do not develop or their characters improve, their abilities are wasted, they dwindle into insignificance, not for lack of power, but for the want of a confidence and courage that would set that power into good, practical working order.

T. WHITE & SON,
MANUFACTURING JEWELERS,
 LAPIDARIES & DIAMOND SETTERS,
 39 King St. West, Toronto.

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

C. W. COLEMAN,
 10 KING ST. WEST, (UP STAIRS), TORONTO.

WATCHMAKER TO THE TRADE. DEALER IN WATCH MATERIAL, TOOLS, SPECTACLES, &c.

Complicated and other Watches put in thorough order. Broken or imperfect parts replaced by new. Gold Dials re-figured. Watches de-magnetized. Musical Boxes repaired. Jewelry Jobbing and Engraving. Stubbs, Hammers, Pliers and Files. Spectacles from 65 cts. per dozen up. Orders must be accompanied with City reference or Cash.

E. & A. GUNTHER,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE JEWELERS,
COR. JORDAN & MELINDA STS.

Spring Stock now full and complete in all departments.
 Special attention given to JEWELRY REPAIRING.
 Our Travellers now out.

GEORGE J. BRAY & CO.,

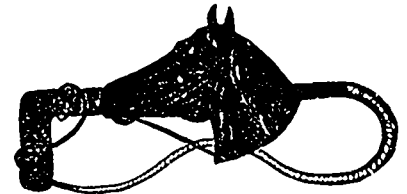
— JOBBERS IN —

Watches, Jewelry and Diamonds, Tools, Materials, &c.

WATCH REPAIRING & DIAMOND SETTING a Specialty.

Call and see us when in the City or send your work in.

65 AND 67 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.



New Styles for Spring Trade, 1885.

The above illustrations are a sample of my New Goods for this Spring's Trade. I am making a large variety of these bridles, and retail dealers throughout Canada will find it greatly to their advantage to send for samples and prices. I make and guarantee all the goods I sell, and you will find my prices lower than any other House in Canada. Call and see me when in the city.

A. M. WELLINGS,
MANUFACTURING JEWELER AND ENGRAVER,
 28 ADELAIDE ST. EAST, TORONTO.

W. F. DOLL,
WHOLESALE JEWELER & IMPORTER

— OF —

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Clocks,
 Silver and Electro-Plate, Optical
 Goods, Watch Material, &c.

525 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG.

(Late 55 & 57 Yonge St., Toronto.)



THAYER & CO.,

3 WELLINGTON ST. EAST, TORONTO,

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS AND DEALERS IN

Watches, Clocks, Material and Jewelry of all Kinds.

Our house will be found head-quarters for any of the above goods, and we guarantee to meet any honest competition, either in quality or price. We buy cheap for cash, and propose to give our customers the full benefit of our buying. A look through our stock which is entirely new, will convince any jeweler that he can save money by dealing with our House.

In addition to Watches and American Jewelry, we make specialties of the following lines, in all of which our Stock will be found very complete :

WATCH AND CLOCK MATERIALS OF ALL KINDS, WATCH GLASSES AND GENERAL JEWELERS' SUNDRIES.

Our **MR. THAYER** will call on you during the month, and we trust that you will reserve for him a share of your esteemed orders.

WELLINGTON'S WATCHES.

An exchange says that the Duke of Wellington was extremely fond of watches, and at all times had fully half a dozen ticking their liveliest lying around him. Fearing that some ill might befall those just under his eye, orders were given that whenever he travelled to have as many more stored away in a portmanteau made to fit his carriage. One timepiece was, above all others, his acknowledged favorite; it was of old-fashioned English construction, and had once been the property of Tippoo Sahib. Another of the Duke's treasures had a strange history. Napoleon had ordered it of Breguet for the fob of his brother Joseph, and, as an extra courtesy, directed a miniature map of Spain to be wrought in metal on one side and the imperial and royal arms on the other. Just as this lovely gift was finished, Joseph was driven out of his kingdom by the Duke, and the Emperor, for reasons best known to himself, refused to take or pay for the costly bauble. At the peace it was purchased from Breguet and presented by Sir E. Paget to the Duke of Wellington. Another watch owned by the Duke was made by Marshal Junot, and a great horological curiosity it is. There has never been known more than two others like it. They are constructed to mark both lunar and weekly movements.

The great Duke gave preference to certain *moutres de touche*- of which he had several—a contrivance of Breguet's, having sundry studs or knobs by which one could feel what hour it was, and this merely by what seemed "just fumbling in his pocket."—*Exchange.*

EDITORIAL NOTES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

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

MR. W. G. H. LOWE, of the firm of Lowe & Anderson, has just returned from a business trip in Manitoba and the North-West. He reports business fair, with good prospects ahead.

IN THE DEATHS.—The following jewelers are reported to be in difficulties: C. L. Bass of Kingston, J. E. Freeman, Madoc, C. Atcheson, Orangeville, and W. Perret, Winnipeg.

JOHN SEGWORTH & Co. have secured the services of Mr. S. F. Glover lately with Messrs. C. T. Picard & Co., of Montreal, to travel for them east of Toronto. Mr. Glover has made a good record for himself and we wish him continued success in his new sphere.

OUT OF BUSINESS.—Mr. S. T. Culp, of Toronto, writes us to say that for the present at least he has retired from the wholesale jewelry business in Canada. He has been suffering lately from a severe bronchial affection, and has gone to a dryer climate for the benefit of his health.

GLAD TO SEE YOU.—We were pleased to receive a visit a few days ago from Mr. W. H. Scott, jeweler, of Cobourg, Ont., one of the best known as well as one of the most skilful men belonging to the jewelry craft in the Dominion. Mr. Scott reports trade in Cobourg as fairly good. Cail again Mr. Scott.

MR. C. N. THORPE'S SPEECH.—We are very sorry that pressure on our columns prevents us from publishing this month the speech of Mr. C. N. Thorpe at the Chicago jewelers' banquet. A good thing often improves with age and we therefore propose to give our readers the benefit of it in our next issue. It is well worth a careful perusal.

THE "PERFECTION" Watch Case, put upon the market last month by the American Watch Case Co., has proved to be the biggest success of any Case the Company ever made. The demand is unprecedented, and everybody pronounces it the best cheap Watch Case they ever handled for the money.

OUR LIST.—In reply to a Western Retail Jeweler, who complains that THE TRADER is being sent to people in his town other than legitimate dealers, we desire to say that we will take it as a favor if the trade will promptly notify us of any such cases and we will at once stop their paper. We desire to make THE TRADER the organ of the Jewelry Trade of Canada and have no ambition beyond it.

A BIG FINE.—It is stated on good authority that D. A. L. the recently detected Montreal jewelry smuggler has paid the Customs authorities \$24,000 in hard cash as an equivalent for the duty he had cheated the country out of. We think that every honest dealer in the country will say it served him "jolly well right." Truly honesty is the best policeman.

A CHANGE OF BASE.—Messrs. P. W. Ellis & Co. have secured the services of Mr. J. J. F. Houghton, late of the firm of Hill & Houghton, manufacturing jewelers of this city, to assist them in the order department of their business. Mr. Houghton's thorough knowledge of the jewelry business should make him invaluable in such a position of responsibility.

WHO WOULDN'T BE AN ABORIGINE.—It is said that Sir George Stephen has presented Crowfoot, the Blackfoot chief, with a handsome locket and chain, the locket containing a perpetual pass over the Canadian Pacific Railway. Next summer Crowfoot will be able to take his family free of cost to the fire-watering places. And still we wonder at crime.

ABSQUATULATED.—We are informed by a correspondent that Mr. E. M. Blakeley, jeweler, of Campbellford, has sold out his stock and absquatulated, whatever the word means. On asking some of our Toronto jobbers to explain the meaning, we were informed that it meant that he had cleared out. Several of them are desirous of interviewing him.

SILVER WEDDING.—Mr. A. L. Skeele, jeweler, of Richmond Hill, Ont., and his wife, celebrated their silver wedding on the 6th day of February. The Editor of TRADER was unable to accept Mr. Skeele's kind invitation to be present, but learns from a local exchange that the guests had a very enjoyable time. We trust to be present at Mr. and Mrs. Skeele's golden wedding, however.

SALE OF A. S. MURRAY & Co.'s BUSINESS.—The stock of A. S. Murray & Co., the well-known jewelers of London, Ont., took place last month, the purchasers being Messrs. Schwob Bros., of Montreal, for the price of fifty-six and a half cents on the dollar. As the stock is a first-class one, and the stand one of the best in the city, it should not be hard to dispose of it to some enterprising jeweler with capital.

BY THE DEATH OF Mr. Isadore Saunders, of the firm of H. & A. Saunders, of Montreal, which occurred a few days ago, Canada loses one of the oldest men in the wholesale jewelry trade. Mr. Saunders was looked upon by those who knew him as one of the most thorough men in the business, and his friends and those associated with him in business will not easily forget him. We understand that the business will be continued by the remaining partner, Mr. L. Saunders.

DISSOLUTION.—The well-known retail and manufacturing firm of Welch & Trowern, of Toronto, was dissolved during the past month Mr. Welch retiring. Mr. Trowern will continue the old business as formerly, while Mr. Welch is making preparations to commence again the manufacture of jewelry. Both of these gentlemen are hard working and deserving, and we wish them both success in their new responsibilities and undertakings.

A FALL IN PRICES.—The event of the past month, so far as the jewelry trade is concerned, has been the sweeping reductions made by all the leading American manufacturers in the prices of their jeweled movements. The effect of this will be to make American movements more pre-eminently than ever, the watch for the people of this continent, and should do much towards bringing the finer grade of goods into more general use.

THE SAPERY CASE.—In spite of all the efforts of Mr. Sapery's friends that "minor" still remains in *duranco vile*. Messrs. P. W. Ellis & Co. inform us that although they have been approached in order to compromise the matter, they have decided to have full justice done them or take nothing for their claim. Come what will they propose to fight the case to the bitter end and if nothing else comes of it, an example will have been made which will have a healthy effect on such people in future.

- CLOCKS -

MARCH 1st, 1886

We desire to notify the TRADE that we have completed arrangements with the

“ TERRY CLOCK CO. ”

to carry a full range of their goods, comprising Walnut, Nickel and imitation Marble Clocks.

The Terry Clocks need no commendation from us. Their **METEOR** Luminous and other grades have a deservedly high reputation in the States and Canada.

It shall be our aim always to keep a complete stock on hand and thus be able to fill orders promptly.

We will mail, in the course of a few days to the *Legitimate Trade* an *Illustrated Catalogue* which will embrace some new patterns of exceptionable value.

Our business is exclusively with the Watchmaker and Jeweler who will find it to their advantage to buy the Terry Clocks and not be compelled to submit to unfair competition, as experienced from the outside Trade buying from Fancy Goods Houses who sell indiscriminately.

LOWE & ANDERSON,
16 WELLINGTON STREET,
TORONTO.

HOW ARE YOU, TOBIAS? Mr Tobias Epstein, as we stated in our last issue, was a dealer in gents' furnishings on Yonge St., Toronto, and failed a few weeks ago. His creditors found a discrepancy in his accounts to the tune of some \$30,000, and accordingly had him arrested for fraud. He was admitted to bail, and the grand jury found a true bill against him. It is now stated that Tobias and one of his bondsmen have folded their tents and silently stolen across to the land of the free and the home of the knave, after first having quietly turned all of their available assets into specie.

BY THE DEATH OF GEN. HANCOCK the people of the United States have lost the services of a truly honest public servant, and one of the most gallant soldiers the republic ever produced. Cast in heroic mould, keen of perception and firm of purpose, Gen. Hancock was one of the few successful Federal Generals, and has ever since that stormy period been elevated by common consent to the position of the ideal soldier of the Civil War. His sudden death following so soon after those of Generals Grant and McClellan, strongly emphasizes the truth of those oft-quoted lines: "The path of glory leads but to the grave."

BACK NUMBERS.—During the last few weeks we have had numerous enquiries for back numbers of THE TRADER. We print only a sufficient number to send one to every jeweler in Canada, and are therefore unable to supply back numbers. We try to make THE TRADER "good enough" for jewelers to preserve on file and bind in volumes each year, and we are glad to find that so many of them appreciate our efforts.

WATCH REPAIRING.—As we stated in our last issue we had intended pursuing the subject of the prices secured by the retail trade, for watch repairs in this issue. We are sorry to say, however, that pressure on our columns compels us to hold it over until next month. In the meantime we desire to thank our retail friends throughout the Dominion for the many kind letters of approval our remarks regarding the protection of retailers have brought forth and also for the hints they have furnished us in connection therewith.

CONDOLENCE.—We regret to learn of the death of W. H. Ellis, Esq., C. E., father of P. W. and M. C. Ellis, the well-known wholesale jewelers of this city. Mr. Ellis was a gentleman of very retiring disposition, but very much beloved by the few with whom he was intimately acquainted. As a civil engineer he was entrusted with several very important undertakings in Europe and South America, and had acquired a high reputation in his profession that was more than Canadian. We beg respectfully to tender to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathies.

NOT PECULIAR TO MONTREAL.—Judge Doherty, of Montreal, not long ago in open court sharply condemned the habit of lawyers in charging \$1.50 as a fee for writing a letter for small claims. He called upon the bar to purge the profession of such unprofessional members. His remarks have caused a sensation among the "bum" lawyers at the Recorder's and Police Courts in that city, who live on such practices. In our opinion after the learned judge gets through with Montreal he might continue this good work in Toronto and elsewhere with great advantage to the country generally.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Toronto Silver Plate Co., was held at the Company's offices on Monday, 1st February, when statements for the past year were submitted showing a good year's business. The following were elected directors for this year, viz. W. H. Beatty, Alfred Gooderham, Frank Turner, C. E., Glover Harrison, W. F. Kiely, Wm. H. Partridge, Wm. Thompson, David Walker and Jas Webster. At a subsequent meeting of the Board Mr. W. H. Beatty was re-elected President, and Mr. Alfred Gooderham, Vice-president.

THE DISSOLUTION of the firm of John H. Jones & Co., the well-known wholesale jewelers of Montreal, will be quite a surprise to many of our readers. Mr. John H. Jones, the senior partner of the old firm who will now conduct the business alone, is one of the oldest and most popular men in the trade, having been for twenty years manager of the Montreal Branch of the Robert Wilkes business. At the death of Mr. Wilkes, Mr. Jones and Messrs. Chandler and Liffton bought out the business and have since carried it on under the style of John H. Jones & Co. The retiring partners, Messrs. Liffton & Chandler have commenced business as wholesale jewelers in Montreal on their own account.

ECHOS FROM THE MIKADO

"A merchant alone in his desolate store
Sang "Willow, tit-willow, tit-willow!"
I said to him, "why are you pacing the floor,
Singing "Willow, tit-willow, tit-willow?"

"Alas!" he said when smothered his cries,
"I thought it was nonsense to advertise,
And now I've no custom at all but the flies.
Oh, willow, tit-willow, tit-willow!"

COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED.—Two men named John Hilton and Wm. Carroll, were arrested last week at St. Catharines, Ont., on a charge of issuing spurious coin and were remanded for trial at next court. Bail was refused. Counterfeit coin was found on both prisoners when arrested. The police burst in the door of their room immediately after the arrest, and found dies for the manufacture of 50 cent United States currency, 25 cent U. S. currency, and 25 cent Canadian currency, together with a complete battery for plating, some metal for the manufacture of counterfeit coin, and liquids, acids, etc., for the same purpose. Hilton is a practical machinist. Both men, on the advice of their respective counsel, pleaded not guilty to the charge preferred against them. Considerable spurious coin has been in circulation in that vicinity for over a year.

"RETAILER" ON THE FUTURE OF THE JEWELLING TRADE IN CANADA.

We are in receipt of a letter from an esteemed retail jeweler regarding the future of the jewelry trade in Canada, in which he takes the ground that the jobbers are simply "caterpillars on the leaf," and are not a necessary adjunct of the business. After mature consideration we have decided not to publish "Retailer's" letter on this subject, because we think that jobbers are a necessity in distributing the product of the manufacturers, and this being the case it can serve no good purpose at this time to antagonize the wholesale and retail branches of the jewelry business. The fact that jobbers not only exist but are increasing in numbers is ample proof that they are a necessity at the present time at least, whatever the future may bring forth. In the present year of our Lord, the retail trade of Canada would find it almost an impossibility to get on without them.

CANADA HONORED.—One of the most pleasant features of the National Jewelers' Association Banquet held at Dalmonico's, New York, on the 10th February, a full account of which will be found elsewhere, was the right royal reception accorded to the speakers representing Canada, and the good feeling evinced towards their country by everyone present. The Canadian guests were made to feel at home, and it is needless to say they enjoyed themselves so thoroughly that the event will long linger with them as

"An Eden bright in fancy's flight
A heaven in memory's dream."

Their kind and flattering reception they took as more of a compliment to Canada than to themselves personally, although it was none the less appreciated on that account. Blood is thicker than water, and Canada and the United States are twins—only that the latter is about a century older than Canada.

DEATH ON ACCOUNT OF A BAD WATCH.—At the inquest on the body of fireman Little, of the Northern Railway, who was killed about three weeks ago by the collision of a "Wildcat" engine and a freight train, a verdict was rendered, that whereas it appeared that the accident had been caused on account of the defective working of the engineer's watch, by which the engine was timed to run, that the engineer Long be exonerated from all blame. Such a verdict makes it hazardous for persons to travel on this road if all their trains are run by watches which do not perform more satisfactorily than engineer Long's appears to have done. What they want, and what every road should be forced to have, are electric clocks in every station, which are absolutely correct and by which all trains should run. Had such an arrangement been in operation, at least one valuable life would have been spared, and the Company saved more money than would have equipped the entire road with such an electric time service for half a century.

ANOTHER BONANZA FOR THE CUSTOMS.—The Customs officials at Halifax, N. S., last month struck another bonanza. The seizure consisted of three trunks belonging to William Dearden, containing a general assortment of jewelry, valued at between \$10,000 and \$15,000. These trunks Dearden brought with him from Montreal, but when he

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 1883.)

WM. ROGERS, - - WALLINGFORD, CONN.

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

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

found that the cases sent by express had been seized he did not take the trunks to his hotel but got them secreted. After ten days' search the Customs officers finally discovered and seized them. Dearden claims that this is a portion of the goods upon which he paid \$12,000 penalty in Montreal, and that he cannot be punished twice for one offence, but the books and documents found in the first two cases show that his smuggling operations have extended over a great many years, and his business connections were from the Rocky Mountains to Cape Breton. The Montreal fine was only for what the Montreal officers discovered, and by no means covered the whole of his operations or violations of the law in other parts of Canada. The officials have made several small seizures from jewelers in Halifax and Dartmouth, and all parties indebted to Dearden have been notified by the department not to pay him. If this warning to the retail trade to buy goods only from reputable jobbers is not sufficient, they will please hold THE TRADER guiltless if they get into trouble from any such source as mentioned above.

A SENSATION—The sensation of the month is the expulsion of the Dueber Watch Case Manfg Co., of Cincinnati, from the Silver Watch Case and Movement Mfrs Association of the United States and Canada. The immediate cause of this expulsion was that the "Dueber Co." refused to conform to the wishes of the majority of the Association. In a nutshell, it appears to be a case of whether the dog shall wag the tail, or the tail wag the dog. In this case the Association very properly decided that the majority should govern and that the dog should wag the tail. The obstreperous tail was therefore amputated with despatch, and now the amateur surgeons are anxiously waiting to see whether the Association dog can live without his tail, or whether the tail will develop into an opposition dog. The outcome of this will probably be some lively times amongst the Case makers until this question has been fairly fought out. As the "Dueber Co." have been for some time under a strict boycott from the Knights of Labor, and are now under a boycott from all the respectable jobbers in the United States and Canada, it looks as though they were going to have an interesting season before them. While we think everyone is fully entitled to hold their own opinion, we have no sympathy with anyone who has a habit of kicking because he can't have his own way always. As this is the second time that the "Dueber Co." has kicked over the Association traces within the past three months, we suggest that if they are ever to be taken back again into the Manufacturers fold, they should be compelled to furnish *bona fides* in the shape of bullion which would act as a hostage for their future good faith. Such an action as that of the "Dueber Co." unsettles business entirely until it is settled, and no matter what the result may be it is not the honorable way of doing business. At present it looks like a stand up fight, with the odds greatly in favor of the Association. However, the near future will show how the cat is going to jump, and the trade is awaiting its gyrations with a great deal of interest.

ON THE LIST.

The Ko Ko of the Canadian Jewelry trade has sent us the following list of persons, of whom he remarks:

"We've struck them off the list,
They never will be missed."

- The Watch Butcher.
- The Jeweler who sells by auction.
- Likewise those who are big on special discount sales.
- The Jeweler who never meets his notes when due.
- The enterprising burglar who burgles Jewelers' safes professionally.
- The traveller who never sells any customer less than \$1,000 at a time.
- The Canadian Retailers who have skipped to Uncle Sam's dominions.
- The Jeweler who wants to settle with his creditors at 40 cents on the dollar.
- The man who advertises himself as "The only honest Watchmaker in town."
- The Jeweler who can always buy goods fifty per cent. cheaper than any person wants to sell them to him.
- The Jeweler who advertises and sells Watches at cost.
- Likewise the Watch Butcher who repairs (?) Watches for the cost of the materials he uses.
- The Jobber who violates his contract by cutting the prices of Watch Cases and Movements.

Likewise the Retailer who seduces the poor Jobber by telling him that he can buy Cases and Movements at ten per cent. off the list.

The Jeweler, retail or wholesale, who stamps 16k. wedding rings 18k., and deceives the blushing bride and modest bridegroom by selling them as the simon pure 18k.

The Retailer who thinks it an insult for the jobber to ask him to pay his bill when he knows "he is good for it."

The Jeweler who, after living on the fat of the land for years, fails and lets in all his creditors except his own relations, who invariably hold security.

The Jeweler who makes it a principle "never to give a note to any one" in payment of goods, and who gets mad when four months afterwards the Jobber wants his money.

The Retailer who orders the same goods on approbation from half a dozen Jobbers, and after displaying them for about a month in his show window as his "newly imported stock," returns to the owners all that he has not sold (express charges unpaid).

The seductive Jobber who sells his goods on six months' credit, and draws on the innocent Retailer the moment they are shipped.

The Wholesaler or Manufacturer who doesn't advertise in THE TRADER.

Likewise the Canadian Retail Jeweler who doesn't read it.

WORKSHOP NOTES.

WATER-PROOF GLUE.—Soak in a cool place half a pound of glue for one night in a quart of good milk, and boil it the next day; it will resist moisture much better than glue dissolved in water.

TO CLEAN BRUSHES.—The best method for cleaning watchmakers' and jewelers' brushes, is to wash them out in strong soda water. When the backs are wood, you must favor that part as much as possible, for, being glued, the water may injure them.

GOOD MUCIAGE.—An adhesive mucilage for labels, suitable for bottles or glass, may be prepared by soaking glue in strong vinegar then heat to boiling and add flour. This is very adhesive, and does not decompose, when kept in wide-mouthed bottles.

TO REMOVE TARNISH.—Silver or electro plate ware that have been tarnished by exposure to tainted air can be restored to brightness in the following pickle: $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of potassa cyanuret is dissolved in 2 gallons rain water, and the articles are immersed in it, until bright. Be careful to rinse off the alkali water otherwise it will corrode the goods.

TO CLEAN DULL GOLD.—Dull Gold may be cleaned by immersion in a bath of 80 grams calcium hypochlorite, 80 sodium bicarbonate, and 20 table salt, which is dissolved in 3 quarts distilled water. It must be kept for use in well-corked bottles. Goods to be cleaned are put in a basin and covered with the mixture. After some time they are taken out, washed, rinsed in alcohol, and dried in sawdust. The articles then have the same appearance as if new.

TO PREPARE CHALK.—Thoroughly pulverize the chalk, then mix it with clean rain water, in proportion of 2 pounds to the gallon. Stir well, and let it settle for about 2 minutes. The gritty matter will now have settled to the bottom. Slowly pour the water into another vessel, so as not to disturb the sediment. Permit the whole to stand until entirely settled, and decant as before. You now have prepared chalk, ready for use when dried. Spanish whiting may be treated in the same way, and makes an excellent polishing powder.

PRECIPITATING GOLD IN OLD BATHS.—The baths when no longer fit for use are filtered into a white glass flask, rendered alkaline with a little bicarbonate of soda, and a concentrated alcoholic solution of magenta is added drop by drop until the liquid has taken the deep red hue of syrup of raspberries. The flask is then exposed for six or eight hours to the light of a bright window. At the end of this time the gold is found to be deposited as a violet powder, while the supernatant liquid has become colorless. It is carefully decanted, so as to preserve merely the deposit. When a sufficient quantity of protoxide of gold has been thus collected, it is carefully washed upon a filter, dried, and the filter is burnt. The dry residue and the ash of the filter is then dissolved at a gentle heat in an excess of aqua regia, and the solution (diluted with distilled water) is separated from the insoluble substances by filtration.

GUARANTEE NOTICE.

All Spoons and Forks bearing the stamp

G. RODGERS, A 1

are made of the finest nickel silver and are plated and hand-burnished under my personal supervision, and standard of quality--each article is guaranteed perfect in finish and durability.

All Knives bearing the stamp

G. RODGERS

12 DWT.

are plated on the best English cast steel with pure silver, and are hand-burnished and warranted to give perfect satisfaction. The well known reputation that the name RODGERS has attained all over the world have induced other makers to adopt a similar name, calculate.l to mislead the public. See that the trade mark reads and is spelled G. RODGERS, A1, on Spoons and Forks, or G. RODGERS, 12 Dwt , on Knives.

SOLD ONLY BY

THE ACME SILVER COMPANY,
TORONTO,

to whom all orders should be addressed. Send for quotations.

G. RODGERS,

Known to the trade in Sheffield, England, and on this continent since 1846.

OTHER NOTES.

It has been estimated that from a single pound of steel, costing about 50 cents, there can be manufactured 100,000 watch screws, worth \$11. Some of these machine-made screws are so small that an uneducated eye requires the aid of a magnifying glass to see what they really are.

A SOUTHERN philosopher observes—"There is an appreciable amount of hog in human nature. Hogs will squeal, and scuffle, and trot for miles after a leaky old wagon loaded with corn, but will not budge an inch after a wagon with a tight body. Civil service reform will tighten up the joints of the public crib, and we will have no hungry, noisy politicians hanging around it.

A RESIDENT of Burlington, Wis., has built a machine—a wheel within a wheel—and claims that he has solved the problem of perpetual motion. He also claims that his machine will accomplish anything that steam or water power will accomplish, and that he has been twenty-nine years working at it. This last claim is probably well founded.

Did you ever think of how much work is required to count a billion or the length of time it would take? An arithmetician makes this calculation: Had Adam counted continuously from his creation to the present day, he would not have reached a billion, for it would take 9,512 years. Any enterprising person disposed to doubt this statement can try the experiment.

A MARSEILLES merchant who started in business with \$5,000 and became a millionaire, left his property to a friend with the condition that he should be buried with the sum of \$5,000 placed in his coffin. The executor bewailed the reckless waste of money and was at his wits' end to know how to defeat the whimsical clause in the will. At length a happy thought came. "I will put a cheque," he said, "into the coffin for \$5,000. It will be duly honoured when he presents it."

At present the Rothschild family control the quicksilver supply of the world, but a new mine has now been found at Schupplastena, near Belgrade. There are only a few quicksilver mines known, the two largest being in Spain and California. Both are owned by the house of Rothschild, who only permit a supply, but never a glut of the market to issue from their mines, and thus they control an immense and very profitable monopoly. The yearly consumption of quicksilver is cut down to 100,000 bottles, the larger part of which comes from California while Spain furnishes about 10,000 bottles.

THERE are more churches and chapels in London than the whole of Italy. It has 618 railway stations. Nearly 1,500 passenger trains pass Clapham Junction every day, while the underground railways run more than 1,200 trains a day, and carry 12,000,000 passengers a year. The omnibus companies run 1,000 stages, and carry 56,000,000 passengers a year. About 130 persons are killed and 2,000 injured every year by vehicles in the streets. There are in London 14,000 policemen, 14,000 cabmen and 15,000 persons connected with the Postoffice. The cost of lighting London by gas annually is \$3,000,000. London has over 400 daily and weekly newspapers. Last year there were 2,314 fires.

WISE AND OTHERWISE.

If your dinner bell has lost its clapper, you can still console yourself with your napkin-ring.

An experienced boy says that he regards hunger and his mother's slipper as about the same, as they both make him holler.

"I set me down in thought profound, this maxim wise I drew: It's easier for you to love a gal than make a gal love you!"

A NEWBURG goat the other day devoured an entire volume at one sitting. That's what you may call a swallow tale goat.

HELLER has a new coffee-and-milk trick, and the *creme de la creme* of society who flock to his mystic manifestations enjoy this kind of coffee-cup and sorcery.

A FATHER of three sons and five daughters was asked what family he had. The answer was "I have three sons, and they have each five sisters." "Mercy!" exclaimed the interrogator; "such a family."

BEFORE beginning the second psalm for the day, a Glasgow minister reached down into his pocket and took a pinch of snuff. Even yet he cannot understand what there was in the first verse of the psalm to make the congregation laugh when he read: "My soul cleaveth to the dust."

As they were about to quaff, one of the party suddenly called out to the other, "Hello, Dougherty—you drinking whiskey?" Sure it was only yesterday ye towld me ye was a taytotler." "Well," said Mr. Dougherty, evidently somewhat disconcerted, "you'r right, Misher Kelly—it's quite right ye are—I am a taytotler, it's true, but I-I-I'm not a bigoted one!"

ONE Irish laborer laid a wager with another that the latter could not carry him up to the top of a house in his hod, without letting him fall. The bet is accepted and up they go. There is peril at every step. At the top of the ladder there is life and loss of the wager,—death and success below. The highest point is reached in safety; the wagerer looked down humbled and disappointed. "Well," said he, "you have won; there is no doubt of that; worse luck to you another time; but at the third storey I had hopes."

OUR HELP COLUMN.

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

When requested, these advertisements will be published in successive numbers of the paper.

If you have a Store, Stock, or any Special Article to sell; if you wish to buy an Established Business, or enter into Partnership; if you want a Journeyman, Clerk, Salesman, or Foreman; if you want a situation yourself—communicate the fact to THE TRADER PUBLISHING CO., 57 ADELAIDE ST. WEST, TORONTO, and it will be inserted in this column free of charge. This is the only way by which you can reach the entire Trade, and we shall be glad to help you.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS A WATCHMAKER.—By a young man about three months through his apprenticeship. Address, S. MATHERS, care of W. Watson, Jeweler, STAYNER, ONT.

SITUATION WANTED.—AS WATCHMAKER. Five years' experience. Can give best of references. Address, O. R. SUNNER, Oakville.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS IMPROVER IN WATCH-MAKING. Two years' experience. Address, Box 277, Barrie, Simcoe Co.

SITUATION WANTED BY A FIRST-CLASS PRACTICAL watchmaker of fifteen years' experience. Best of references furnished. Address, stating salary, &c., WORKMAN, care TRADER Publishing Co., Toronto.

SALESMAN WANTED.—By one of the largest retail jewelers in Toronto. A first-class salesman, who thoroughly understands the business. References required. Address, stating salary required, JEWELER, care THE TRADER PUBLISHING Co., 57 Adelaide St. West, Toronto.

Jewelry Business For Sale.

Rare chance for a young man to step into an established business in one of the healthiest towns in Canada, and a summer resort.

Stock reduced to \$800 or \$900.

Rent of store given with glass cases, benches, use of safe, and other fixtures.

Store the best in town, handsomely fitted up, and occupies the most desirable location in the place.

NO OPPOSITION IN THE BUSINESS.

Rent \$9 per month. Stock all new and saleable.

American Hopkins Lathe fitted up also for sale.

Central Telephone office in connection. Terms cash.

For further particulars apply to

P. W. ELLIS & CO.,

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— AN —
UNPARALLELED SUCCESS.

CANADIAN
 PATENT

JANUARY
 15TH, 1886.



THE PERFECTION"

Just Proof Watch Case, although placed by the American Watch Case Co., of Toronto, upon the Market one month ago, has already been pronounced by expert Watch Dealers to be

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST WATCH CASE EVER MADE.

The Perfection has been specially designed with a view to make a Watch Case which would at once be cheap in price, and at the same time afford sufficient protection to the movement. This idea has been admirably carried out by taking the excess of Silver from the centre and placing it in the backs, which will be found extra firm and heavy. Although the cheapest Watch Case ever made, it is warranted to give satisfactory wear. Ask your fobber to show them to you; it is money in your pocket to handle them, therefore take no others instead. Every 'Perfection' Case we manufacture bears our stamp and registered Trade Mark as above, and is fully guaranteed as to quality, no matter by whom sold.

OUR NEW PATENT UNBREAKABLE PENDANT SET.

Dealers will please notice that we are now fitting all of our regular Open-Face Stem-Wind Cases with our new Patent Unbreakable Pendant Set, the simplest, strongest and best device for the purpose ever invented. They are made so as to take any regular American Full-Plate Movement with Female Winding Pinion.



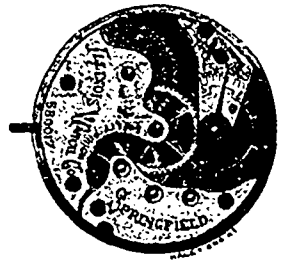
THE ILLINOIS WATCH COMPANY

is now receiving orders for its new and beautiful
FOUR AND SIX
size movements, and is the **ONLY** Company now in the
market with **FOUR** size movements.

PLACE YOUR ORDERS EARLY.

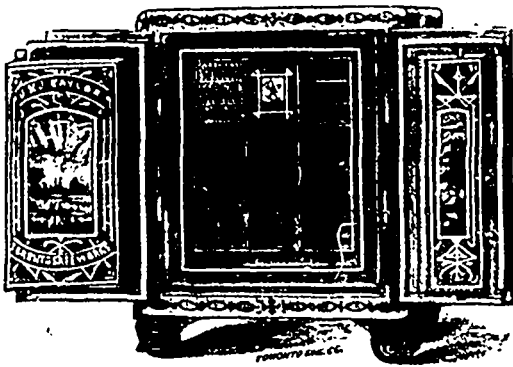
THE ILLINOIS WATCH COMPANY
warrants every movement of every size manufac-
tured by it.

**DON'T FAIL TO READ WHAT WE HAVE TO SAY TO
YOU IN APRIL.**



H. ELLIS,
WHOLESALE JEWELER,
 3 WELLINGTON STREET EAST, TORONTO.

BEGS to thank the Jewelry Trade for the liberal patronage extended to him during the past year, and hopes by square dealing to merit a continuance of same. His stock of the following lines will be found very complete and prices right: **Waltham, Elgin and Springfield Movements, Gold, Silver and Filled Cases, American Jewelry, Materials, Tools, Glasses, Spectacles, &c.**



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

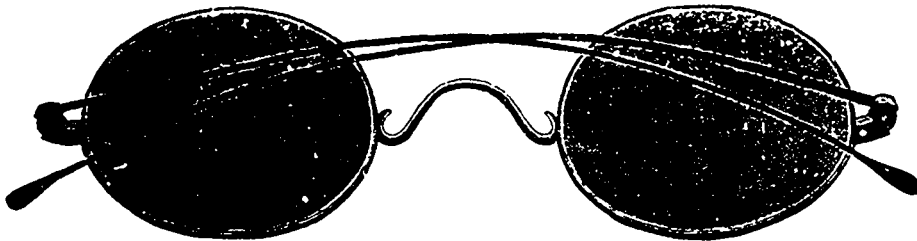
Burglar Proof Safes, Vaults, Vault Doors, Bank Locks, Combination Locks, Prison Locks and all Kinds of Fire & Burglar-Proof Securities.

30 YEARS ESTABLISHED.

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

MONTREAL OPTICAL & JEWELLERY CO'Y
 LIMITED.

COLORED SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES.



The M. O. & J. Co., beg to call the attention of the trade to their very large and fine assortment of **COLORED SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES.** Prices from \$1.00 per dozen up. Every style and variety for Men's, Women's and Children's use kept in stock, or manufactured specially to order.

ORDER EARLY AS THE DEMAND AT THIS SEASON IS LARGE.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION TO

The Montreal Optical and Jewellery Company, L'd.

P. O. BOX 1054, MONREAL.

W. MILLICHAMP & CO.,

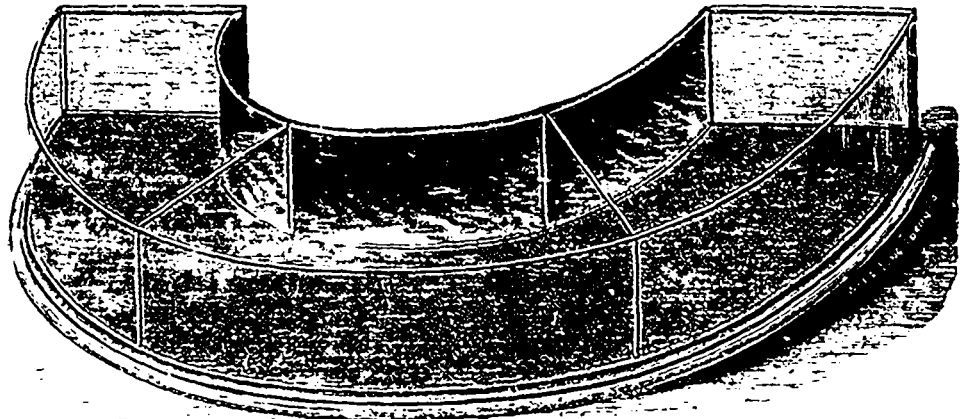
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TORONTO.

SHOW CASE MANUFACTURERS

and Shop Fitters, Gold, Silver
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of Show Cases on hand in the
newest and latest styles

Agents for Canada for the Cel-
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Illustrated Catalogue.

SHOW CASES.



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

REMOVAL.

John Segsworth & Co.,

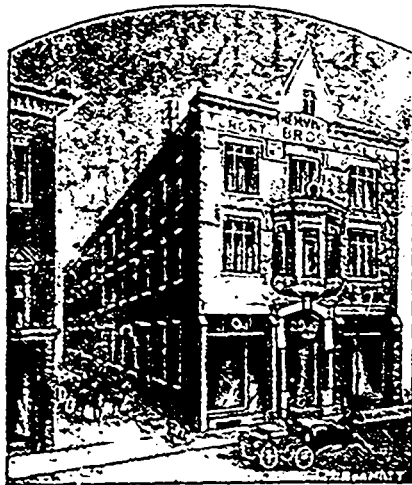
JOBBERS IN WATCHES AND IMPORTERS
OF ENGLISH & AMERICAN JEWELRY,

HAVE REMOVED

—TO—

No. 6 WELLINGTON ST. EAST,

Where they will be glad to see their customers.



Jewelers' Cases and
Trays in endless
variety.

TOILET CASES.

Plush Novelties, Etc.

Travellers' Trunks and Trays fitted
specially for any line of Samples.



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MADE ANY SIZE

TRAYS MADE

FOR

JEWELLERY

WATCHES

CUTLERY

BOTTLES

FANCY GOODS

SHIRTS

SHOES, Etc., Etc.

Hemming Bros.

29 ADELAIDE STREET EAST,

TORONTO.