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# T. H. LEE & SON

## FOR THE XMAS TRADE

Will be able to supply promptly

ALL LETTER OR TELEGRAM ORDERS FOR  
 DIAMOND GOODS,  
 FINE WATCHES, with specially fine Engravings,  
 GOLD AND SILVER HEADED CANES,  
 And any line of Jewelry that customers may order.

### T. H. LEE & SON,

WHOLESALE JEWELERS,

1 WELLINGTON ST. EAST,

TORONTO.

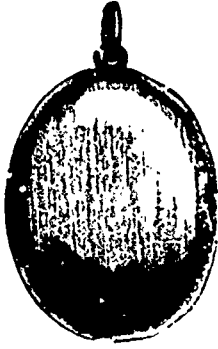


# OUR FACTORY AD.

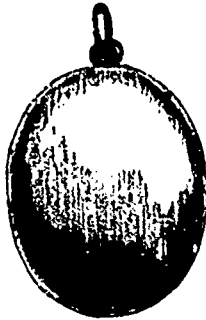


TRADE MARK

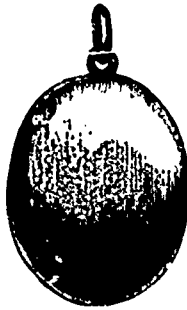
OUR STOCK OF DIAMONDS & PRECIOUS STONES IS FULLY ASSORTED.



3



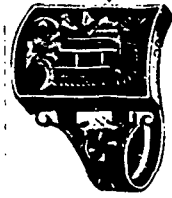
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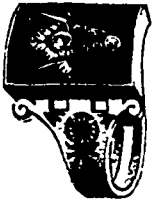
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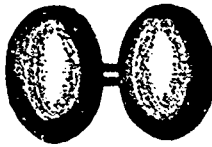


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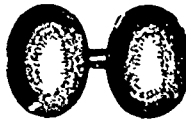
ABOVE sizes of Plain Locketts we keep in stock in 14k colored and also in 10k gilt and bright. We have besides, size No. 0, which is a size smaller than size No. 1, also five sizes larger than No. 3, grading gradually up to size No. 8, which weighs about 17 1/2 dwts. We have been compelled to stamp our 14k. locketts in order that our Travellers could distinguish them from the 10k gilt finish, it being so similar. The 10k locketts we do not stamp. Ring cuts Nos. 25, 27 and 28 are similar to the Princess rings. Our prices are very low and the finish and quality will without doubt give satisfaction.



160



161



162



100



101



102



103



17



16



NEW LINK.



18



19



30



NEW POST.



31



15



13



22



20



29

## ONE PIECE COLLAR BUTTON SIZES.



1/2 Section.



9 m/m.



8 m/m.



7 m/m.



6 m/m.

ABOVE cuts speak for themselves. We will have a full assortment in stock to meet the increased orders at this season of the year. We are now putting the latest and best link attachment, as shown in cut, to all our links. You are sure to be pleased with it as it is giving perfect satisfaction. We are putting a post and crescent back, as shown in cut, to all our cuff buttons, it being far superior to the old style both in strength and utility—of course, we have a large assortment of fancy links and cuff buttons in stock as well as the plain staple patterns.



113



104



106



101



100



102



107



103



105

ABOVE are a few cuts of diamond ring mountings. Lack of space prevents us putting in more. If none of the above suit you they will perhaps enable you to describe when ordering that which you do want. Our factory will be able, by working overtime, to fill all orders promptly, and will not be too busy to attend to your jobbing. Wishing your Xmas trade will come up to your expectations, we are, Yours respectfully,

Note Advt. on other Page.

P. W. ELLIS & CO.



The  
**Goldsmiths' STOCK COMPANY OF CANADA**  
(LIMITED)

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## HOLIDAY GOODS.

---

**W**E pay Special Attention to the execution of MAIL ORDERS.

---

Our stock is well assorted, though somewhat reduced in quantity.

---

Customers will kindly anticipate their wants as **EARLY IN THE MONTH** as possible so that we may be able to serve them with greater **SATISFACTION**.

---

**48 YONGE STREET, - TORONTO.**

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The Goldsmiths' Stock Company of Canada, (Limited).



# ANSONIA = CLOCKS.

*The Best Line for the Jewelry Trade.*

*WHY?*

*BECAUSE*

*They Excel in the essentials of*

*STYLE, QUALITY, VALUE.*

*Metal and Wood are comparatively  
inexpensive, but*

*WORKMANSHIP COSTS MONEY.*

*In order to select some good selling*

*NOVELTIES*

*Send at once for our New Catalogue.*


*AGENTS FOR CANADA.*

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



# WATCH DEPARTMENT.

## LADIES' GOLD CASES.

 OUR Stock of Finely Engraved goods is well assorted. You can rely upon getting the latest production in this line.



## GENTS' GOLD CASES.

In HOWARD, STANLEY, and Regular Patterns. Something very neat in thin Shape, Plain Bassine, in 14 K. and 18 K.



## SILVER CASES.

We have a new line of Hunting 16s for Elgin. This is a very saleable size for town trade.



## SWISS WATCHES.

Good Value in Ladies' Hunting and Open Face, in Plain and Full Jewelled Goods.

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# ALL THE REGULAR AMERICAN MOVEMENTS.

STOCK WELL ASSORTED.

The Goldsmiths' Stock Company of Canada, Limited.



## WE CAN SEND YOU PROMPTLY

*Gold and Silver Thimbles ?*

*Sterling Silver Spoons ?*

*Gold and Silver Head Canes.*

*Gold Pens with Fancy Holders.*

*Dessert Sets (Silver Knives & Forks) in Cases ?*

*Novelties in Fancy Clocks.*

*Bronze and Silver Finish Statuary.*

*Marble Clocks.*

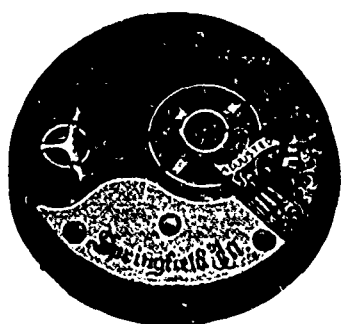
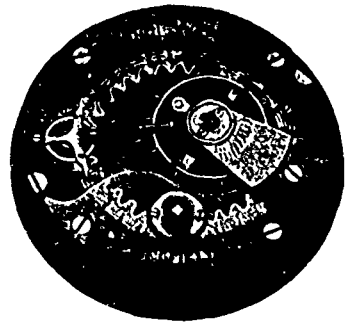
*Silver Finish Clocks.*

*Umbrellas with any Handle shown in Catalogue.*

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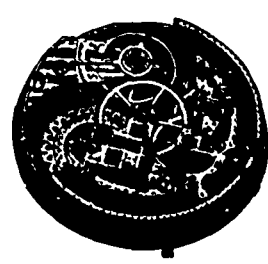
Your Orders will be Intelligently Executed by

The Goldsmiths' Stock Company of Canada, Limited.



# THE BEST WATCH IN THE WORLD FOR THE MONEY.

THE RETAIL JEWELERS OF CANADA are invited to examine particularly the construction and finish of our watch movements. We claim that they are fully equal in every respect to the product of any other factory in America. As every movement, bearing our name, is fully guaranteed by our Company, dealers may purchase them without hesitation; they will find them perform satisfactorily in every respect. Ask your Jobber to show you our new 16 size Nickel Movement. It is the cheapest and best of its kind made in the world.



are fully equal in every respect to the product of any other factory in America. As every movement, bearing our name, is fully guaranteed by our Company, dealers may purchase them without hesitation;



## ILLINOIS WATCH CO.,

SALESROOM, 11 JOHN STREET, NEW YORK.

FACTORY, SPRINGFIELD, ILL., U.S.







# GEORGE CHILLAS,

IMPORTER OF WATCHES AND DIAMONDS,

33 WELLINGTON STREET EAST, TORONTO.

DEALERS WOULD DO WELL BEFORE PURCHASING FOR THE

## CHRISTMAS TRADE

To Inspect My New and Complete Stock of

# WATCHES AND DIAMONDS

THE FINEST DISPLAY ON THE MARKET.

I have just received the following new lines, especially suited for Christmas Trade :

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES,

PLAIN FOR MONOGRAMS AND WITH HANDSOME ENGRAVINGS.

GOLD AND SILVER CHATELAIN WATCHES.



FINE GOLD REPEATERS, Split Seconds,

AND PRESENTATION WATCHES.

*I have still on hand a limited supply of the special 6 size LION AND WALTHAM E's, for which orders had better be sent in at once.*

DIAMONDS AND DIAMOND RINGS.

# GEORGE CHILLAS,

33 Wellington Street East, - TORONTO.



### A SUBSTANTIAL ARGUMENT.



TORONTO, ONT., DECEMBER, 1890.

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

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

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

All business and other communications should be addressed to  
**THE TRADER PUBLISHING CO.,**  
67 ADELAIDE ST. W., TORONTO, ONT.

#### SPECIAL NOTICE.

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

## EDITORIAL.

### THE HOLIDAY TRADER.

**W**E propose to issue the January number of THE TRADER a few days earlier than usual, (that is on 26th December,) and make it a SPECIAL HOLIDAY NUMBER of so interesting a character as to ensure its being preserved for years as a souvenir of the season.

Not only will it be considerably larger than usual, but it will be printed on extra heavy, toned paper of the best quality.

It will be illustrated with original portraits and other elegant engravings, and in addition to the regular trade articles will contain a great deal of interesting reading matter suitable for the Holiday Season.

Neither expense nor pains will be spared to make the Christmas TRADER of 1890 worthy of the craft it represents, and the best thing of its kind ever issued in the Dominion of Canada.

THE HOLIDAY TRADER will afford a very favorable opportunity for manufacturers and wholesalers to bring the merits of their goods before the entire jewelry trade of this country, as the publishers guarantee to place it (like every other issue) in the hands of every jeweler in Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean.

In order to ensure proper attention our regular and transient advertisers are respectfully requested to send in their copy so as to reach this office not later than the 18th December.

**O**NE of the most encouraging things about the Canadian export trade this year is the large increase in our shipments of live cattle to the British markets. According to the official returns there were sent from this country to Great Britain for the year 1889, 85,696 head of live cattle; this year this trade will total up to over 121,000 head, an increase of about 36,000, or over forty per cent. in one year. To shew the growing importance of this trade it is only necessary to mention the fact that we send to the British markets live cattle to the value of over \$5,000,000 per annum, where we only sent \$250,000 in 1877.

In this live cattle trade which our American cousins are so eager to share with us, the Dominion of Canada possesses an advantage over the United States worth more in hard dollars and cents than all the problematical gain promised us by the advocates of Commercial Union, were it to turn out as well in reality as the rosy pictures they paint of its benefits.

Under Commercial Union there is not the slightest doubt that our Canadian cattle would quickly be scheduled along with American cattle, with the result that they would have to be slaughtered immediately upon their arrival at any English port. This would mean the loss of the greatest, and almost only commercial advantage we now possess over the United States, in the greatest market of the world for which we are both so eagerly competing. It would mean in dollars and cents a loss of from one to two cents per pound on every one of the cattle we export to that country, a real loss which in the opinion of many of our best informed men would more than offset any suppositious gain that could be obtained through Commercial Union with the United States.

Our live cattle export trade is one of the most important we have, and like our cheese exports, our market for it is found almost exclusively in Great Britain. Our farmers will, we fancy, think more than twice before they act the part of the dog in the fable, who while crossing a bridge with a bone in his mouth and seeing his shadow in the water, dropped the bone he held in order to seize the one shadowed in the water. Our present advantage in the live cattle trade with the British market is a substantial bone, and we would be very foolish to drop it in order to grasp any of the tempting shadows reflected by the *mirage* of Commercial Union.

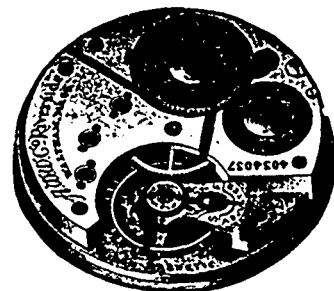
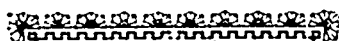
### HOW "MCKINLEY" AFFECTS U. S. WATCHES.

**A**S we stated in our last issue, the effect of the McKinley bill even in the United States will be pronounced upon pretty much in accordance with the political faith of the man delivering judgment. Republicans who are generally Protectionists, will as a rule commend it, while Democrats who are in theory Free Traders but in reality revenue tariff men, will just as generally condemn it.

In this line a very characteristic episode occurred in Waltham a few weeks ago in connection with the Anti McKinley rally held in that city by those politically opposed



# WALTHAM O. F. 16 S. PENDANT SETTING WATCHES.



MANUFACTURED BY THE

# AMERICAN WALTHAM WATCH CO.

## WALTHAM, - - MASS.

**NOTE.** For the convenience of the Canadian trade we have established a Branch Office at No. 185 St. James Street, Montreal. The goods will be, as heretofore, sold to Jobbers only.



to the working of the bill. Amongst the prominent speakers on that occasion was a budding statesman by the name of Sherman Hoar, who during the course of his remarks took occasion to call down the American Waltham Watch Company for what he assumed would be their action in reducing wages on account of the rise in copper caused by the increase of duty on that metal by the McKinley bill.

Mr. Hoar, like the editorial writers of the *Globe* and other Canadian organs of annexation, practically asserted that the duty levied upon imported copper would enhance the value of that metal in the United States by exactly the amount of the duty, irrespective of whether the copper, were imported or mined at home, and that the difference in price would therefore be taken by those using it, and out of the hard earned wages of their employees.

This kind of assertion has been repeated so often by Free Traders that it is now getting to be almost ancient history, and though its falsity has been exposed time and again, it is made by its authors to do duty as if it were a political axiom, the truth of which was so self-evident as to be incontrovertible. Such assertions, while they appear very plausible on the face, will not bear the light of day, and the application of cold, hard facts generally prove them to be misrepresentations of the most transparent character.

This statement of Mr. Hoar regarding copper is a good illustration of the fallacy of such arguments, and the bubble has been so neatly pricked by Mr. Royal E. Robbins, Treasurer of the Waltham Watch Company, in a letter over his own signature that we give it to our readers almost *in extenso*, in order to show the falsity of the charge, and that even in the United States manufacturers are not the extortioners that the advocates of Free Trade would have the public believe. Mr. Robbins, after a short introduction, says:

"Now, I will assume that Mr. Hoar is aware, as perhaps he is, that this Company does not import any copper at all, and that his contention is intended to be that the price of American copper we buy is increased by the whole amount of the duty—a position which, for the sake of argument, I will not now dispute. But I am strongly of the opinion that Mr. Hoar is not aware of the figures in relation to our consumption of copper, and the extra cost entailed upon us by the duty, and that if he had been, he would not have chosen to try and get into Congress on this copper issue. For, as a matter of fact, we use each year about 100,000 pounds of copper in one form and another, the duty on which at  $1\frac{1}{4}$  cents a pound, which is only about 8 per cent *ad valorem*, would on Mr. Hoar's contention increase the cost to us by a trifle over \$1,200 per annum. That is to say, if the whole of this savings were to be divided on Mr. Hoar's principle among the 2,750 employees of the factory, each person's daily wages would be increased by about one-eighth of a cent.

But, unless I am mistaken, Mr. Hoar, in common with others of his political belief, has hitherto been very clear and emphatic in his assertion that it is the consumer, not the producer, who suffers from the protective tariff. This is the teaching of all Free Trade writers, and up to last Sunday evening, there is reason to suppose, was fully concurred in by Mr. Hoar himself. It is amazing how greatly the previously

formed theories of even so well grounded a political economist as Mr. Hoar may be modified by the fact that he is addressing an audience of producers of watches instead of consumers.

"Of course, as I have shown, this matter of a copper duty is too small a thing in the watch business to have any practical effect at all. Mr. Hoar, knows as well as I do, that where such a thing would be felt, if at all, would be ultimately in the selling price of watches, not at all in the wages earned by their production. If left to operate undisturbed, the copper duty would, I fear, increase the selling price of each watch by nearly one-sixth of a cent. But this same protective tariff of ours has so enormously built up the American watch business and stimulated competition in it at home, that the prices of watches are regulated by this domestic competition of fifteen or twenty factories, giving employment, directly and indirectly, to more than twenty thousand people; and the buyer of watches pays about half as much for his American watch now under the tariff as he paid for his foreign watch before domestic industry was enabled to establish itself. This is a fair example of the burdens of protection.

"The McKinley tariff puts upon the free list a large proportion of our raw materials, because they are not capable of being produced to advantage in this country, but if this were otherwise, the American Waltham Watch Company would not complain at being obliged to do its share under the protective system. I am not one of those manufacturers who seem to think they show their patriotism and liberality of spirit by declaring that they must have their products protected and all their raw materials free—regardless of the fact that their raw materials are often the finished product of somebody else."

In regard to the above, we may add that what is true of the watch business in the United States, is equally true regarding the manufacture in Canada of electro-plated ware, jewelry, watch cases, leather, plush and other jewelry boxes and many another business outside of the jewelry trade that we need hardly mention to our readers.

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## CORRESPONDENCE.

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### A VOICE FROM THE GOLDEN GATE

Editor TRADER—SIR:



ENCLOSED you will please find one dollar for renewal of my subscription to THE TRADER for one year. Cannot do with ut my old friend.

Yours truly,

J. N. BRITAIN.

San Francisco, Cal., U.S., Nov. 12, 1890.

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### YOU SHALL HAVE IT!

Editor TRADER—SIR:



PLEASE send your valuable paper to the following address, and oblige.

J. F. McCUTCHEON,

Jeweler, Cornwall, Ont.

Cornwall, Nov 10, 1890



14k Filled, Gold Soldered  
 “PIONEER” CHAINS.



Warranted by Manufacturers to wear

**TWENTY YEARS.**

Every Chain stamped “Pioneer,” and furnished with tag as above. Best thing out in the chain line.

WRITE FOR SAMPLES TO

**EDMUND SCHEUER,**  
**TORONTO,**

Sole Agent for Canada.



**WANTS IT WEEKLY.**

*Editor* TRADER—SIR :



I RECEIVE THE TRADER regularly and take a great deal of delight in reading it. I only wish it was a weekly, then my leisure moments would be complete in the perusal of its pages.

Yours truly,  
D. FENWICK.

Niagara Falls, Nov 1, 1890.

**A CHANGE OF LOCATION.**

*Editor* TRADER—SIR :



HAVING removed from Dundalk, I wish you to change my address and make it Geo. T. Johnston, Arthur, instead of Dundalk. Many thanks for your instructive journal.

Yours respectfully,  
GEO. T. JOHNSTON.

Arthur Village, Nov. 10, 1890.

**WE HAVE PUT YOU ON THE LIST.**

*Editor* TRADER—SIR :



I WOULD like if you would send me THE TRADER. Having been in the jewelry business here for some time, and as you send all legitimate jewelers your paper, I would like if you would add my name to the list.

I remain, yours etc.,  
J. J. COOK.

Spencerville, Oct. 25, 1890.

**A GOOD JOURNAL.**

*Editor* TRADER—SIR :



AS I have sold out in Stayner to Mr. Arthur Swallow, and have removed to Toronto, will you please address my TRADER to 271 College St, where I have opened business. The TRADER is a good journal, and we want it.

Yours truly,  
W. WATSON.

Stayner, Oct. 31, 1890.

**DON'T WANT HIS NAME MENTIONED.**

*Editor* TRADER—SIR :



I NOTICED in your last issue a letter on "Window Dressing," in which my name and windows were discussed. I beg to notify you that I do not want my name or store mentioned in your paper, in any way whatever, without my permission, and should this occur again I shall be compelled to take such steps as the law will allow me, to stop it.

I remain yours truly,  
R. HEMSLEY.

Montreal, Nov. 19th, 1890.

**WE COMPLY WITH PLEASURE.**

*Editor* TRADER—SIR :



I HAVE long wished for a copy of your valued paper, THE TRADER, and having found an old one, I have the address. Will you be so kind as to send me a copy? And if not asking too much, I would like the October number as well. Hoping soon to receive the same,

I am, sir, yours very truly,  
E. G. TAYLOR.

Ormston, Que., Nov. 4, 1890.

**FREE OF CHARGE.**

*Editor* TRADER—SIR :



I TAKE the liberty of addressing you, as I want to use your Help Column, and at the same time to thank you for your valuable paper which I have been receiving for the past four years, free of charge. THE TRADER I consider a very valuable paper, and it is a welcome visitor to my store; the month don't seem thoroughly started until I receive it and read all that you have to say. So again thanking and wishing you every success.

I remain, yours truly,  
JAMES JONES.

Brussels, Ont.

*Jeweler.*

**THE INSTITUTE'S FIRST WATCH.**

*Editor* TRADER—SIR :



I WAS more than surprised a few days ago when called upon by Mr. H. Playtner, of the Canadian Horological Institute, who showed me a watch which had been made at the Institute. It presented a very fine appearance, being full jeweled with raised gold settings, and very fine stem wind work, it had a fine motion and very clear tick.

In short the whole watch was a revelation of what can be done by a young man who attends the Canadian Horological Institute.

Yours truly,  
J. P. MILL.

Toronto, Nov. 19, 1890.

**A GOOD ENDORSEMENT.**

*Editor* TRADER—SIR :



KNOWING the great interest you have always manifested in matters pertaining to the welfare of the trade, we take the liberty of adding a few words to what has been written in your columns during the last few months, upon the question of "better workmen."

Every retail jeweler knows from experience that the foundation of a successful business is the repair department—prompt and satisfactory work always ensures



# ELGIN NATIONAL



**NO. 112. NICKEL.**



Compensation Balance, 17 fine Ruby Jewels, (5 pairs raised gold settings, Breguet Hair Spring, finely adjusted and finished throughout

**NO. 115. NICKEL.**



Compensation Balance, 13 Jewels, (3 pairs settings.)

## NEW ISSUE.



Size, Three-Quarter Plate, Hunting, Pendant Setting, Stem-Winders. Nameless Engraved, Elgin National Watch Co.

**NO. 111. NICKEL.**



Compensation Balance, 15 Jewels, (4 pairs settings.)

**NO. 110. NICKEL.**



Compensation Balance, 11 Jewels.

**NO. 113. GILT.**



Compensation Balance, 11 Jewels.

**NO. 109. GILT.**



Compensation Balance, 7 Jewels

Our new movement, No. 109, just issued, completes the line in O size. This will enable the trade to offer a desirable low priced O size ladies' watch, which has not been afforded them heretofore. Orders will be executed by the Jobbers as usual.

Open face and Skylight movements, either 6 or O size, furnished without extra charge or delay.

All O size Stem Winders have quick trains and straight line escapements.

**Jewelers Furnished Electrotypes FREE Upon Application.**

General Offices, - 76 Monroe Street, Chicago.  
NEW YORK OFFICE, 11 JOHN STREET. FACTORIES, ELGIN, ILLINOIS.

# WATCH COMPANY



success, unless under very exceptional circumstances, and every movement which has the furthering of this object should receive the hearty co-operation and support of the trade—Such an institution is the Canadian Horological Institute.

It was our privilege the other day to examine a watch which had been constructed entirely from the raw material—plates, wheels, pinions, screws, etc., by one of the students of this institute, under the supervision of the genial Mr. Playnter, and its perfect action and finish prove conclusively that in this institution is combined both the theoretical and practical, and a want has been supplied which we trust will be appreciated by the coming journeymen. It is well to know how to do a thing, but better to know also why it should be so done, and from what we know of Mr. Playnter, we believe he is fully competent to teach both.

We sincerely trust he may have the confidence of the trade, and meet with the success which his enterprise deserves.

Sincerely yours,

Toronto, Nov. 19th, 1890.

RYRIE BROS.

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### UNCLAIMED WATCHES.



*Editor* TRADER—SIR :

WILL you kindly inform me through the columns of THE TRADER, what way I can dispose of watches left with me for repairs? I am holding several watches from two to fourteen years. Is it lawful for me to sell them?

Yours very respectfully,

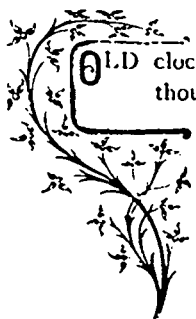
Rodney, Ont, Oct 25, 1890.

E. J. SCHMID.

[ANSWER.—Such watches can only be sold after they have been properly advertised in your local papers, and any money remaining in your hands after payment of your account, must be held by you to the credit of the owner, and paid to him on demand—Ed. TRADER.]

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### A RARE OLD WATCH!



*Editor* TRADER—SIR :

OLD clocks and watches being the rage of the day, I thought I should fulfil my promise made to you some time ago, and I suppose you will say better late than never. I will now give you a description of the old verge watch which has been in my possession for over fifty years, and which descended from a Jewish family by the name of "Solomon," first postmaster of St. Johns, Newfoundland.

(Can't say whether he was a kinsman of King Solomon or not). Mr. Solomon informed me, when purchasing the watch, that it had been in his family for one hundred and fifty years. This watch is silver cased, has a silver dial with Roman figures, and is as round as a billiard ball. The inside case covering the movement is solid silver, with a piece of silver on a swivel over

the key hole. The outside case has a fancy silver hook to keep closed. The movement has twenty-two pieces less than the modern verge. It has only one hand denoting the hours and half hours; no cannon pinion, no minute wheel, the escapement moving the reverse, the balance wheel being cut the reverse, and also the verge.

The movement retrograding the cock is not screwed to the plate, but pinned to a stud. There is no hairspring, and, of course, no slide or regulator. The great wheel is not pinned to fusee, it goes with a catgut instead of a chain. The mainspring is taken up by an endless screw on the top plate, on which are numbers from one to eight. It is now going and in order, varying but very few minutes each week, and can be regulated. Can any of your subscribers in the trade tell me by what means, and the date of the improvement on the escapement? Awaiting comment.

Your respectfully,

Dundalk, Nov. 4, 1890.

WM. T. PARSONS, SR.

P S.—If any of the trade would like to know the novel and unique way the above watch is regulated, I will, by your kind permission, give them full description through your columns.

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### FROM OUR NICKEL MINES.

*Editor* TRADER—SIR :



I SEND you a pamphlet giving a description of the new mineral discovered by Mr. Sperry, assayer for the Canadian Copper Company. I obtained the above through the kind courtesy of the above gentleman.

If you have not seen a description before, I have no doubt but you will be interested in the perusal of the same, and I think your readers will be interested to

know that it is Platinum ore, and Mr Sperry tells me it is the first time that it has been found in the ore state; such being the case it shows the richness of our mineral resources.

I promised in my last to give you a description of the Murray mine. Well, with regard to this mine, as I told you, it is owned by an English company, who are preparing to refine their metal at their own works, thereby saving the cost of exporting it in its rough state, a plan that I hear the Copper Company are going to adopt.

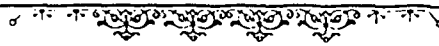
The Murray Company are building a lot of good houses for their men, one man had a contract for the building of twenty. They have sunk a shaft and are down, I understand, in the neighborhood of one hundred feet with good prospects of rich ore. Their smelting works are in operation, and when they get their refinery built it will give employment to a great number of men. There is a great deal of labor attending the mining and getting the ore refined. In the first place, as you are aware, the ore has to be brought to the surface, it is put through the crusher, from thence to the roast beds where wood is piled under the ore to a depth of say two feet, it is then set on fire, and when the wood gets burning well the



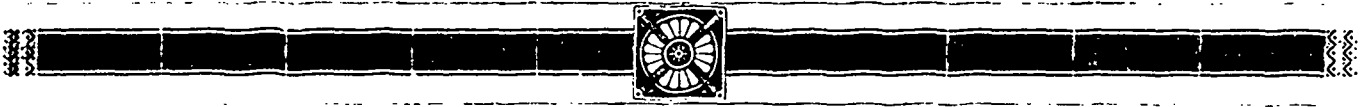


TRADE  MARK.

# MONTREAL WATCH CASE COMPANY



Address : P. O. Box **1093.** Factory : White's Lane, off 123 Vitre Street, **MONTREAL.**



## TO THE TRADE

In thanking you for the very liberal patronage extended to us so far, and asking for a continuance of your favors, we would call attention to some of our special styles.

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

N. B.--We guarantee our production equal in quality, style and design to any case produced in the market, including American or Swiss.

sulphur in the ore will keep the heat up until the ore is all roasted; a bed takes I am told, from six to eight weeks to roast, it is then ready for the smelting process.

Anyone who has visited an iron foundry when they have been casting, can form a good idea of what the smelting is like, the metal is run from the furnace into iron pots, each containing about one hundred pounds, the nickel and copper all being combined.

Having written as much as will interest your readers, I will now conclude.

Remaining yours respectfully,

Copper Cliff, Nov. 17th, 1890. NICKEL PLATE.

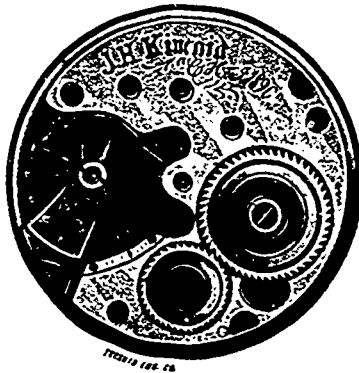
**A CREDIT TO THE INSTITUTE.**

*Editor TRADER—SIR :*

**B**ELIEVING that it is of general interest to the trade to know what is being accomplished at our Institute, we send you a cut of the first watch movement that has been turned out by us.

It is of our own design and was constructed by student J. H. Kincaid. It is an open face, 18 size, stem-wind, lever movement, very strong but shapely proportioned. It is quick train, has straight line improved circular pallet escapement, safety pinion, expansion balance and fifteen jewels in raised gold settings. The winding gear has "wolf" teeth same as in Jurgensen and other high-class watches. It takes a mainspring seven widths wider than the regular 18 size American movement, allowing a thinner spring and more coils, the result of which is greater uniformity of power with less liability of breakage; three and three-fifths turns of the spring run the watch twenty-four hours.

The barrel in this watch is pitched 114 to the right of the fourth wheel, if it is desired to make a hunting movement all that is necessary is to pitch it 160°, and the winding arbor 90° to the right of the fourth wheel.



Mr. Kincaid only took a course of four months at the Institute, and altogether has been three and a half years at the trade. It is needless to say that he is very proud of his watch. He cut the plates, bridges, stem-wind wheels and pinions, barrel, screws, etc., out of solid stock, and made the train, including the screw centre pinion and escape wheel; he set the jewels, made the fork and roller. Everything was constructed according to our calculations, with the marvellous result that

when the watch was put together it started to go, without any alterations, *in all positions without the hairspring.* This shows it is of good design and workmanship, as in lever watches only those of high order do this, it also shows that our methods of teaching are correct.

We believe that this, our first production, will mark a new era in the Canadian watch trade. We have received numerous letters and personal assurances from friends in the trade, and we take this opportunity to thank them for their kind words and promises of support. We can assure them that such words are fully appreciated and help to make our burdens lighter, and go far to strengthen us in our resolve to build up a school that is second to none.

Yours truly,

CANADIAN HOROLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

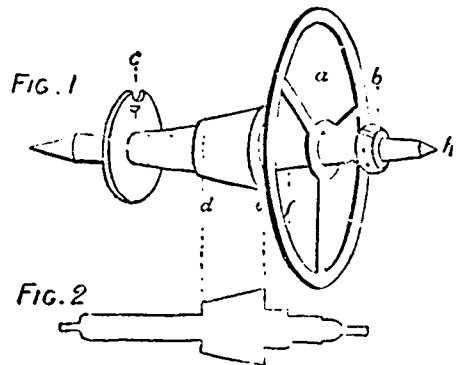
**A QUICK WAY OF TAKING MEASUREMENTS IN TURNING.**

*Editor TRADER—SIR :*

**I**N fitting staffs or arbors, as well as in doing other jobs in turning, much time may be saved by practicing and applying the method of measuring presented in the accompanying illustration.

By employing this method the use of measuring instruments may be reduced to a minimum. With a little practice the work can be accurately done and the time consumed by the use of these instruments can be saved.

Measuring tools are very good and necessary in their places, and I do not wish to intimate that they should be altogether dispensed with, but their use can be much restricted and a good deal of the trouble and annoyance of setting them and using them for testing the work, while in progress, may be done away with in ordinary jobs.



For illustration, we will suppose that a new balance staff is to be fitted, and in order to better show the advantages of this method we will suppose the old staff has been lost and it has become impossible to use its diameters to set the calipers by.

Then take a rough staff, such as are sold by material dealers, insert it into a lathe, choose a point to begin on, say the seat of the balance wheel, turn down square as shown at *e*, leaving the staff at this point larger than the hole in the balance



# POINTERS!

Nothing is more Suitable for a Holiday Present than a Good  
Diamond Well Set.



I am the only Wholesale Merchant in Canada dealing Exclusively in  
Diamonds. My Stock is Large and always Well Assorted.

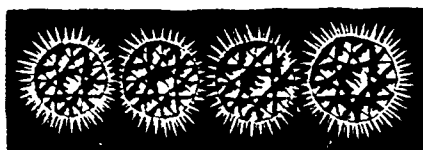


## MAX SAUNDERS,

DIRECT IMPORTER OF

# DIAMONDS - AND - PRECIOUS - STONES

75 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.



Orders by Letter or Telegram will receive Prompt Attention. An  
Assortment of Mounted Goods always on hand. Goods sent on  
approval to responsible Dealers.



and tapering it off towards the end *h*, so that the balance can be stripped a part of the way over it. Push the balance as far in as it will go and mark the place *a* with a sharp cornered file, or, if using a spindle lathe, with the graver. Then turn, as shown in the cut by the dotted lines, back to the shoulder *e*, leaving this portion of the staff of uniform thickness. Next find the thickness of the wheel and mark with the graver at *f*. Then insert the hairspring collet in the same manner and mark at *b*. Turn parallel, as shown by the dotted lines, back to *f*. Then it will be only necessary to get the length of the staff between the seat of the balance and the end of the pivot to turn the pivot, also the portion between the collet and the pivot somewhat thinner, and the one half of the staff will be ready to receive the parts which are to be attached to it.

Next reverse the staff in the lathe, and find the proper distance between the seat of the balance and that of the roller plate, and mark at *d*. Then taper down and insert the roller, marking the point *c*. Turn parallel to the point *d*. Find the length of the whole staff; turn the pivot, and the staff is ready to be polished and to have all the parts attached to it.

Parallel lines are amongst the things to which the eye becomes easily accustomed. With a little practice the slightest diversion from the parallel is at once detected, especially if the distance between the lines is not great.

In teaching drawing I have noticed this to be the case with pupils. Few people fail to recognize even a very small difference that may exist between the two ends of a cylindrical object. To learn to turn objects of uniform thickness should be one of the first lessons for beginners. Once a workman is able to do this he should find no difficulty in using this method to advantage.

AD. REM.

## WINDOW DISPLAY.

*Continued from last month.*

Editor TRADER—SIR :



THE window display of too many consists of a tray or two of watches and chains, with a few pieces of silverware, more or less tarnished, and a miscellaneous collection of clocks and has no meaning whatever to the passer-by beyond the fact that the owner is a watchmaker and jeweler. The wooden watch sign would answer the same purpose.

Others have a very elaborate window, no want of goods, but the arrangement lacks order and simplicity and gives no information as to price, with the result that it fails to attract more than a passing glance from the majority. It does not interest to the extent necessary to induce purchases.

The display window is for the few, owing to its cost, but the general advantage may be obtained at a trifling expense. The plan is to arrange the trays in a slightly horizontal position, in rows, two or three, as is necessary, one row above the other, so that the goods will be directly in front of the onlooker instead of lying flat. The frame for the purpose would much resemble an ordinary window sash with the upright divisions omitted. Rows of trays may be placed across the ends of the window in the same way, or the front arrangement may be

slightly circular and the ends straight. Greater effect is produced by placing a mirror glass, the same height as the frame, at an angle between the corner of the frame formation and the corner of the window. If the circular plan is adopted, the mirror will reflect the signet within its radius and so duplicate the display and present a continuous circle, and the same way with a square formation. If mirrors are placed back to back ends and front will both be duplicated, and when good quality glass is used, and a glass shelf fastened so as to rest lightly on top, the mirrors cannot be distinguished from the outside, and the display is a wonder to the uninitiated. The necessary angle for the mirrors can be easily ascertained by trial. The frame should, of course, be covered with velvet or plush, and securely fastened, and permit the trays to be set in and removed with ease. Shelves above and at the back may be used for silverware and clocks.

The second idea is simplicity and uniformity; too many goods should not be crowded into any one tray; have all articles in the same line together, not watches, then rings, then chains, then watches again; but watches together, rings together, chains together, and so on. The tendency of odd pieces scattered promiscuously about is to confusion. The less study necessary to take in the full effect of the goods, the better. As to trays, outside of those required for rings and perhaps bracelets, plain lined with polished wood or covered edges are best, using small brass hooks or pins on which watches, chains and charms are hung; carded goods being either left on the cards or stuck in the tray lining, left partially loose for the purpose.

The third matter is price. This should be attached to each article so that it can be easily seen from the outside. Small neat gum tickets, uniform in size, with price printed, or very distinctly written, stuck above or below the article is the best plan. The ticket should contain the price only, not a description; the merits of the goods beyond what they show may be left to a personal interview.

The best method of lighting is a lamp or gas jet outside in a bracket, secured about two feet from the glass and towards the top, with closed-in reflectors above and behind, so as to throw the light directly in the window.

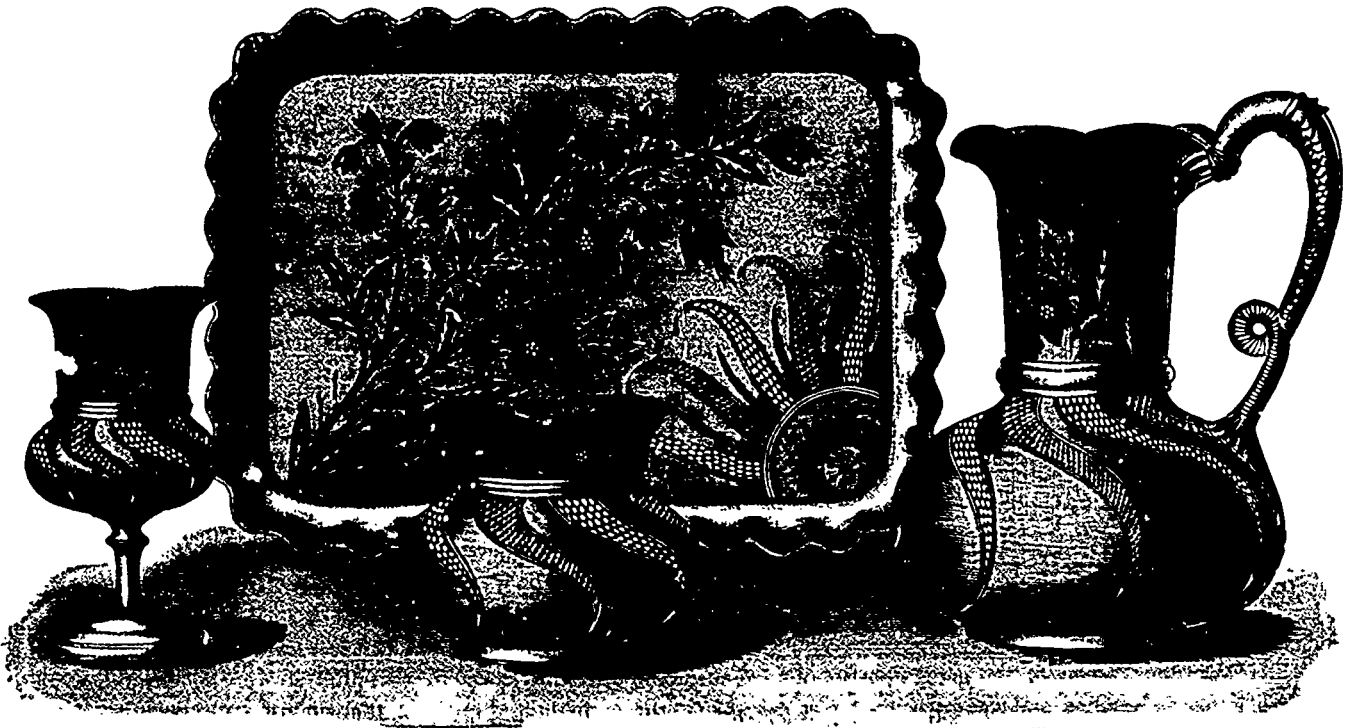
Now, the scheme of window display is not suggested as a panacea for the ills of the trade. Panaceas are difficult to obtain, but in comparison with the general disadvantages already mentioned, it will be seen that the tendency is to overcome them. Its attractiveness almost compels attention, while it provides for an easy, accurate and intelligent inspection by every man, woman and child that passes the store.

Dry goods dealers sell jewelry simply because comparison of price is made between dry goods' cheap jewelry and the buyer's idea of the price of the jeweler's better goods, without taking difference of quality into consideration. The jeweler sells the same quality goods at as low a price as the dry goods man, and has a better assortment. The goods and prices in the window will show this. Townsfolk go to the city to buy, under the impression that they are gaining an advantage. It may be true that city dealers, buying in larger lots, get little closer rates from the jobbers, but even if so, the increased expense of the city business fully counter-balances any advantage in this respect; the town jeweler can afford to sell quite as



# THE TORONTO SILVER PLATE CO.

Manufacture the Highest Grades of Electro-Plated  
Wares, and guarantee all goods of their manu-  
facture having their name and Trade Marks.



405. WATER SET.—COMPLETE.

SATIN, BRIGHT CUT, GOBLET AND SLOP

GOLD LINED, \$37.75.—List.

## TORONTO CANADA

E. G. GOODERHAM,  
*Manager.*

J. C. COPP,  
*Sec.-Treas.*



low as his city competitor and does so, the window is the demonstration. Jewelry is not a necessity, but with the increased facilities for selection, sales are more likely to be made, and if someone's wife or daughter comes out with new jewelry, some other wife and daughter is likely to do the same thing. The catalogue men injure the jewelry trade largely because the catalogue presents easy and repeated opportunities for selection. Some article interests at first and is finally wanted and ordered. Jewelry with prices in the window is on the same line; it is, in fact, a living catalogue. In short, the public generally have an erroneous idea of jewelry and jewelers, and a full display of stock, attractively arranged, all priced, in the window, where everyone may see and compare as much as they please, is in the direction of correcting that idea.

The idea of having the greater part of the stock in the window, instead of the show cases, is an innovation, but the goods must be seen to be sold, and the window is where they will be seen. There will always be sufficient odds and ends to fill the show cases, and the removal of any tray from the window is a question of about half a minute's time.

A sound objection is that prices and stock are made known to competitors, but after all, this is a fancied rather than a real difficulty. The senders of catalogues give you similar information and still they make sales, and it is just a question if the fact of jewelers knowing each other's prices, and that these will be maintained, is not a benefit instead of the opposite. At any rate the system has now been thoroughly tested here and found to be a success.

Montreal, Sept. 16, 1890.

JEWELER.

### OUR MONTREAL LETTER.

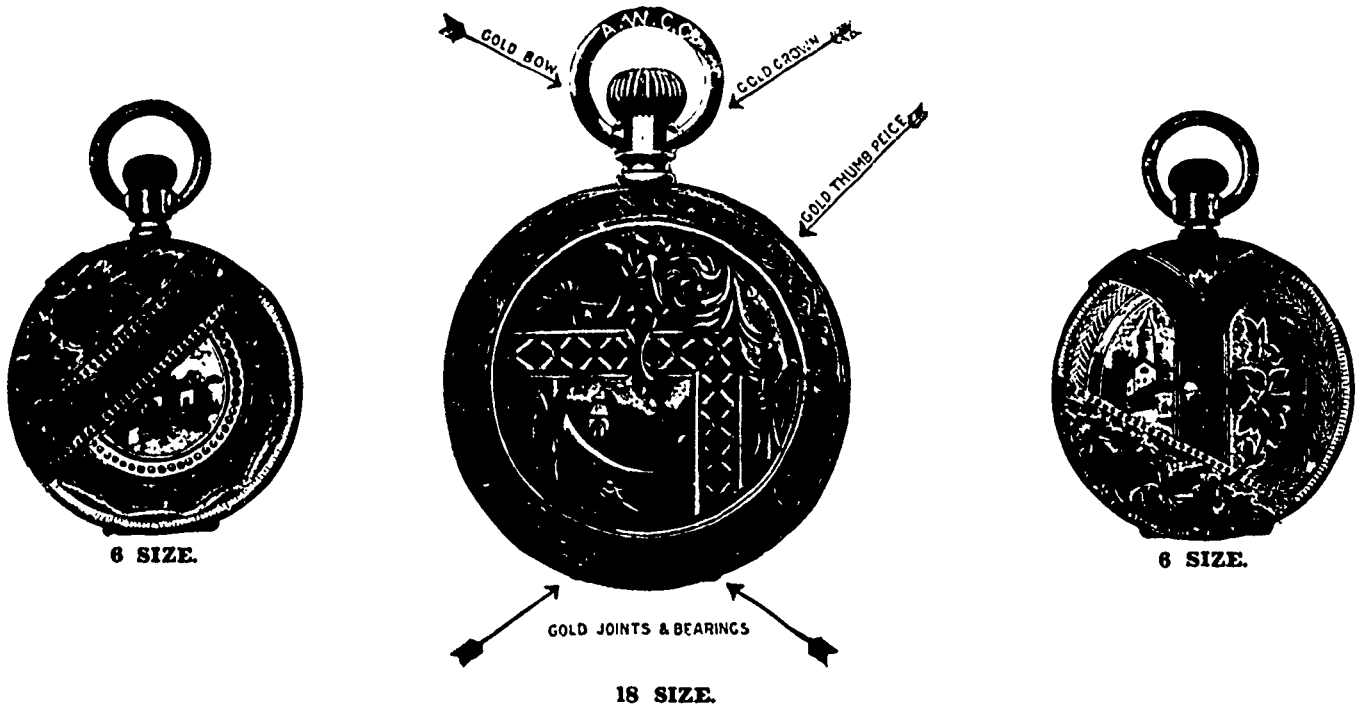
*From our Special Correspondent.*



**B**USINESS with the jewelers continues much the same as at my last writing and the retailers are having a steady trade that is fairly good. Little has yet been done of what is known as "holiday trade," though a few have, as is said, "taken time by the forelock" and wisely made selections when stocks are full, given orders for such articles as have to be made special, so as to avoid the rush later on and to secure the better care that can be given to their wants. These wise ones, however, are in a minority, a great minority, just why, it is difficult to say, but it is the custom to delay everything of this kind to the last few days, no matter about the disadvantage, and that settles it. Business with the wholesale trade is not as brisk as it might be or as would be desired, that is to say, travellers are not meeting with the anticipated results in the way of sorting up orders, and dealers are delaying buying special holiday parcels until they "see how things are going to go."

What is known as the Hayes' robbery has been the talk of the month, and, in the arrest of Hayes and wife, it looks as if our police authorities had run down a pretty pair of swindlers. The couple registered at the Windsor hotel under the names

of Mr. and Mrs. Morgan, and after remaining a few days left, it is said, without paying their hotel bills. A few days later the same man, who however answered in this connection to the name of Hayes, visited the store of Messrs. Henry Birks & Co., St. James Street, to have a watch that was all right put in order, using the time the watch was being examined to look through the jewelry cases. On being assured that his watch had no need of repairs, he left the store, but returned again in the late afternoon with his wife to buy a diamond ring and gold chain. Their wants were attended to by Mr. Birks, jr., who showed them rings and chains and a selection was made of a ring valued at \$75. In payment a \$1,000 bill was tendered, but this could not be changed, and a \$500 bill was offered, which was also too large to be changed—both bills were genuine. The couple expressed regret that they could not take the ring with them and had it put aside, promising to call for it the next day during banking hours when of course change could be made. People are not in the habit of going shopping with \$1,000 and \$500 bills as their smallest change, even to buy diamonds, and this fact, and the general appearance of the strangers, excited Mr. Birks' suspicion that all was not right, and led him to an examination of his rings after his customers had gone out. He found the correct number there, but a valuable diamond ring had been taken and a paste imitation left in its place. The exchange had been made while the salesman was in attendance, not while he was absent from the counter, as was at first reported; during his absence the rings were not accessible to the parties. It was found that two gold chains had also been taken. Mr. Birks at once notified the police, and detectives were sent to watch the out-going trains, with the result that Mr. and Mrs. Hayes were made prisoners the same night at the Grand Trunk station, as they were about to start presumably for Toronto. They both protested their innocence, but as Mr. Birks, who was also present, fully identified them, protestations were of no avail, and they were taken to the police station where the names Walter P. Hayes and wife were given. They refused information concerning themselves as to where they were from or where going, until they could consult a solicitor. On being searched Hayes had \$500 in cash, a diamond stud, a fine gold watch and chain, a gold locket set with diamonds and rubies, four paste rings and four loose diamonds. His wife had a diamond bracelet worth probably \$1,000 and four plain gold bracelets, two diamond and two plain gold rings in addition to other articles of gold jewelry. It will be seen that for travellers they were certainly well supplied with jewelry, over-supplied many would think. A glove was found in the railway station, supposed to belong to them, which contained five rings, thought at first to be diamond, but which turned out to be the other kind, viz. imitation. Among their belongings was a rather handsome hand satchel, containing two bottles of expensive perfume and a pair of fur mitts. The one thousand and five hundred dollar bills were not in their possession, nor were the diamond ring and gold chains stolen from Messrs. Birks & Co. However, some days later, a "wheel-tapper" in the railway station, while at work, noticed a handkerchief under the platform, which contained a diamond ring and some gold chains and near the same spot, wrapped in tissue paper, he found several





# BEST FILLED CASE IN THE WORLD FOR THE MONEY.

The American Watch Case Company of Toronto ask the attention of the Jewelers of Canada to their line of Hunting Gold-Filled Cases, now in the hands of the Jobbing Trade.

These Cases are made in 10k. and 14k. quality, and every one of them has SOLID GOLD BOW, CROWN, THUMB PIECES, JOINTS AND BEARINGS and is guaranteed to be the best value Watch Case in the world for the money.

They are equal to Solid Gold Cases in workmanship and finish, and are fully guaranteed by the American Watch Case Co., no matter by whom sold.

All of these Cases bear one of the following Trade Marks, according to quality.

14k. Hunting, 18 Size	} Are Stamped "CASHIER" 	10k. Hunting, 18 Size	} Are Stamped "FORTUNE" 
14k. Hunting, 6 Size		10k. Hunting, 6 Size	

These Cases are made of Filled Stock where Filled will wear equal to Gold, and of Solid Gold everywhere else. If you want to build up a reputation for selling first-class goods at moderate prices, handle the Cases made and guaranteed by

# THE AMERICAN WATCH CASE CO.

67 ADELAIDE STREET WEST, TORONTO.



# Louis Davis & Company.

MONTREAL.

WHOLESALE JEWELLERS & DEALERS IN  
PRECIOUS STONES.

NOVELTIES ARE OUR **GREAT SPECIALTY**  
IN EVERY LINE OF GOLD & SILVER JEWELRY.

THIS WE MAKE *The Feature* OF OUR BUSINESS.

Sole Agents in the Dominion of Canada for the Celebrated Window Fronts  
and Shop Fixtures of **F. SAGE & CO. of LONDON, ENG.**

CATALOGUES AND ALL INFORMATION IN CONNECTION WITH SHOP BUILDING &  
WINDOW FITTING SUPPLIED BY MAIL UPON APPLICATION.







diamond rings and loose diamonds. The ring in the handkerchief was identified by Mr. Birks as his, he also identified two of the chains. The remaining five chains were ascertained to belong to Mr. J. B. Williamson, jeweler, Notre Dame Street, who also had a visit from Hayes and wife, and from whom they bought a gold chain and locket, leaving a small deposit to have the locket engraved, the articles to be called for later and payment made then.

Mr. and Mrs. Hayes appear to have indulged in a pretty general shopping tour and with much the same intent throughout. Besides the ring and chains from the Messrs. Birks & Co. and Mr. Williamson, the hand satchel was claimed by Mr. George Barrington of Messrs. George Barrington & Son, trunk and satchel manufacturers, St. Antoine Street, as his property, taken without the firm's knowledge or consent, and for which no value was given. Mr. Sauvreau, druggist, Notre Dame Street, identified the perfume as his, also the prisoners as patrons to the extent of ten cents worth of glycerine. After their departure from his store, Mr. Sauvreau noticed that the perfume was missing, but the respectable appearance of the couple saved them from suspicion in the matter. Likewise the fur mitts found a claimant in Mr. Samuels, the furrier, who also had not received the necessary value which goes to make a purchase. Depositions were sworn to by each of these gentlemen, and the prisoners committed to stand their trial on each charge at the next term of the Court of Queen's Bench, bail in the meantime being refused.

Chief Hughes received a letter from the Chief of Police of Philadelphia, informing him that the description given of Mr. and Mrs. Hayes agrees with a general description of a man and woman wanted there on suspicion of having robbed a jeweller of a diamond bracelet. The bracelet which was described corresponds generally with the one worn by Mrs. Hayes. With this letter was a circular, asking all people to look out for a man named P. S. Morgan *alias* W. F. Hayes. It states that Hayes arrived in Philadelphia October 20th, and sold a large lump of melted gold, valued at \$658, to the U. S. Mint authorities. The description given corresponds with the Hayes arrested here.

The Chicago police have also been heard from expressing a desire to interview one or other of the couple in that city, and lastly Detroit makes a request for a similar interview, shop-lifting or swindling of some sort being the reasons given.

If innocent Mr. and Mrs. Hayes are certainly greatly maligned people, but if guilty they are apt to be busily engaged for a good long time.

Rumors are current of the detention or seizure by the Customs of this Port of an extensive shipment of clocks, but the facts are not yet made public. From what has leaked out it appears to be the result of an error in making the invoice, through ignorance on the part of the consignors of the customs tariff and way of making up the duty, rather than an attempt to defraud. By the tariff, clock movements pay one rate and clock cases a higher rate, complete clocks coming under the same rate as the cases. In this instance it is said the value of the movement is given and entry made at the lower rate of duty on movements while the clocks are fitted up complete and assessed at the higher rate for duty. The tariff is now so com-

pllicated that it is little wonder foreign shippers fail to understand just how invoices should be made to conform to its requirements. In the matter of clocks, movements and cases, each pay different rates, and even when the value of each is stated in the invoice, if the movement is screwed into the case it pays the higher rate, but if wrapped up and packed inside the case it pays the lower rate. Why the position of movement and case in the packing box should affect the rate of duty, is what a lot of people who are not foreigners fail to understand.

Mr. J. T. Bolt, Bleury Street, has gone into the manufacture of plain gold goods, such as plain gold rings, chains, etc., for the jobbing trade. Mr. Bolt, who has had considerable practical experience in the manufacture of these lines in Canada, England and the United States, assumes the general supervision of the factory, and this, with the management of his two retail stores, makes him a busy man. He reports business fairly good for the start. It may be necessary to say that this business has no connection with the big factory of Messrs. Bolt & Co. in White's lane.

The appearance of the windows of the jewelers in St. James Street would indicate that the citizens of Montreal are considerably advanced in their tastes for art goods. Bronze and polished brass, and onyx and marble and bi-que are moulded and carved into beautiful designs, in fancy stands, figures, statues and statuettes, lamps, clocks, vases, etc., etc. The display made by Messrs. Henry Birks & Co. is very fine, so also is that made by Messrs. Rice Sharpley & Sons.

Mr. Harmon, of the Waltham Watch Co.'s offices, is back from a business trip to the factory. The object of his visit was to secure for his Canadian customers a supply of just such goods as are wanted for holiday trade.

Mr. John H. Jones, of Messrs. John H. Jones & Co., was recently gazetted a Justice of the Peace for the District of Montreal. When called upon to exercise his judicial function the new J. P. may be counted as a "terror to evil doers," and to the opposite, well, just the opposite. So says his record.

The latest to date in the Hayes and wife cases is the granting of an application for separate trial.

Montreal, Nov. 20, 1890.

HOOHLEWA.

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## PRACTICAL HINTS ON WATCH REPAIRING.

BY EXCELSIOR.

### THE SPRING DETENT OR CHRONOMETER ESCAPEMENT

(538) The next point is the amount of "lift" we wish to give to the balance, *i. e.*, the angular distance through which the tooth is to carry the roller while giving the impulse. This, we may say, is  $40^\circ$ ; but the impulse pallet must be  $5^\circ$  in advance of the tooth when that drops or starts to move, which we add, making  $45^\circ$  as the angle by which the wheel circle should intersect the circle of the roller. Lay off, from the roller centre, lines *ad*, *ad*,  $45^\circ$  apart and  $22\frac{1}{2}$  each way from the line *ab*. The distance from *a* to the crossings of lines *ad* and *b* is the radius of the impulse roller; the distance from *b* to the same crossings is the radius of the escape wheel. Draw circles passing through these crossings, from *a* and *b* as centres, and



# ALBERT KLEISER, 14 KING ST. E. TORONTO.

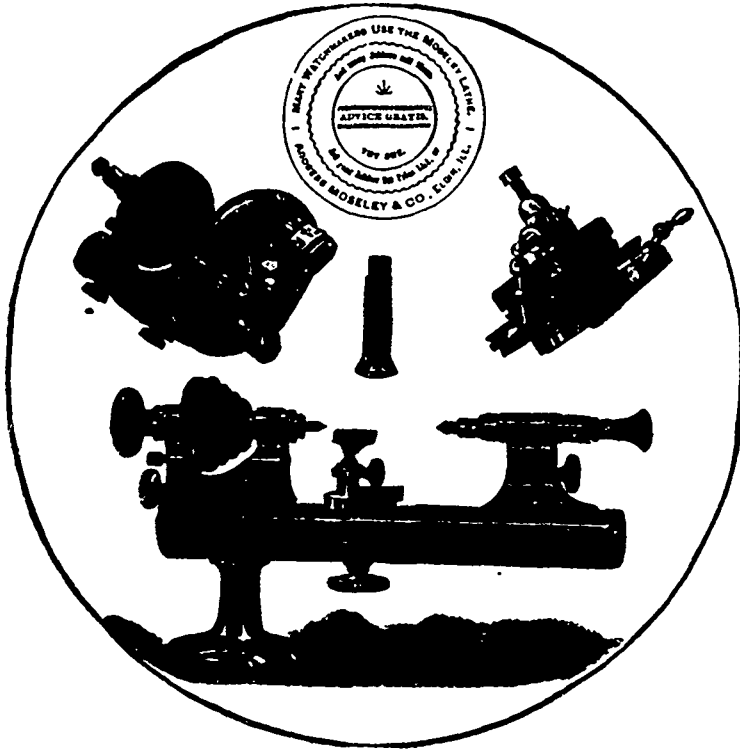
.. Importer of ..

*Watchmakers' Tools and  
Materials.*

*Watch Glasses.*

*Martin Mainsprings  
For Swiss & American Watches.*

*Sole Agent for the Celebrated  
--- Moseley Lathes ---  
for the Dominion.*



## IMPORTANT.

A WATCH MOVEMENT has been manufactured and sold by the Aurora Watch Company of Aurora, Illinois, and is being manufactured and sold by the Illinois Watch Company of Springfield, Illinois, and the Columbus Watch Company of Columbus, Ohio, in which the winding and hands setting train is moved into or out of engagement with the winding wheel or the dial wheels by the longitudinal movement of the stem arbor. Such construction is fully covered by Letters Patent, Reissue No. 10,631, issued August 4th, 1885, which patent is owned by us, as has just been decided by Judge Blodgett of the United States Circuit Court in a suit against the Aurora Watch Company. In such decision the Judge holds that the said patent is a good and valid patent, and that the defendant's movement infringes the same, and orders a perpetual injunction to issue restraining the said company from further infringement. (Similar suits, under the same patent, are being prosecuted in the United States Courts against the Illinois and Columbus Watch Companies for the Infringement of our rights).

The purchase, sale or use of either of the hereinbefore named Watch Movements is in violation of our rights, and we hereby notify the trade that from this time we shall hold each person or firms dealing in such movements directly responsible for the infringement.

(Signed)

R. E. ROBBINS,

T. M. AVERY,

Trustees for the American Waltham and Elgin National Watch Companies.



you have the enlarged sizes of the roller and wheel, which, being divided by 10, give the actual sizes, allowing a little for freedom. The custom is to have the wheel of the exact size shown; but in making the roller, it is first turned down to the sizes found by the above process, and the subsequent polishing of the edge will give the necessary freedom between it and the teeth of the wheel, as they stand when locked. When the wheel is wiggled, the two teeth  $e$  and  $e'$  should have  $1^\circ$  play with the roller edge. This distance should be such that a fine line of light can be seen between them on looking through. The small circle around  $a$  represents the balance staff.

(539) The point of the impulse pallet at  $f$ , should be exactly in the line of the circumference of the roller; but may be allowed to project out a trifle beyond it if it would still freely clear the points of the teeth in passing them. When examining a completed escapement, should the roller be found a trifle too large or small on comparing with these measurements, its acting size can be altered by moving the impulse pallet in or out as required. Or, if the sizes of the wheel and the roller appear correctly proportioned, but, in laying off the pivot holes in the movement, they have been made closer or further apart than those parts were designed to be, the same remedy may be used. But although this will make the mutual action of the teeth and the impulse pallet correct, it leaves the action of the teeth and the roller edge unsafe in those cases of tripping in which the teeth drop upon the edge instead of passing into the hollow, as will be described in the sections treating of such cases. If the diameter of the roller is more than a mere trifle smaller than the diameter of the circle described by the point of the pallet, a new roller should be fitted, even if the point of the pallet is properly projected for a perfect action with the teeth, for the reason given in section (543). It will also be seen that the pivots in their jewel-holes must be as close as possible, and yet leave perfect freedom of vibration, as any "shake" would cause the pallet to strike the points of the teeth when the watch was held so that the balance would fall towards the wheel; and when it fell from the wheel, the intersection of the wheel and roller circles would be shorter and the lift or angle of impulse lessened.

(540) The front faces of the teeth are inclined at an angle of  $25^\circ$  or  $26^\circ$  from a line running from the points of the teeth to the centre of the wheel, as shown by the dotted line in Fig. 34. The angle of the backs is not material, provided the teeth are not too stubbed. The position of the teeth  $e, e'$ , Fig. 34, is that in which they stand while the wheel is locked by the detent pallet,  $p$ , in readiness for  $e$  to give another impulse when the locking pallet is moved back out of the wheel. At that instant, the acting face of the impulse pallet, as already stated, should be  $5^\circ$  in advance of the tooth  $e$ , which brings it at  $f$ , as shown. When the balance is at a free repose, the point of the pallet  $f$ , should be opposite the point of tooth  $e$ . The acting face of the pallet should lie in a straight line running from its point to the centre of the roller, which, with the stated inclination of the front face of the teeth, causes the surfaces of tooth and pallet to coincide, or nearly so, at the moment of contact, and prevents either the blunting of the teeth or the digging of the pallet point into their front faces.

(541) To allow the intersection of the teeth in the roller circle while passing the line of centres, there must of course be

a hollow in the roller edge. This hollow must be deep enough to give the teeth free passage without their points touching, and wide enough to prevent any possibility of a tooth striking the roller edge, at or before the point  $i$ , instead of passing into the hollow. This fault is one of the principal causes of the tripping of chronometers. The rule is to give the hollow a width equal to the amount of the lift, or a little more, and to have two thirds of this hollow in front of the impulse pallet face, and one-third back of it, as shown. It is not really necessary to have any hollow back of the pallet, as chronometers are extensively made with the roller cut as at  $h$ , on the left, the flat wall of the notch in the roller itself, at  $h$ , serving instead of a regular pallet. The width of this cut should be  $30^\circ$ , as before stated.

(542) At  $k$  and  $l$  are shown examples often found, of pallets improperly placed. At  $k$  the pallet does not have its acting face in a line from the centre of the roller, but such a line will pass through the centre of the pallet, while its face slopes back from a line running from the centre  $a$ , to its front upper corner, or to its point. The effect of this is to blunt the points of the teeth and lessen the safety of their locking on the pallet  $p$ , besides allowing the wheel when locked to stand further advanced to the amount that the points are blunted; so that the tooth  $e$  will stand so near the roller as to be liable to catch the point of the pallet as it passes, or rub on the roller edge. The point of the pallet, as shown at  $k$ , is also nearly at the centre of the hollow, instead of being placed as previously directed. At  $l$  the pallet is in a still worse position, and its point also is near the middle of the hollow. The hollows at both  $k$  and  $l$  are only about  $30^\circ$  in width. It should be understood that only the hollow at  $i, i'$ , is used, the others being shown merely as examples of constructions to be avoided.

(543) The necessity of locating the point of the pallet in the hollow as directed in (541), is this: Supposing the unlocking to be properly effected, the pallet is at  $f$  when the escape wheel is freed. But a certain time must be occupied by the starting of the train and the tooth  $e$  getting up a motion sufficiently rapid to overtake the pallet. During this time, while the wheel is getting under way, the balance is moving at its utmost speed, being near the centre of oscillation, and carrying the pallet from the tooth. So that the pallet might easily reach the line of centres,  $ab$ , or beyond, before the tooth dropped upon it to give the impulse, or even got fairly started. This would make the tooth  $20^\circ$  or  $25^\circ$  behind the pallet, and if the roller hollow, from the pallet face to  $i$ , is too short, the tooth will not pass into the hollow at all, but strike the outside of the roller at or back of  $i$ . As the motion of the roller is in the same direction as the pressure of the tooth, the result is a tendency of the parts to try to pass, and in consequence, to force each other away, and thus the pivots of the balance and the escape wheel pinion are liable to be bent or broken off. Where this defect is present, (a faulty hollow), the watch is more likely to trip when the motion of the balance is increased, as that carries the pallet from the tooth more rapidly. It may frequently be detected by simply shaking the watch to enlarge the vibration of the balance. In an escapement with this fault, when examining the wheel and roller action by moving the balance slowly, the tooth may drop at  $5^\circ$  upon the pallet, as it should, and yet the watch may be an inveterate tripper when running.



# THE AMERICAN WATCH CASE CO.

## KEEP YOUR EYE ON OUR REGISTERED TRADE MARKS.

### CAUTION.



As some misapprehension seems to exist amongst the retail trade regarding the Watch Case Factories of Toronto, and their products, we deem it but fair to ourselves and the jobbers who handle our cases, that they should be placed in the hands of the trade distinctly upon their own merits as the product of the American Watch Case Company, which has always been sold exclusively to the legitimate jewelry trade.

Every retailer is aware that there is now more than one company manufacturing watch cases in Toronto.

As the product of these factories is commonly spoken of as "*Toronto Cases*," it will be readily seen that a false impression may unknowingly be conveyed by a salesman selling these goods, and it is to correct this that we make the following announcement:

EVERY Gold Filled Case made by our Company bears our registered trade mark of "*A Winged Wheel*," and every Gold or Silver Case made by us bears our registered trade mark of "*A Maltese Cross*."

An experience of five years has satisfied the jewelry trade of Canada that every case bearing one of our trade marks, is just what it is represented to be and nothing else. The Company therefore respectfully ask the trade when they are buying watch cases to examine the stamps thoroughly, and see that they bear one of our trade marks as shown herewith, *as they absolutely refuse to guarantee any case which is not so stamped.*

**THE AMERICAN WATCH CASE CO.,**

67 Adelaide Street West,

TORONTO.



When you purchase a Gold Filled Case examine it carefully and see that it bears our Trade Mark of a "*Winged Wheel*." We guarantee no others.



When you purchase an 18 K. Gold Case examine it thoroughly and see that it bears this Trade Mark. We guarantee no other.



Every 14 K Gold Case made by the A. W. C. Co., bears this well-known Trade Mark. Look for it. We guarantee no other.



Our "*Lion*" Gold Cases are universally admitted to be the best cheap Gold Case ever made. None are genuine without this Trade Mark. Look for it.



With the exception of our N. P. every Silver Case we manufacture bears this Trade Mark. No others equal them in quality. If they bear this impress you will be safe in buying them.



Our "*PREMIER*" 14 K. Gold Filled Screw Dust Proof Case is the cheapest and best in the world. You are perfectly safe in guaranteeing them to your customers and there is money in them for you.

## 67 ADELAIDE STREET WEST, TORONTO.

### LOOK FOR OUR STAMP IN EVERY CASE OF OUR MAKE.



(544) But, with 30' of hollow between the pallet and *i*, there is no danger of the tooth failing to enter the hollow—provided the unlocking mechanism is correct. The dotted line at *h* shows the form of hollow found in many chronometers, and it is hardly necessary to add that such watches are very liable to trip. When a hollow is nearly correct, and the main spring rather weak, so that the wheel starts off sluggishly, tripping is very apt to occur. In such cases an improvement can be made by keying up the mainspring or putting in a stronger one. This alteration of the motive force will probably disturb the adjustment of the hairspring for isochronism, (133), which should then be tested, (100 to 104), and, if affected, the proper corrections made (136 to 142).\* But, if the train is in good condition, and the mainspring of proper strength for it and for the balance, the hollow must always be enlarged, if that will make the whole of the wheel and roller action correct. If not, a new roller must be fitted, which will conform to previous directions. The width of the hollow, and the place for the pallet, can be marked off on paper, with the angle protractor, and thence transferred to the roller.

(545) In making a new roller, it is better not to pattern after the old one at all, but draw out the wheel and roller action in full, and thus get the sizes as they should be. First lay off the enlarged centre distance as in (537). Supposing the wheel to be correct, we measure its diameter very accurately, (see directions for measuring wheel with fifteen teeth, (502), in the duplex escapement), halve it for the radius, increase that ten times, and from *b* draw the wheel circle, as in Fig. 34. Next lay off the 24° lines, *bc*, *bc*, and from *a* as a centre draw a circle passing through the crossings of these lines and the wheel circle. The diameter of this latter circle, divided by ten, gives the correct size of roller for that wheel and centre distance. Draw the lines *ad*, *ad*, from *a* through the same crossings, and you have the angle of lift, *dad*, (340), given by that wheel and roller, which can be ascertained by measurement with the protractor. The portion of the roller circle included between these crossings from *e* to *e'*, is the proper width for the hollow.

(546) This process can be reversed, if it is desired to select a new escape wheel suitable for the centre distance and the old roller, when it is known to be correct. Lay off the centre distance as before, draw the 24° lines, *bc*, *bc*, (537), measure the diameter of the roller, increase it ten times, and draw the roller circle; then through the crossings of that circle and lines *bc*, *bc*, draw a circle from *b* as a centre, and this circle will give the size of wheel required. The escape wheel and the roller are made of equal thickness, or at least the wheel and the pallet, and should be at the same level. For remarks upon the drops of the escape wheel upon the impulse pallet, and from that upon the locking pallet, see wheel and detent action. Of course all the surfaces of the roller must be perfectly polished, especially the circumference.

\*It may be well to state, for the benefit of those who have not the back numbers of THE TRADER with the earlier portions of "Practical Hints," that when references are made to sections previous to (276) they can only be found complete in the *Practical Treatise on the Balance Spring and the Compensation Balance*.

## A NEW WAY TO SWINDLE JEWELERS.

A NEW scheme to victimize retail jewelers has been devised in New York. It operates better than doctored diamonds and the originator comforts himself with the belief that it is not within the pale of the law.

A young man enters a jewelry store, and after pushing his elbow through the show-case begins to apologize to the owner for the alleged accident, and argues that the glass must have been very thin. When he professes the utmost sorrow for the occurrence the jeweler demands reimbursement for his loss, but the man claims that he has no money with which to pay. As he speaks the victim notices a \$20 bill peeping from the stranger's pocket, and in an instant has snatched it and is handing the man \$17 in change, saying as he does so that he has deducted \$3 for the damage. The swindler appears satisfied and leaves the store with a sorrowful expression on his countenance.

Presently while congratulating himself on the outcome of the transaction the jeweler thinks that it suited his visitor too well and takes another look at his cash, and then discovers that the bill he has taken was one of \$2 raised to \$20. This game was recently successfully operated, and when arrested the swindler claimed that he had committed no crime, as the bill had been taken from his pocket. Perhaps the United States authorities will entertain a different opinion, as raising a Treasury note is counterfeiting —*Ex.*

## GUNS OF GOLD AND A CARPET OF GEMS.

W. S. Caine writes thus from India of his visit to the Maharajah of Baroda, "We were taken to the old palace, in the heart of the city, to see the treasure room. Two huge cheetahs, carefully muzzled, used for hunting bucks, were on the palace steps. The regalia of Baroda is valued at £3,000,000 sterling. We were first shown the jewels worn by the Maharajah on state occasions.

"These consist of a gorgeous collar of 500 diamonds, some of them as big as walnuts, arranged in five rows, surrounded by a top and bottom row of emeralds of the same size: the pendant is a famous diamond called 'The Star of the Deccan.' An aigrette to match is worn in the turban; then followed strings of pearls of perfect roundness, graduated from the size of a pea to that of a large marble; wondrous rings, necklaces, clusters of sapphires and rubies as big as grapes.

"The greatest marvel of all is a carpet, about ten feet by six, made entirely of strings of pure and colored pearls, with great central and corner circles of diamonds. This carpet took three years to make, and cost £200,000. This was one of Khande Rao's mad freaks and was intended to be sent to Mecca to please a Mohammedan lady who had fascinated him; but the scandal of such a thing being done by a Hindoo prince was too serious, and it never left Baroda. We were also taken to see two guns, weighing 280 pounds each, of solid gold, with two companions of silver, the ammunition wagons, bullock harness and ramrods all being silver."

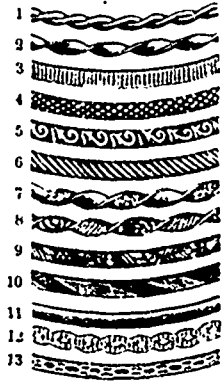


## CHILDREN'S RINGS.



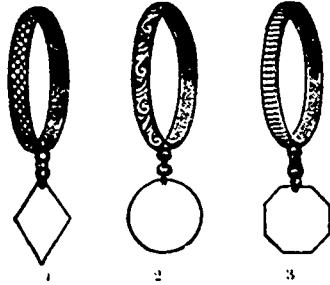
Children's Rings to sell well must be DURABLE, NEAT and CHEAP. This assortment of nice chased patterns is exactly the thing that is wanted, and particularly at this season of the year are in great demand. They are full 9k. Gold, and made in sizes from 5 down to a little less than 1. Price, \$4.20 per doz., or 2 doz. for \$8.00.

## BANGLE BRACELETS.



Solid Silver in 13 taking patterns, assorted as desired. The illustration does not do them 1 doz. justice; they look much prettier. Try a dozen and you will order more.  
\$2.30, 2 doz \$4.50, 3 doz. \$6.60.

## FRIENDSHIP, BANGLE AND INITIAL RINGS.



We had not intended to advertise these rings this month but the increasing demand has made it necessary. To those who have not tried them yet we would say, we do not think anything was ever offered before that sold as well, and we think that ours are heavier, better finished, and nicer patterns than any other make.

Solid Silver, with bangles, \$1.60 per doz., with initials, \$2.10 per doz.

Solid Gold, 9k., with bangles or initials, \$7.20 per doz.

Initials can be had without the rings at, Gold \$1.50 per doz.; Silver 70c. per doz. In this way a full stock can be carried at light expense.

**We have a full stock of these Goods on hand and will forward promptly on receipt of order.**



**G. H. LEES & CO.,** MANF'G JEWELERS, WATCHMAKERS & ENGRAVERS, **HAMILTON.**

# NEW GOODS.

Our new "Series N" (4 Size) and "Series K" (18 Size), Six Jewels and Independent Balance Bridge, encased in our new Aluminum Bronze, **HEAVILY GOLD PLATED** Cases, are now ready.

To insure fulfilment this year, orders must be sent in at once. These goods are by far the best value ever offered in Canada.

**THE WATERBURY WATCH CO.,**

81 KING STREET EAST,

TORONTO, ONT



## W. F. DOLL.

The subject of this sketch, Mr. W. F. Doll, of the City of Winnipeg, Manitoba, is not only one of the youngest, but one of the most enterprising wholesale jewelers in the Dominion of Canada, having been born in the City of Stuttgart, Germany, on February 10th, 1859. His father, Wm. Doll, was a son of Frank Doll, a well-known watch case manufacturer of that city, and a brother of Frank Doll, jr., of Cincinnati, Ohio, known throughout the United States as the first manufacturer of watch cases west of New York City. Mr. W. F. Doll's father was a practical watchmaker and a thorough master of his trade, who finding the old Fatherland too cramped for the proper exercise of his energies, emigrated to America, and after looking around for a suitable place for the pursuit of his calling decided upon the City of Toronto, in which place he located in 1864, where he was joined by his family about a year later. Soon after this Mr. Doll, sr, decided to remove to Prince Albert—then a rising town, but since amalgamated with Port Perry—and commence business there on his own account. The venture proved a success, and though Mr Doll has long since "gone to join the majority," the old business is still continued by Mrs. Doll, who subsequently married Mr. John Diesfield the well-known jeweler of that place.

It was at Port Perry that W. F. Doll passed his boyhood, and received a good common school education. At the age of 14 he was placed at the bench in order to learn the intricacies of watchmaking, and there he put in three years of honest conscientious work, during which he thoroughly mastered his business.

In the summer of 1876, at the age of 17, he determined to leave home and strike out for himself. After a fruitless search for employment, he finally stranded at Shelbourne, then a new town on the Toronto Gray & Bruce Railway, with just fifteen cents in his pocket. Not being able to buy a regular meal with the remnant of his fortune, he called up his nerve, jingled his fifteen cents in his pocket and engaged the best room in the hotel with board for two weeks. Next day he rented bench room in a boot and shoe store near the hotel for \$3 a month, and at once commenced to take in all the work he could get in the way of cleaning and repairing watches, clocks, jewelry, etc. At the end of two months he had earned enough money to pay all expenses, and have about \$10 to the good, but being tired of the town he pulled up stakes and shifted his quarters to Flesherton, a small town a few miles further north on the same line of railway, in which place he landed on the 7th February, 1877, with a net capital of \$7 in hard cash.

Here he was fortunate in at once winning the friendship of Mr. M. Richardson, a general merchant of that town, who not only took a fatherly interest in the young lad, but invited him

to make his house his home, a kindness that helped him materially and that has never been forgotten by the recipient.

Business prospered so much with Mr. Doll that he soon after decided to open branch stores in the surrounding villages under competent management, as rapidly as his capital would justify the investment. By the year 1882, in addition to his fine store and stock in Flesherton, he had branches operating in Dundalk, Markdale, and Chatsworth. During this year he conceived the idea of importing his own goods direct from the European markets, and for this purpose he crossed the ocean and effected all the necessary arrangements. While in Europe he decided that on his return home he would sell out all of his retail stores and devote himself exclusively to the wholesale jewelry business.

The Spring of 1883 found him located in Toronto in a small room over the American Express Company's office on Yonge Street. From this place as his headquarters he travelled on his own account all over the northern part of Ontario, and succeeded in building up a very snug little business and making considerable money for himself.

In January of 1886, after fully investigating the prospects for trade in the North-west, he decided to settle down in the young and pushing City of Winnipeg, Manitoba, feeling satisfied in his own mind that it was destined in the near future to become not only the political and commercial metropolis of its own province, but one of the largest and most prosperous cities on the North American Continent.

His first location was at 525 Main Street, where he had commodious offices on the second floor. As his business enlarged from year to year, he soon found these premises too small for him, and therefore on February of the present year decided on purchasing the magnificent warehouse, 433 and 435

Main Street, which he now occupies, and of which we shew an illustration in this article.

Mr. Doll carries a large and varied stock of watches, diamonds, clocks, English and American solid gold and rolled plate jewelry, fire gilt and gilt jewelry, electro-plated flat and hollow ware, optical goods, watch material of all kinds; in fact he carries almost everything demanded by the trade. He also does watch repairing for the trade and employs quite a staff of experienced workmen in this department.

Soon after Mr. Doll removed to Winnipeg, he married Miss Hattie Higginbotham, only daughter of Mr. John Higginbotham, of Bowmanville, Ontario. Their recently purchased private residence is one of the handsomest and most complete in Winnipeg.

In addition to his warehouse and private residence in Winnipeg, Mr. Doll has made extensive purchases of farm lands throughout Manitoba, being thoroughly satisfied that it



W. F. DOLL.



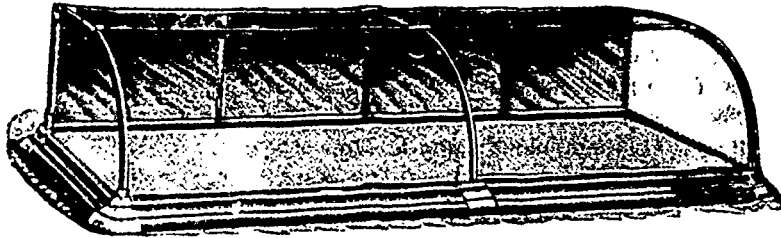
GEO. P. WAGNER.

CARL ZEIDLER.

D. C. WAGNER.

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

HIGHEST AWARDS RECEIVED WHEREVER EXHIBITED.



Manufacturers of

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

Hardwood Store Fittings, Metal Sash Bars, etc.

Send for Catalogue and Price List.

Show Rooms, Head Office and Factory: West Toronto Junction, Ont.

**The Best Line of Rolled Plate Chains.**

IN THE MARKET FOR THE MONEY.

STYLES

ORIGINAL  
DURABILITY  
GUARANTEED.



**J.G.C. & CO.**

FINISH ALL  
THAT  
COULD BE  
DESIRED.

(TRADE MARK)

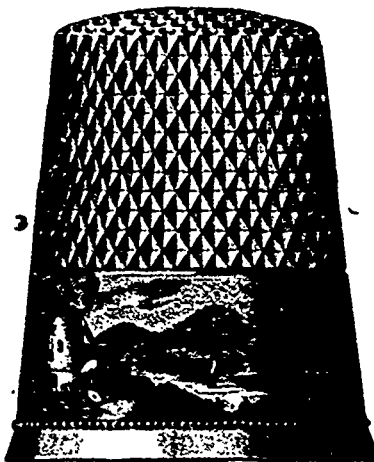
Send for Illustrated Sheet of Specialties for this Season. For Jobbers only.

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

**SIMONS BRO. & CO.**

MANUFACTURERS OF FINE JEWELRY,

*Canes, Thimbles, Jewelry, Chains, Umbrella Mountings*



**WATCHES AND DIAMONDS**

Established 1840.



611 & 613 Sansom St., 618 Chestnut St.,  
**PHILADELPHIA, PA.**



N.Y. Office, 20 Maiden Lane.

Address all Orders to Factory.

*Our Canes and Thimbles for sale by  
 Leading Jobbers.*

No. 573. 7/8 in.





will only be a few years before that province will be universally known as the "gilt-edged province of the Dominion," and the granary of the World.

Mr. Doll is a gentleman of unbounded energy, and has the utmost confidence in his own judgment and resources. That this confidence has not been misplaced is evidenced from the success which has attended his business career. He is of a very independent disposition, and it is his boast that during the fourteen years he has been engaged in business on his own account, he has never had financial assistance from any one to the extent of a single dollar.

In New York, Mr. Doll is known as the "Polar Bear Jobber," on account of his place of business being located nearer the North Pole than any other wholesale jeweler in America. He is a keen, shrewd, buyer, who does not hesitate about the size of the lines he purchases provided there is "snap" enough in the transaction to make it interesting for him. From the foregoing sketch of his career, it will be readily seen that Mr. Doll has more than the ordinary amount of perseverance and ability, and that his success is not the result of chance, but of a steadfast determination to overcome every obstacle and reach the goal of his youthful ambition. That he has single-handed, and under such disadvantageous circumstances, succeeded in becoming one of the most prosperous of our Canadian wholesale jewelers is greatly to his credit, and furnishes an example for others in the craft which may be studied with profit.

### HOW IT DOES NOT PROTECT.

It is often asserted, that it would be a good thing for Canada if we had a Government Assay Office the same as in Great Britain, at which all jewelry and silverware over a certain quality would have to be assayed, and whose stamp would be a guarantee to the public of the quality of the goods. That this idea is fallacious we have pointed out on more than one occasion, for we contend that the public are just as safe in buying the goods bearing the name or trade mark of some well-known or reputable maker as if they bore the English Hall Mark. Indeed as things go, they are much safer, because no maker of any repute will ever put his own trade mark upon debased goods, while that temptation is always present in the mind of the unscrupulous guild manufacturer, who sees money in a successful attempt to get ahead of the assay officer by means of the guild stamp. As an illustration of how this works we find in the last issue of the *Jeweler and Silversmith*, an account of the trial of Edward M. Evans & Son of Birmingham, for adding enough solder to hall marked bangle bracelets as to reduce them from 9 k. which they were stamped to less than 6 k. by actual assay. The fraud was accidentally discovered before the goods reached the public, but any one can see that had these fraudulent goods been offered to the public, the hall mark which they bore would have been looked

upon as a certain guarantee of quality, and therefore the assay office would have been unknowingly and unwittingly a party to the swindle. As will be seen by the subjoined public letter of apology, the makers not only had to pay the assay office over \$1,100 as a fine, but had to abide the result of a civil action for damages by the firm to whom they sold the goods. Verily the way of the transgressor is hard, even in this world—when he is found out. The apology to the assay office is a curiosity in its way and we give it below for the benefit of our readers :

#### BIRMINGHAM ASSAY OFFICE

TO THE GUARDIANS OF THE STANDARD OF WROUGHT PLATE  
IN BIRMINGHAM.

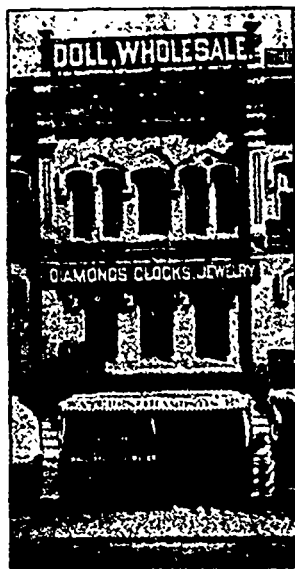
Whereas I, the undersigned, EDWARD M. EVANS, trading as "EDWARD M. EVANS AND SON," of Northampton Street, Birmingham, Manufacturing Jeweler, hereby admit that additions have been made to certain Gold Wares manufactured by me—namely, Gold Bracelets—after such wares had been assayed and marked by you, by an undue quantity of solder being added to such wares, such additions being contrary to the Statute in force with reference to the assay of Gold and Silver Wares. Now I beg to say that such additions were made by my workmen without my instructions, quite unknown to me personally until my attention was called to the matter by one of my customers. I hereby APOLOGIZE to you for the Offences so committed. If you will waive proceedings against me I agree to pay you, by way of penalty, and for the costs and expenses you have incurred, the sum of Two hundred and twenty-five pounds, and I also undertake that I will not hereafter make any additions, by adding any undue quantity of solder or otherwise, to any Articles made by me after the same have been assayed and marked at your Office.

I further Agree that you may Publish this Apology in such a way as you may think desirable

Dated the 27th day of October, 1890.

EDWARD M. EVANS

Witness—THOMAS MARSTON, Clerk to Sir Thomas Martineau, Law Clerk to the Birmingham Assay Office.



W. F. DOLL'S WAREHOUSE.

### THE CROWN OF BRITAIN'S QUEEN.

Queen Victoria's crown, kept with other royal regalia under strong guard at the Tower and worn only on state occasions, is one of the most costly insignias now in existence.

To begin with, there are twenty diamonds around the circlet or head band, each worth \$7,500, or \$150,000 for the set. Besides these twenty there are two extra large centre diamonds, each valued at \$10,000, making \$20,000 more; fifty-four smaller diamonds, placed at the angles of the others, each valued at \$500; four crosses, each worth \$60,000, and composed of twenty five diamonds; four large diamonds on top of crosses, each having a value of \$5,000; twelve diamonds in the fleur-de-lis. \$50,000, eighteen smaller diamonds contained in the same, \$10,000; pearls, diamonds and rubies upon arches and circlets, not mentioned before, \$50,000; also 141 small diamonds, formed in roses and monograms, \$25,000; six diamonds in upper crosses, \$15,500; two circles of pearls about the rim of the head piece, \$15,000 each.

The total money value of this relic in any jeweler's market in the world would be at least \$600,000, metal and all included.



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**ORDER EARLY.**

Telegram and Mail Orders Shipped the day they are  
received.



## SELECTED MATTER.

### THE COINERS.

A LIFE SAVED BY COUNTERFEIT MONEY.



**D**URING the year 1848 the West was flooded with counterfeit coin. It was so well manufactured that it passed readily. The evil at last became so great that the United States authorities requested that a skillful detective might be sent to ferret out the nest of coiners. I was fixed upon to perform that duty.

I had nothing to guide me. The fact, however, that Chicago was the city where the counterfeit

coin was the most abundant led me to suspect that the manufactory might be somewhere within its limits. It was therefore to the capital of the West that I first proceeded. I spent five weeks in that beautiful city, but without gaining the slightest clue of the counterfeiters.

I began to grow discouraged, and really thought I should be obliged to return home without having achieved any result. One day I received a letter from my wife requesting that I would send her home some money, as she was out of funds. I went into a bank and asked for a draft, at the same time handing a sum of money to pay for it in which there were several half dollars. The clerk pushed three of the half dollars back to me.

"Counterfeit," said he.

"What," said I, "do you mean to tell me those half dollars are counterfeit?"

"I do."

"Are you certain?"

"Perfectly certain. They are remarkably well executed, but they are deficient in weight. See for yourself."

And he placed one of them on the scales against a genuine half dollar on the other side. The latter weighed down the former.

"That is the best executed counterfeit coin I ever saw in my life," I exclaimed, examining them very closely. "Is all the counterfeit money in circulation here of the same character as this?"

"Oh, dear, no," replied the clerk, "it is not nearly so well done. These are the work of Ned Willett, the famous New York counterfeiter. I know them well, for I have handled a great deal of it in my time. Here is some of the money that is in circulation here," he added, taking several half dollars from a drawer. "You see the milling is not nearly so perfect as Ned Willett's, although it is pretty well done, too."

I compared the two together and found that he was right. I supplied the place of the three counterfeit half dollars with good coin and returned the former to my pocket again.

A few days after this I received information which caused me to take a journey to a village situated about thirty miles from Chicago. I arrived there at night and took up my quarters at the only tavern in the place. It was a wretched dwelling and kept by an old man and woman, the surliest couple I think it has ever been my lot to meet. In answer to my inquiry as to whether I could have lodging there for the night I noticed that the host gave a peculiar look at his wife, and after some whispering I was informed in the most ungracious manner possible that I could have a bed.

I have frequently in the course of my life been obliged to put up with wretched accommodation, so I did not allow my equanimity of temper to be destroyed by the miserable fare set before me, and the still more miserable sleeping apartment into which I was ushered after I had concluded my repast.

The chamber was small in size, and was certainly well ventilated, for I could see the stars peeping through the roof. The bed was simply a bag of straw thrown into one corner of the room, without sheets or covering of any kind. This last fact, however, was not of much consequence, as it was summer time and oppressively hot.

I stood for more than an hour gazing out of the opening which served for a window. Before me was spread an immense prairie, the limits of which I could not see. The tavern in which I had taken up my abode appeared to be isolated from all other dwellings, and save the croak of the tree frog and the hum of the locust not a sound reached my ears. It was a beautiful moonlight night and so bright that I could see to read the smallest print.

At last I began to grow weary, and throwing myself on my pallet I was soon plunged into a deep slumber. How long I slept I know not, but I was awakened by a dull sound, which resembled some one hammering in the distance. I suppose it was the peculiarity of the sound which woke me, for it was by no means loud, but conveyed to me the idea of some one striking iron with a muffled hammer. I rose up from my bed and went to the window. The moon was low in the Western horizon, by which fact I knew it must be near morning. The sound I have referred to reached me more distinctly than when in the back part of the chamber. It appeared to come from some outhouses which were situated about a hundred yards from the house.

Now I am naturally of an inquiring mind, and this sound, occurring as it did in the middle of the night, in such a remote-out of the way place, piqued my curiosity, and I felt an irresistible desire to go out and discover the cause of it. This desire, as the sound continued, grew upon me with such intensity that I resolved to gratify it at any price.

I put on my boots, the only articles of attire I had discarded, and cautiously opening the door of my chamber noiselessly descended the rickety staircase. A few steps brought me into the lower apartment, which I found entirely deserted. I crept quietly to the door, and unfastening it without making the slightest noise was soon in the moonlight.

Not a soul was visible, but the sound still continued and grew more distinct as I approached the place from whence it proceeded. At last I found myself before a long low building, through the crevices of which I could see a lurid glare issuing.



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Wire made with gold solder presents a

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And is practically Seamless.

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*WHAT IS THE THICKNESS OF GOLD USED?*

*THAT IS WHAT CONCERNS THE CONSUMER.*

---

### QUALITY ASSURED, TROUBLE AVOIDED

If you use the

## R. F. S. & CO.

### ROLLED GOLD PLATED CHAINS.



I stooped down and peered through the keyhole, and to my extreme surprise I saw half a dozen strong looking men, with their coats off and sleeves turned up, performing a variety of strange occupations. Some were working at a forge, others were superintending the casting of moulds, and some were engaged in the process of milling coin. In a moment the whole truth burst upon me. Here was the gang of counterfeiters I was in search of, and the landlord and his wife evidently belonged to the same band, for in one corner I perceived them employed, the man polishing off some half dollar pieces just turned from the mould, while the woman was packing the finished coins into rolls.

I had seen enough, and was about to return to my apartment again when suddenly I felt a heavy hand placed on my shoulder, and turning my head round, to my horror found myself in the grasp of an ill-looking scoundrel as ever escaped the gallows.

"What are you doing here, my good fellow?" he exclaimed in a gruff voice, giving me a shake.

"Taking a stroll by moonlight," I replied, endeavoring to retain my presence of mind.

"Well, perhaps you'll just take a stroll in here, will you?" returned the ruffian, pushing open the door and dragging me in after him.

All the inmates of the barn immediately stopped work, and rushed towards us when they saw me.

"Why, what's this?" they all exclaimed.

"A loafer I found peeping outside," said the man who had captured me?"

"He's a traveller who came to the tavern to-night and asked for lodgings; the last time I saw him he was safe in bed," said the landlord.

The men withdrew to a corner of the apartment, leaving one to keep guard over me. I soon saw they were in earnest consultation, and they were evidently debating some important question. The man keeping guard over me said nothing, but scowled fiercely. I had not uttered a single word during all the time I had been in the barn. I was aware that whatever I might say would in all probability only do more harm than good, and it has always been a maxim of mine to hold my tongue when in doubt. At last the discussion seemed to be settled, for the blackest and dirtiest of the whole came forward, and without any introduction exclaimed:

"I say, stranger, look here—you must die!"

I did not move a muscle, or utter a word.

"You have found out our secret, and dead men tell no tales."

I was still silent.

"We give you ten minutes to say your prayers, and also allow you the privilege of saying whether you will be hanged or shot."

Suddenly an idea struck me. I remembered something that might save my life. I burst into a violent fit of laughter, in fact it was hysterical, but they did not know that. They looked from one to the other in the greatest amazement.

"Well, he takes it mighty cool, anyhow," said one.

"I suppose he don't think we are in earnest," said another.

"Come, stranger, you had better say your prayers," said the man who had first spoken, "time flies."

My only reply was a burst of laughter more violent than the first.

"The man's mad!" they exclaimed.

"Or drunk," said some.

"Well, joys," I cried, speaking for the first time, "this is the best joke I ever seed. What, hang a pal?"

"A pal—you a pal!"

"I ain't nothing else," was my elegant rejoinder.

"What's your name?"

"Did you ever hear of Ned Willett?" I asked.

"You may be certain of that. Ain't he at the head of our profession?"

"Well, then, I'm Ned Willett."

"You Ned Willett?" they all exclaimed.

"You may bet your life on that," I returned, swaggering up to the corner where I had seen the old woman counting and packing the counterfeit half dollars.

Fortune favored me. None of the men present had ever seen Ned Willett, although his reputation was well known to them, and my swaggering, insolent manner had somewhat thrown them off their guard, yet I could plainly see that all their doubts were not removed.

"And you call these things well done, do you?" I asked, taking up a roll of the money. "Well, all I can say is that if you can't do any better than this you had better shut up shop, that's all."

"Can you show us anything better?" asked one of the men.

"I rather think I can. If I couldn't I'd go and hang myself."

"Let's see it," they all cried.

This was my last coup, and one on which my life depended.

"Lookee here, gentlemen," I exclaimed, taking one of the counterfeit half dollars from my pocket which had been rejected at the bank, "here is my last job, what do you think of that?"

It was passed from hand to hand, some saying that it was no counterfeit at all, others saying that it was.

"How will you prove it is a counterfeit?" asked one of the men.

"By weighing it with a genuine one," I replied.

This plan was immediately adopted and its character proved.

"Perhaps he got this by accident," I heard one of the men whisper to another.

"Try these," said I, taking the other two from my pocket.

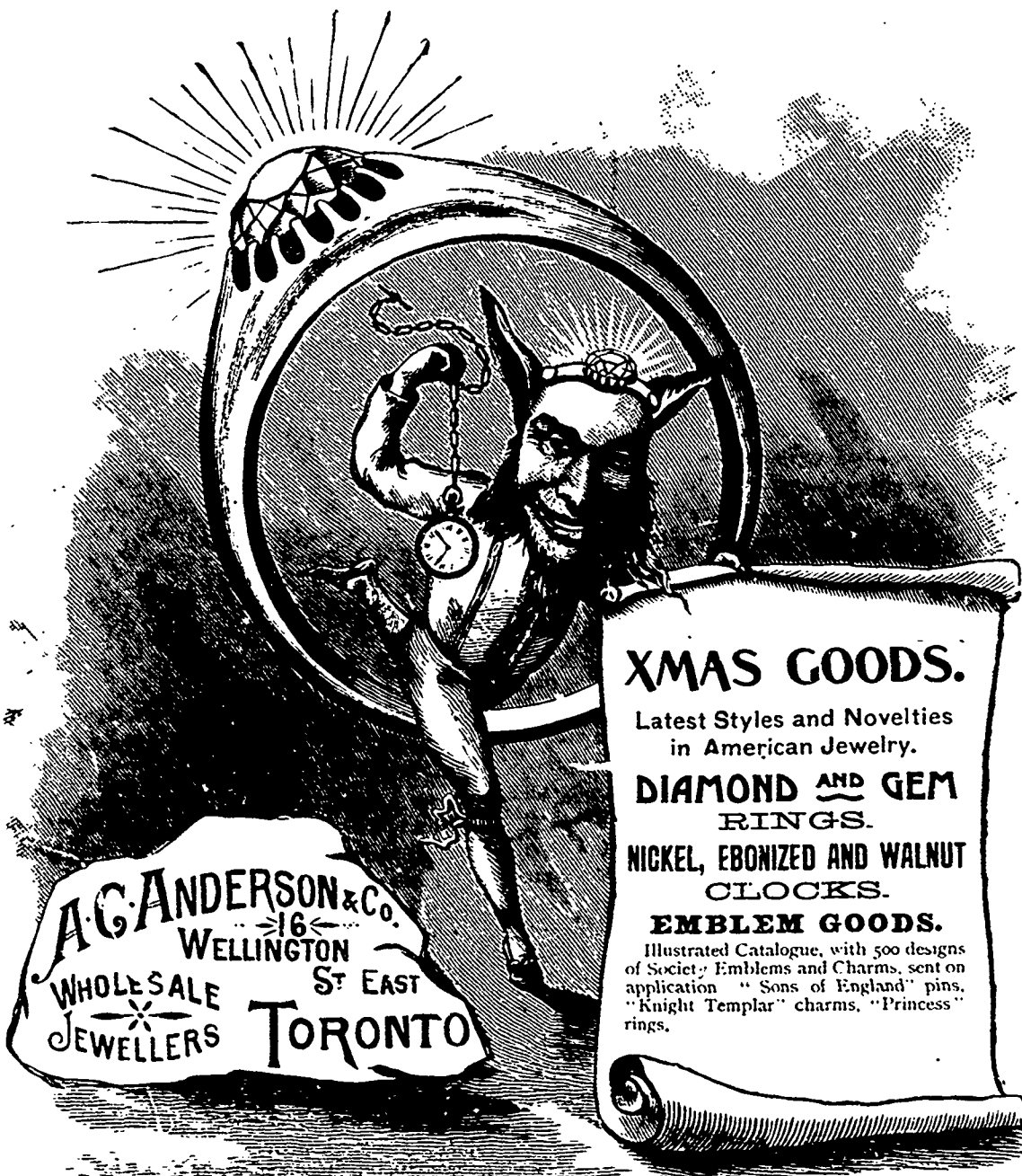
All their doubts now vanished.

"Beautiful!" exclaimed some. "Splendid!" said others.

When they had examined it to their satisfaction they all of them cordially shook me by the hand, every particle of doubt having vanished from their minds. I carried out my part well. Some questions were occasionally asked me involving some of the technicalities of the business; these, however, I avoided by stating that I was on a journey of pleasure and would much rather drink a glass of whisky than answer questions. The whisky was produced and we made a note of it, and it was not until morning had dawned that we separated.

The next day I returned to Chicago, and brought down the necessary assistance and captured the whole gang in the very act. The den was broken up forever, and most of them were condemned to serve a term of years in the State prison.

I have those counterfeit half dollars still in my possession, and intend never to part with them, for they were certainly the means of saving my life.—*A New York Detective in Yankee Blade.*



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## A MILLION WON AND LOST.



ONORA, Toulumne County, California, says "Prospector" in *The Great Divide*, was at one time the liveliest and richest mining camp in the Golden State. Gold was found even in the very streets, and the supply seemed to be inexhaustible. For the past few years, however, the town has been declining. One of the best known characters of the town, and who may be seen any

day leaning up against some post and gazing into space, as if he had no further use for the scenes about him, is a Frenchman by the name of Duvoll. Duvoll is about fifty-six years old and is a very fair specimen of the "busted miner" type so prevalent among the mining districts of the Pacific slope. No one would suppose by looking at him that only a few years since he counted his gold by the hundred of thousands, yet such is really the case. Duvoll sprang into wealth and prominence in the Fall and Winter of 1884-5. He made in those few months something like \$1,350,000. To day he hasn't a cent to his name. It happened this way: About four miles from Sonora some men were sinking a prospect shaft, when they struck a rich "pocket," yielding some \$30,000 or more in gold. They "drifted" about after that in the hope of finding more, but concluded finally that there was no more in it. Duvoll had been prospecting around and working in the mines, and had saved about \$400. He had heard of this pocket, and, thinking it a good "spec," offered the men his \$400 for their claim, which offer they jumped at, thinking Duvoll crazy to want to work the claim any further. This didn't seem to "phase" Duvoll any, for he went to work steadily, and day after day for about a month he wielded his pick and shovel at the bottom of the shaft, until (the ground he was working in was a soft, decomposed quartz) he found a narrow thread of quartz showing a considerable quantity of free gold. That night Duvoll procured some heavy timbers and some lumber and built a cabin over the shaft. A nephew of his was called to his assistance, and one of them was always at the cabin for a period of six months. That narrow streak of quartz soon began to widen and the gold became more plentiful, until an ore chamber was reached, containing perhaps the greatest amount of gold in a given space that was ever discovered. The gold was taken out in bucketsful. At every stroke of the pick great chunks of quartz, that were almost solid masses of gold would be loosened, and this was kept up until they had taken out some 9,000 pounds, which yielded upward of \$1,000,000. This sort of thing, of course, could not last always, and so when the "find" petered out Duvoll and his nephew went down to San Francisco to invest their money and enjoy themselves. The nephew had, I believe, a tenth interest in the pocket. A million dollars wasn't enough for Duvoll, and in order to increase his pie he took a "flyer" at stock speculation. He took several "flyers," in fact, and so did his nephew. In about sixty days his nephew was "busted," and Duvoll's pile had been diminished to about \$300,000. Du-

voll's next step was to invest about \$150,000 in dwelling property on Haight street, San Francisco. He then returned to Sonora. After several disastrous mining speculations he was induced to go into a big irrigation scheme, which almost broke him, and compelled him to mortgage his San Francisco property. After a number of other ventures this property went by the board, and Duvoll, without even his original \$400, found himself skirmishing about Sonora for a job at \$3 a day.

## THE SULTAN'S CURIOSITIES.

One cannot be surprised to hear that the Sultan thinks of turning his innumerable curiosities into money. Those who have been allowed to visit the Bar-es-Saadet and St. Irene—a rare privilege nowadays—have been wondering ever since, probably, what motive or superstition has checked His Majesty so long. Nor is it altogether surprising that a London jeweler of position should hesitate to accept the charge of valuing these miscellaneous hoards—a dozen experts of the most consummate assurance would find more than they could deal with there. One thing is certain—that nobody can form an idea how much this astonishing collection is worth. We may suppose, from the choice of a jeweler to advise him, that the Sultan puts most value on his gems. Certainly they are so many and so huge that all the crown treasures of Europe could not equal the display—if only they are genuine.

But there is grave doubt on that question, to begin with. Since the gates have been closed to all but a few favored visitors, there has been no effective supervision of the guardians, who, it must be supposed, are not paid more punctually than other officials. It was on their complaint of purloining strangers that the old facilities were withdrawn; and some think that they had a motive quite different from honest indignation in that protest.

When those museums are overhauled, however, thousands of objects more precious than gold or jewels will be unearthed. As an instance, a Hebrew succeeded in stealing three old helmets from St. Irene just before the doors were closed, and sold them to an English gentleman resident at Peru for less than a hundred francs apiece. This gentleman parted with one for more than a thousand pounds.—*Ex.*

## BURIED GOLD.

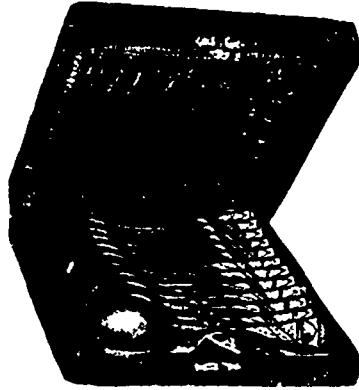
French statisticians are making a curious calculation of the amount of gold which is annually buried in the United States. M. Victor Meunier asserts, after careful inquiries, that the American dentists insert in American teeth the enormous amount of eight hundred kilogrammes (about eighteen hundred pounds) of the precious metal, which represents nearly four hundred and fifty thousand dollars. This gold is never recovered, of course, but is buried with the persons in whose mouth it is placed. Making allowance for the rapid increase of the population of the United States and for the continued deterioration of American teeth, it appears that in less than a hundred years American cemeteries will contain a larger amount of gold than now exists in France. This is no fancy sketch, as the pockets of every dentist, and especially of every dentist's patient, will attest.—*Ex.*



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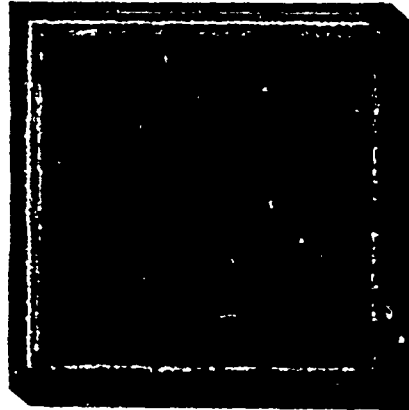
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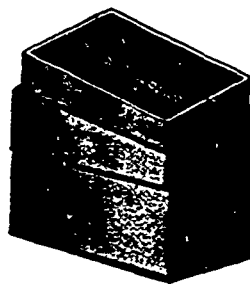
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Dear Sir,

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Yours truly,

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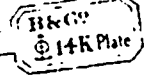
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## SAFE REMINISCENCES.



HERE are many amusing incidents connected with our business," said a safe manufacturer one day to a Boston reporter. "It is to be expected that in the ordinary course of events circumstances will arise when a safe will have to be opened by an expert. Locks, like any other piece of mechanism, are not infallible. The best of them are liable to fail at times through some slight defect in manufacturing, same as the mainspring of the most valuable watch may give out unexpectedly.

"Not long ago a firm wanted a man to fix their safe. It was open, but they could not shut the door far enough to throw the bolts. The man went to the place and after a brief examination saw a penny resting on one of the bottom flanges. Taking this off, the door shut and locked all right. I forget how much it cost the firm to have the man to go their place and pick up that little coin, but it was enough to prevent its being repeated, no doubt. A similar case happened recently. We were sent for at about the close of business hours to see what was the trouble with one of our safes. The bolt would not throw far enough to turn the lock. The result was the finding of a cloth button from a lady's dress in the lower bolt hole.

"Some years ago we had delivered a new set of vault doors for a bank about two hundred miles away. Just before they were ready to occupy their new quarters we had a telegram to send a man at once. The bolts of the outer door would not throw far enough to lock it. Our man went, and this is what he found: The bank officers had fitted in a board for the tread of the vestibule, but had omitted to bore holes in it for the throw of the bolts. An auger and ten minutes' labor made everything all right, but made that piece of board a rather extravagant luxury.

"Epicurean like, we have reserved the best for the last. For fear that this may reach the eyes of the hero of the incident I will substitute for his correct address that of Calais, Me. It was not a thousand miles from there. The letter read to come at once and open a safe, as there were important documents wanted for immediate use. With his kit of tools a man took the next train and arrived on the following evening. It proved to be an old-fashioned safe with a large key lock.

"'There,' said the man, 'is the safe. The lock has been working harder and harder for weeks, until now I am locked out. I am in a hurry to have it opened. Never mind the damage if you will only break into it in short order.'

"Our expert took the key and tried it, but it refused to work. He then took a small wire and picked out half a thimbleful of dirt and limp from the key, tried it again, and a better working lock was never seen. 'How much is your bill?' As this involved a trip to and from Calais of about 600 miles, and time and expense in proportion, he replied \$40. Taking a roll of bills from his pocket he said: 'That is satisfactory on con-

ditions. Does anyone in the place know your business here? The reply was 'No one.' 'All right, then; get out by the next train and keep mum, for I would gladly pay \$100 rather than have any of my friends know that I was fool enough to go to Boston for a man to pick the dirt out of my key.'—*Boston Courier*.

## THIRTEEN PAIRS OF GARTERS.

A VERY ANCIENT CUSTOM THAT IS "OUT OF DATE."

The Prussian princess, sister of Emperor William, who is about to be married, is having made for her thirteen pairs of very splendid garters. She does not mean to add these to her trousseau, though among them is that traditional pair of new and blue stocking-supporters, said to bring brides luck, and this one is the thirteenth, made of pale-blue silk and clasped with buckles set with large diamonds. Another pair will be put away with the rest of Hohenzollern collection of garters in the museum at Berlin, and the rest will be distributed among the nobles who attend the Greek prince, her husband. This is a relic of very ancient custom that survives nowhere save in the reigning family of Germany. In franker, ruder ages it used to be the privilege of the best man, when the bride was about to retire with her attendant maidens, to unfasten her garter, and keep it as a trophy. There was always somewhat of a dispute about it, custom requiring that the groom should resist the attempt, and that the best man should insist upon his privilege. With the growth of more refined manners this custom naturally fell into disuse, and the only relic of it is in the comic opera of "La Jolie Parfumeuse" and in the marriage customs of the German royal family. The form it takes with them, however, is that the princes should have prepared thirteen pairs of garters, all of them having buckles with her initials set in diamonds, and of these she wears only one pair herself, bestows one pair upon the reigning sovereign and distributes the others among her husband's attendants, the eleven of the highest rank getting this bridal favor. There is a very curious collection of these royal garters in the Berlin museum, some fifty or sixty in all, many of them extremely rich and handsome, and some very queer ones from the past generation of princesses. Some of these deposited in the reign of Frederick William III. and IV., are marvels of elaborate needlework and bullion fringes, and are buckled with the finest jewels.—*Draper's Trade Journal*.

## MICHAEL ANGELO.

Michael Angelo's seal represented three rings inclosed one within the other, as expressive of the union which he had made in his mind of the three arts of painting, sculpture and architecture. Michael Angelo lived to a very great yet healthy old age. In the beginning of the Eighteenth century the Senator Buonarrotti caused the vault to be opened at Florence in which his body was deposited. It was found perfect, and the dress of green velvet and even the cap and slippers in which he was buried were entire. He appeared to have been a small, well set man, with a countenance of great severity.—*New York Ledger*.



**P. W. ELLIS & CO.,**

*31 Wellington St. East, - - TORONTO.*

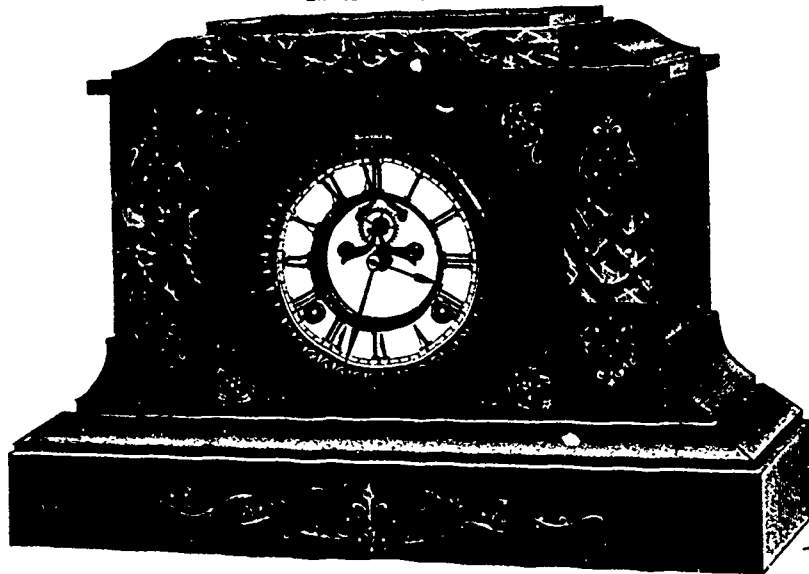
## **WATERBURY CLOCKS.**

The Trade require for their Holiday business special Clocks for presentation purposes. We have them.

See our Irons and Marbles.

Marble Clocks.

We enclosed a big sheet within our illustrated catalogue containing illustrations on fine paper of 22 Marble Clocks. Every one a seller. Hang it up and you will sell some.

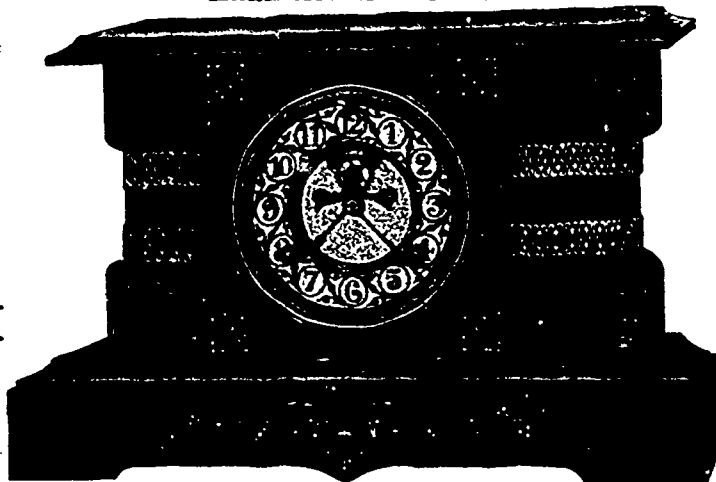


On page 12 of our price list you will see the startling prices. Mark your own on the sheet ready to quote to customers. If you saw the clocks you would be more startled. Oh! what value.

No. 2813.

Enameled Iron Clocks.

See our Catalogue, pages 2 to 11. 15 patterns and all selling fast. Every one in demand. Dials supplied in ordinary white and gilt porcelain and fine gilt.



For prices see our price list, page 2, and if you are surprised at the marble prices, you will be more so with these.

ITALIA.

Why do we claim these prices startling? because of the handsome case coupled with the fact that they are fitted with what we believe to be the best finished American clock movement in the market called the **STAR MOVEMENT.** For description see inside first cover of Catalogue.

We still lead all our competitors on Nickels as in the past months of this year. The prices tell the tale. See Price List, page 8.



**P. W. ELLIS & CO., 31 WELLINGTON ST. EAST, TORONTO.**

## CLOCKS.

**DID YOU GET OUR NEW CLOCK CATALOGUE?** If not, send your business card, and we will mail you one.

**DID YOU NOTICE OUR MANY BIG SIXES?** Every "Big Six" assortment are fresh, new goods. No old patterns at job prices.

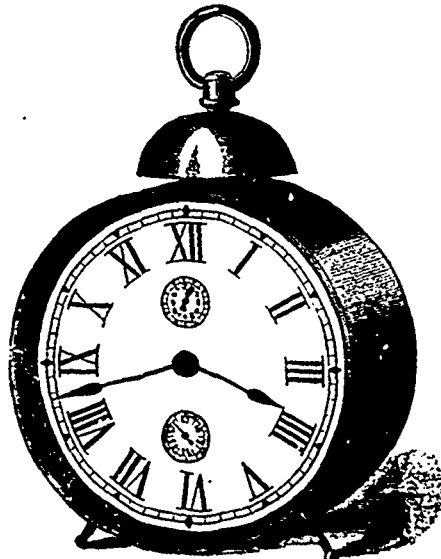
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|---|---|---|
| * | See Catalogue, pages 12 and 13. Assortment No. 1. | * |
| * | See Catalogue, pages 14 and 15. Assortment No. 2. | * |
| * | See Catalogue, pages 16 and 17. Assortment No. 3. | * |
| * | See Catalogue, pages 18 and 19. Assortment No. 4. | * |
| * | See Catalogue, pages 20 and 21. Assortment No. 5. | * |

## FIVE BIG SIXES.

Then turn to our Price List, pages 3, 4 and 5, and we think the prices will startle you.

## SETH THOMAS ECHO ALARM.

- BIG SNAP. -



A Special Holiday Offer for next  
30 Days.

See our Special Sheet for prices  
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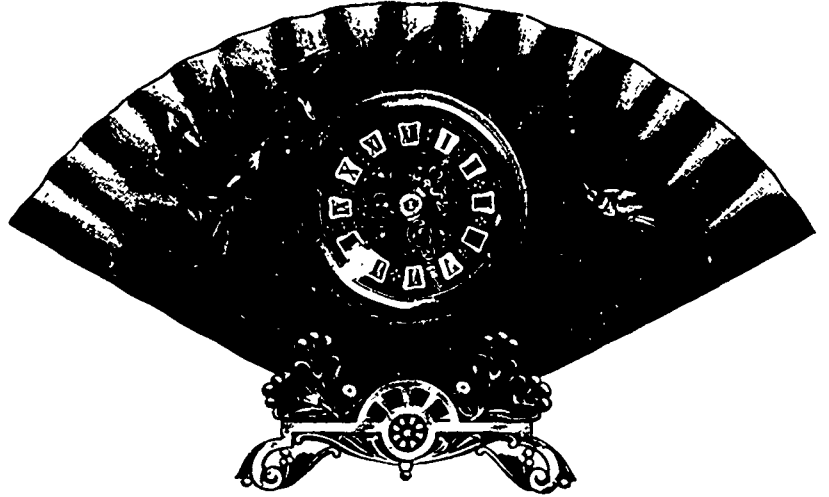
We believe we are the first house in Canada to issue a complete Catalogue of Staples, printed at great expense, in order to save our customers the trouble of turning over half a catalogue to find what they want.

See Boudoir Clock Illustrations, page 22 Catalogue. See Boudoir Clock Prices, page 5, Price List.

We can fill all orders promptly, as we have stocked heavily, but as it takes four weeks to have clocks from factory into our warehouse ready for shipment, we must now rely on our present stock to fill your Xmas wants, so please send in your orders at once.

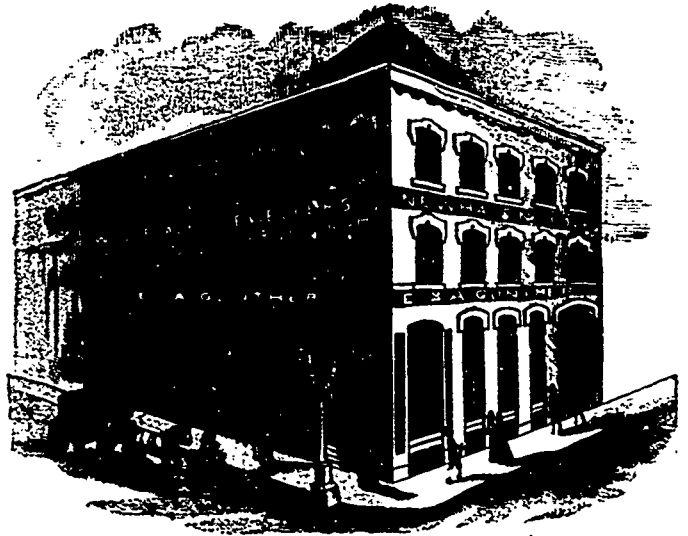


A SUITABLE  
CHRISTMAS GIFT.



FAN, - PRICE \$5.00 NET.

Made of Royal Copper Japanned, with Copper and Silver Ornaments.  
Raised Enamelled Figures, Cut Pinion Movement, with Double Roller Club  
Tooth Escapement. Straight Line Lever Screw Pillar.



HAVE  
YOU  
SEEN  
THIS  
CLOCK AT THIS PRICE?

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E. & A. GUNTHER

TORONTO, ONT.

**WATCHES LEFT TO BE REPAIRED.**

N exceptionally handsome gold watch, apparently very solid and beautifully engraved, attracted a New York *Daily News* reporter's attention while looking in at the window of a Broadway watchmaker, whose store is situated near John street. It was hung upon a wire line among a hundred of others, and had evidently been left for "hospital" treatment, as the watchmakers facetiously term repairing.

"The most striking peculiarity," replied the proprietor, in answer to the reporter's question, "is that one never knows how long I shall have to keep a watch left for repairs before the owner calls to claim it. Now this particular watch could not have cost less, originally, than \$150, and that is a moderate estimate. Well, it has been in my store nearly two years, and as you see by the ticket, the charges are \$2.50."

The reporter suggested that the owner might have left the city, or was dead.

Not at all. He is still in the city and I see him pass the store two or three times a week. He belongs to a large insurance company and holds a good position. About once a month he comes in to take a look at the watch, examines it, asks a few questions about its time keeping qualities, and then says he hasn't the change about him then but that he will call again when passing.

"That little watch you see on the end of the row yonder, with a monogram set in diamonds on a blue ground, I have had in my shop nearly seven years. It belongs to a woman who resides in the country. Up to a year ago, she came to town about once every four months, gave her address, and was sure to either come for it once more or would send for it by express. What has become of her I don't know, and I suppose I shall have to keep it until I retire from the business, when my son shall have a chance some day of renewing the owner's acquaintance. How much is owing on it? Four dollars!

"Of course we have our legal remedy for getting our money. The law permits us to advertise the sale of an article after it has been in our care a year; but first-class watchmakers very rarely do this, except when they retire from business or change the name of the firm. Then, I believe, the law is compulsory, in order that the new firm shall be relieved from the responsibility of the old one.

"Every firm has its own way of running its repair business. Some give checks; but checks are apt to get into other people's pockets. Our plan is always to take the signature or the person who leaves it and to compare it with his signature when he takes it away. This involves a little extra trouble, but it is much the safer way.

"A lost repair check causes a good deal of inconvenience all around which sometimes does not compensate for the cost of the job for repairing the article. It sometimes happens that a crook will have a good watch to be cleaned in order to get it

out of his possession for a short time, and possibly he may never have the opportunity of calling for it.

"Only a few weeks ago a seedy looking man came to me with a letter written in a bold business hand in which the writer requested me to deliver a gold watch which the writer had left at my store in April, 1888. The man who sent the order is doing time in Sing Sing, and the bearer had just come out. I compared the signature with the entry in my books and found it to be the same. The charge of \$2 was paid and I delivered up the watch."

**IT WAS AN AMERICAN WATCH.**

An amusing incident recently occurred at the post office in Mount Pleasant, Pa. A package from England was received marked by New York officials, "To be inspected for anything upon which duty should be paid." As required by the postal rules Postmaster McAdams notified Collector Dravo, of Pittsburgh, Pa., who ordered an examination. It was found that the box contained a watch.

The person to whom it was addressed was an Englishman who is employed at a neighboring coke plant, and his explanation was that his wife, while in England on a recent visit, forgot her watch, and that it had been sent her by friends. Mr. Adams laid this statement before the collector, who directed that the property should be turned over to the owner free of duty if it was of American manufacture.

When asked if the watch was made in this country the Queen's store subject indignantly replied:—"Of course it his. Where hin the 'ell is Helgin if not in Hamerica?" The postmaster thought so too, and politely passed the timepiece to its owner.

**STEAM HEATING AT POMPEII.**

That steam heating is not new appears from remarks made by Mr. George H. Babcock before the American Society of Mechanical Engineers some time ago.

Mr. Babcock cited the fact that when at Pompeii he found that the old Roman baths there were heated by steam, and heated in a better and more scientific manner than is practiced at the present time. The walls were double, and the steam, of course not above atmospheric pressure, was carried up through these walls all around the room. The walls were thus heated to a temperature approximating to that of the steam, and the occupants of the room were exposed to radiation from all directions. This, Mr. Babcock held, is the true theory of heating, and the system of steam heating by indirect radiation, or heating the enveloping air only, is unscientific, expensive and uncomfortable.

It is of interest to add here that the late Joseph Harrison, Jr., of Philadelphia, in delivering a lecture before the Franklin Institute several years ago, said that he had seen in the Museum at Naples a boiler substantially of the same construction as the modern vertical, tubular boiler. This boiler was found at Pompeii, and was made of copper.



# WINNIPEG

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## WATCHES AND DIAMONDS.

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SOLID Gold and Roll Plate Jewelry. Rogers Silver Plate Flat and Hollow-ware. Canadian Agents for the Ansonia, Waterbury and Ingraham Clocks, Tools and Materials. We keep in stock and sell to SUIT OURSELVES AND CUSTOMERS ALL THE LEADING LINES OF AMERICAN MOVEMENTS AND CASES, and we recognize no WOULD-BE combination. The only independent Wholesale House carrying the above stock in Canada.

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# WINNIPEG



## DIAMOND FIELDS' CRIMES AND CUSTOMS.

**E**VERY Kaffir diamond miner, working under the compound system in South Africa contracts for three months to labor, board and lodge with the company. When not at work he spends all his time eating, sleeping, or playing games in a spacious quadrangle inclosed by iron sheds. For that time he is cut off from the outer world, and from drink stronger than ginger beer. His few needs in the way of food and clothes he can supply within at cost price.

On his way to and from the mine he is strictly watched. So, too, while at work underground, where he sweats away from 6 to 6, on bread and soup mealies, for £1 to £2 a week. Fresh from the mine he has to pass the ordeal of the searching room, where, naked as he was born, he undergoes a scrutiny of mouth, ears, nose, hair—every conceivable or inconceivable lodgment for a diamond—goes through certain gymnastic exercises, and makes way for the next.

The whole performance is one of the most extraordinary ever seen. It is lucky there is black labor handy; no white man would endure this sort of thing for wages. Indeed, though the white overseers are nominally liable, if suspected, to a similar scrutiny, there once was riot and bloodshed at Kimberley when it was proposed to impose on whites the same indignities as a matter of routine. Modesty is a matter of etiquette, and that of the Kaffir is not that of an Englishman or American. Yet he, too, has his own, and it is hard to believe, little as he seems to care, that there is not something degrading about such a performance.

Our Kaffir, we will assume, prefers to sell his diamonds himself. He possesses his soul in patience until his three months are nearly up, then digs up his diamond or diamonds, swallows it or them, and passes gaily out with his goods packed inside. It is true that a week before his exit he has to spend in a specially constructed room and under circumstances of surveillance which must at least render it very difficult thus to turn the diamond into currency.

Moreover, if he be at all suspected, it will avail him little to confront the custom house of the compound with so treacherous a portmanteau as his form. But, you will say, they cannot treat the unhappy native as Baron Munchausen did the fox. They cannot turn him inside out. Not like a stocking, perhaps, that is true; but they put him, his hands padlocked within certain fingerless leather gloves, into a small and solitary chamber, and there subject him to such treatment as speedily attains its end. Valuable additions have in this way been made to the companies' wealth in diamonds.

Sometimes, again, parcels are boldly sent through the Cape Town post office, artfully concealed by familiar smuggler's dodges, such as cutting a hole inside a guileless looking novel, and filling it with stones. Or some lady takes a parcel about her person, smuggles it on shipboard and carries it to Europe with her.

Against such organization and such cunning, what are the resources of civilization? The native I. D. B. (illicit diamond buyers) runner, both within the compound and outside, is met by the trap runner, also native, employed by the detectives. As the former is a diamond buyer pretending to be a miner, so

the latter is a detective pretending to have diamonds to sell. The great object, however, is to catch the master buyer. This is done by watching his house and rushing in on him red-handed, just after he has bought from a trap runner who had palmed himself off as a Kaffir from the mines.

A man is only trapped when he has become a notorious I. D. B., with a very black record in the detective office. A trap runner gets £3 a month and his board. A good I. D. B. runner gets £5 a week, drink, a house and tips on business done. He has therefore a better time until he gets his five, ten or fifteen years, than the Government boy, who is only good for one appearance in court, when his face becomes known to the I. D. B. fraternity.

An informer, however, gets half the value of the property recovered, and when one I. D. B. turns against another thees are rare hauls.—*Jewelers' Weekly*.

## STOLEN DIAMONDS AT KIMBERLEY.

Let us follow such a diamond through its career. We will assume that the original thief is a working Kafir. Of course it is sometimes one of the white overseers. A man with a wife and family, working sixteen hours a day, at three or four pounds a week, is approached by a purchaser who points out to him what safe and easy opportunities he has for making a little competence by stealing from the sorting-tables. But for the most part it is some Kafir, loading a truck or breaking the "blue" on the drying grounds, who suddenly espies a fine diamond, say of five or ten carats, glittering among its dark surroundings. Warned by native acquisitiveness, or mindful of evil counsels with which some "runner" has primed him for just such an opportunity, our Kafir gives not a word or a sign that might attract the eye of the overseer. There the diamond lies, and if it is on the drying ground, there perhaps he will let it lie, marking the spot against such time as himself or a confederate can come and find it. Or else, seizing a moment when he is not observed, he quietly picks the stone up with his toes, and there holds it until an opportunity occurs of transferring it to his mouth. Once there, in a moment it is swallowed with as much nonchalance as if it were a pill. That done, our Kafir can face with indifference that terrible scrutiny of which something has been said.

There is one story of a wild midnight chase across the frontier, pursuer and pursued on horseback, when the latter was seen to put his hand up and struggle in the saddle a moment. It turned out that he had swallowed, while on the gallop, not only thirty-two carats of diamonds, but also the lead-foil box which contained them! In another case, Mr. Izdebsky or his colleague recovered a bag with £14,000 worth of stones which the guilty owner disclaimed and tried to throw away. On the whole, whether we chiefly regard the squalid conditions under which it is pursued, the systematic demoralization which it propagates, or the degrading preventive measures to which it compels recourse, we must conclude that the trade of diamond smuggling is one of the most disgraceful in the annals of roguery, and that the slightest taint of complicity ought to ostracize a man, however wealthy, from decent society.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.



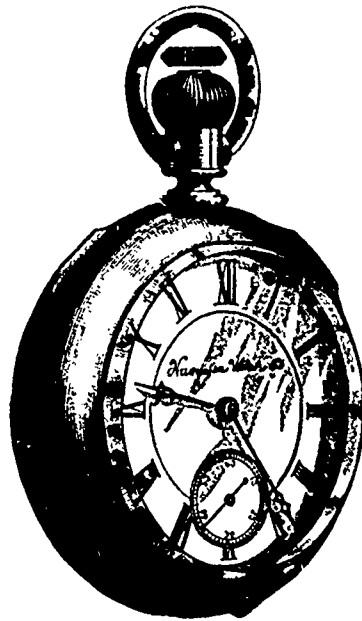


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THE WORLD RENOWNED  
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# DUEBER-HAMPDEN WATCHES.

## 18 SIZE.

Full Plate, Stem Winding and Setting Watch Movements.  
Open Face and Hunting.

**RAILWAY SPECIAL**—Nickel, 17 extra fine Ruby Jewels in Solid Gold Settings, Jeweled Centre, magnificently damaskeened and finished, Bevel Head Gilt Screws, 14-k. Gold Patent Regulator, Expansion Balance, perfectly compensated and accurately timed to all Positions and Isochronism. Double Sunk Glass, Enamel Dial, with Red Marginal Figures, Breguet Hair-Spring.

**NEW RAILWAY**—Nickel, 17 extra fine Ruby Jewels in Solid Gold Settings, 14-k. Gold Patent Regulator, Compensation Balance, accurately adjusted to Temperature, Isochronism and five Positions, particularly desirable, and specially recommended to meet the requirements of the Railway Service.

**ANCHOR**—Nickel, 17 extra fine Ruby Jewels in Solid Gold Settings Patent Regulator, Compensation Balance, accurately adjusted to Temperature, Isochronism and Position.

**JOHN C. DEUBER SPECIAL**—Nickel, 15 Ruby Jewels in Compensation Settings, Breguet Hair-Spring, Adjusted Compensation Balance, Gilded Patent Regulator, Gilt Screws, Double Sunk Dial, with Red Marginal Figures. Specially guaranteed to be the best time-keeper in the world for the price and superior in appearance and finish to any other Full Plate Watch made outside of the Dueber-Hampden Factories.

**JOHN C. DUEBER**—Nickel, 15 Ruby Jewels in Composition Settings, adjusted to Heat and Cold, Sunk Second and Circle Dial, Roman and Arabic Figures and Seconds, Breguet Hair-Spring, Compensation Balance, Patent Regulator.

**DUEBER**—Nickel, 15 Ruby Jewels in Composition Settings, Sunk Second and Circle Dial, Roman Figures and Seconds, Breguet Hair-Spring, Compensation Balance, Patent Regulator.

**THE DUEBER WATCH CO**—Nickel, 11 Jewels in Composition Settings, Patent Regulator, Roman Circular Dial, Spade Hands.

**THE DUEBER WATCH CO.**—Gilt, 11 Jewels in Composition Settings, Compensation Balance, Patent Safety Pinion.

**GLADIATOR**—9 Jewels, Expansion Balance, Gilt. The best Watch for the price in the world

## NAMELESS.

18 Size, Hunting.

No. 48—Nickel, 17 extra fine Ruby Jewels in Solid Gold Settings, Patent Regulator, Compensation Balance, accurately adjusted to Temperature, Isochronism and Position

No. 47—Nickel, 15 Ruby Jewels in Composition Settings, Breguet Hair-Spring, Adjusted Compensation Balance, Gilded Patent Regulator, Gilt Screws, Double Sunk Dial, with Red Marginal Figures. Specially guaranteed to be the best time-keeper in the world for the price and superior to any other Full Plate Watch made outside of the Dueber-Hampden Factories.

No. 43—Nickel, 15 Ruby Jewels in Composition Settings, adjusted to heat and cold, Sunk Second and Circle Dial, Roman or Arabic Figures and Seconds, Breguet Hair-Spring, Compensation Balance, Patent Regulator.

No. 44—Nickel, 15 Ruby Jewels in Composition Settings, Sunk Second and Circle Dial, Roman Figures and Seconds, Breguet Hair-Spring, Compensation Balance, Patent Regulator.

## NAMELESS.

18 Size, Open Face.

No. 68—Nickel, 17 extra fine Ruby Jewels in Solid Gold Settings, Patent Regulator, Compensation Balance, accurately adjusted to Temperature, Isochronism and Position

No. 67—Nickel, 15 Ruby Jewels in Composition Settings, Breguet Hair-Spring, Adjusted Compensation Balance, Gilded Patent Regulator, Gilt Screws, Double Sunk Dial, with Red Marginal Figures. Specially guaranteed to be the best time-keeper in the world for the price and superior to any other Full Plate Watch made outside of the Dueber-Hampden Factories.

No. 63—Nickel, 15 Ruby Jewels in Composition Settings, adjusted to Heat and Cold, Sunk Second and Circle Dial, Roman or Arabic Figures and Seconds, Breguet Hair-Spring, Compensation Balance, Patent Regulator.

No. 64—Nickel, 15 Ruby Jewels in Composition Settings, Sunk Second and Circle Dial, Roman Figures and Seconds, Breguet Hair-Spring, Compensation Balance, Patent Regulator.

## 16 SIZE HUNTING.

No. 100—15 Jewels, Gilt, Flat Spring, Plain Regulator.

No. 101—15 Jewels, Nickel, Flat Spring, Patent Regulator, Adjusted to Heat and Cold, Double Sunk Hard Enameled Dial.

No. 102—17 Jewels, Nickel, Gold Settings, fine Ruby Jewels, Breguet Hair-Spring, Patent Regulator, Adjusted to Heat, Cold, Isochronism and Six Positions, Blue Bevel Head Screws and Steel Trimmings, Double Sunk Hard Glass Enameled Dial, Arabic, Roman, or Red Marginal Figures.

No. 103—22 Jewels, Nickel, Breguet Hair-Spring, Magnificently Damaskeened, Gilt Pattern, Finest Red Ruby Jewels, Polished Train, Raised Gold Settings, adjusted to Heat, Cold, Isochronism and Six Positions, by Timing Screws, Double Sunk Glass Enameled Dial, Arabic or Roman Figures, Red, Blue or Black Marginal Figures. In other words, the finest and best work in the art of watchmaking

## 6 SIZE HUNTING.

211—Fine Nickel Movement, 15 Jewels in 4 pairs, extra fine Ruby Jewels in Gold Settings; Exposed Pallets, Compensation Balance, fine hardened and tempered Hair-Spring.

206—Fine Nickel Movement, 11 Jewels in Composition Settings, Compensation balance

200—Fine Gilded Movement, 7 Jewels, Compensation Balance

We claim for the Hampden Watches  
SUPERIORITY OVER ALL OTHERS  
for Finish and Durability and Time-  
Keeping Qualities, and they are sold to  
watchmakers and dealers STRICTLY  
ON THEIR MERITS.

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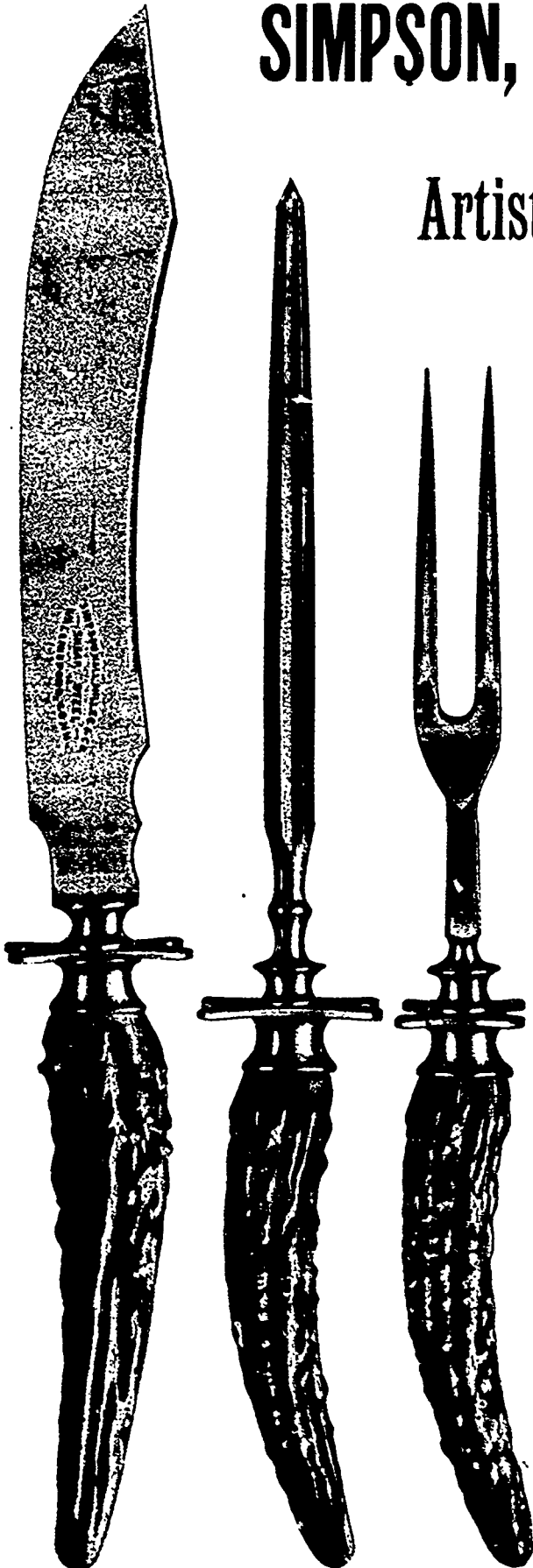
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Full lines of over FORTY STAPLE AND FANCY  
PIECES in each pattern in Geneva, St. James, Countess  
Windsor, Oval Thread, etc. Made under the supervision,  
and quality guaranteed and controlled by WM. ROGERS,  
formerly of Hartford and Meriden. (Wm.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

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LIST PRICE \$10.00.



## CLIPPED FROM OUR U. S. EXCHANGES.

THE Columbus factory turned out two hundred watches per day last month.

B. McDONALD, a farmer near Springfield, O., found a rough stone, which is supposed to be a mammoth diamond. Experts pronounce it such, and it is estimated to be worth \$10,000.

LAST month, A. J. Jackson, foreman of the case room in the factory of the American Waltham Watch Company, at Waltham, was caught by one of the heavy presses in such a manner that one of his legs was broken.

THE United States government holds in its vaults a greater amount of gold and silver than any other government in the world. It is the direct custodian of \$325,600,000 in gold coin and bars and \$318,000,000 in silver.

IT is rumored that a number of English capitalists are investigating the jewelry manufacturing business in the Attleboros with a view to the investment of a large sum of money in an extensive business.

A COUNTRY STORE in Arkansas is defended by a spring gun which has caused the death of seven robbers in the last four years. The owner of the store advises the fraternity to tackle something else. A pretty good thing that for jewelry stores.

THE superintendent of the dead letter office at Washington says that more than 6,000,000 pieces of mail matter are annually sent to the dead letter office by reason of incorrect, illegible or deficient address, insufficient postage or insecure closing.

FOR several weeks there have been rumors of trouble at the Otay factories, but as nothing definite concerning such reports had been received they were given little credence, and not until the announcement was made in the *Otay Press* that the works had shut down were the rumors believed.

THE establishment of E. H. Wilford was entered by burglars, and goods which Mr. Wilford valued at \$2,500 were carried away, and although the safe was forced open nobody heard the noise. Mr. Wilford is a member of the Jewelers' Security Alliance, which has set Pinkerton detectives at work on the case.

THE New York trade was startled last month by the announcement of the failure of D. H. Wickham & Co., one of the largest diamond importing houses in the metropolis. They made an assignment to Nathan J. Newwitter, giving a preference to the banking house of John Monroe & Co. Nothing definite could be learned about the liabilities, but it is generally believed that they are somewhere in the neighborhood of \$250,000.

IN the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, last month, Judge Holmes, on complaint of the American Waltham Watch Company, issued an order restraining the United States Watch Company of Waltham, from advertising its product as "Waltham Watches." The complainant alleges that the United States Company were endeavoring to deceive the public in representing that the watches they sold were

"Waltham Watches," whereas they claim the only watches which can be legally advertised under that name are those made by the plaintiff.

TIFFANY & Co. placed on exhibition their celebrated collection of sapphires, and large numbers of the residents of New York who admire precious stones viewed the display with great satisfaction. The collection embraced the rarest colors in which these gems are found. Among them are red, violet and purple. The stones have been derived from nearly every part of the world and were specially arranged for exhibition by Geo. F. Kunz, the gem expert of the house.

THE electric light plant at the Waltham factory is reported as one of the best and most complete plants in the country. The eight dynamos have a capacity of 4,400 incandescent lights and will be driven by a 300 horse power engine. The shafting and clutches are so arranged that not only will this engine drive the dynamos, but if any accident should happen to the double engine now in use at the factory, the electric light engine can be made to not only furnish the light, but power to run the factory as well, and this is done by the friction clutches. The electricians have wired the rooms in the factory not already wired for electric lighting, the plant being of sufficient capacity to light all of the departments in the factory.

THE method prescribed for cleaning brass and in use in all the United States arsenals, is claimed to be the best in the world. The plan is to make a mixture of one part common nitric acid and one-half pint sulphuric acid in a stone jar, having also ready a pail of fresh water and a box of sawdust. The articles to be treated are dipped into the acid, thrown into the water and finally rubbed with sawdust. This changes them into a brilliant color immediately. If the brass has become greasy it is first dipped in a strong solution of potash and soda in warm water; this cuts the grease so that the acid has full power to act.

IN the window of a little, old-fashioned clock store on Third avenue, New York city, stands the solid brass works of a clock that was made by E. Luke, in the city of London, England, repaired by F. C. H. in the year 1797, and repaired the second time in New York city in 1830. No other name or date appears on the movement, and while the time of its original construction is unknown, the clock has been ticking for more than a century. The original case and dial plate have disappeared, but the works are contained between two plates of brass, and the one at the back is quaintly graven with the figure of a funeral urn and a large number of flourishes.

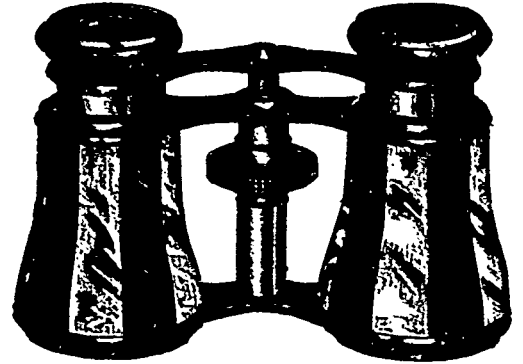
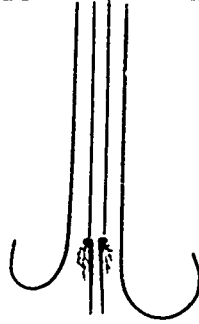
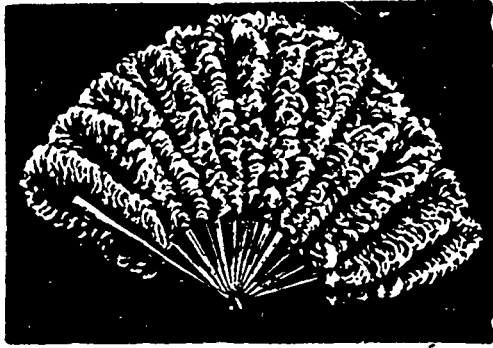
## CULLED FROM OUR ENGLISH EXCHANGES.

PEARL fishing in the Tay is still carried on, though to a smaller extent than formerly, and last month, we are informed, a lady of the neighborhood was presented with a brooch in which were forty Tay pearls, six of which were large and valuable.

THE immense business of the African diamond mines can be best estimated when it is known that during the month of



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WATCHMAKER TO THE TRADE.

Importer and Dealer in GRANDFATHER CLOCKS,

QUARTER TING-TANG AND CHIMES.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED FOR TOWER CLOCKS.

## W. COATES & BRO.,

JOBBERS IN

JEWELRY AND WATCHES,

BROCKVILLE, ONT.



## 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.

J EGGART & CO, jewelers, late of Locle, Switzerland, have commenced business in Vancouver, British Columbia.

MR. JAMES RYRIE put in ten days last month in New York in search of novelties for the firm's Christmas trade. It is needless to say he got them.

ERNEST H MANN, jeweler, of Niagara, has removed his business to Peterboro, Ont., to which place all communications in future should be addressed.

HARRY ELLIS, the Wellington Street wholesale jeweler, visited New York last week in order to sort up for the Xmas trade. Trade has been so good with him that his stock was almost cleaned out.

MR. GEO. W. WYATT, of Peterboro, has been pressed to run for councillor in the January election, but declined on account of the pressure of business. In this he is sensible.

MR F P STANLEY, jeweler, of 145 Queen Street East, Toronto, last month completed some extensive alterations in his premises, which improve its appearance very materially.

SETTLED.—It is said that John M. Prockter, the retail jeweler of this city whose failure was reported by us last month, has effected a settlement with his creditors at 25 cents on the dollar.

T. H. ROBINSON, retail jeweler, of Yonge St., has just finished some alterations in his store, which greatly improve its appearance. His window is now quite an attraction.

EDMUND SCHEUER reports trade as being very good indeed, but one can hardly wonder at it when they look over the handsome stock of clocks, bronzes, opera glasses and jewelry he has in his warehouse.

JEWELER FRED CRUMPTON, of 83 King St East, Toronto, is sending out some of the most artistic Christmas advertising cards that we have ever seen. We are proud of the set watch ornaments the walls of our sanctum.

J H. LAIDLAW, retail jeweler of Sarnia, Ont., has failed. His liabilities are estimated at \$7,500 and his assets at \$4,500. He is offering 25 cents on the dollar to his creditors, which will probably be accepted.

NEW WATERBURY.—The Waterbury Watch Company announce in this number the issue of a new series in 4 and 18 size watches, which they claim to be the best and cheapest watches ever offered to the Canadian trade.

COMPLIMENTARY.—We have to thank the *Manitoba Liberal* for the very kind and complimentary notice given THE TRADER and its Editor in a recent issue of that enterprising journal. May your shadow never grow less, Brother Woodside

NEW ILLUMINATED CLOCK.—The new illuminated clock of Kent Bros., of this city, is the most showy and attractive thing we have ever seen, and the effect at night when the strong electric lights bring out the colors of its stained glass is both unique and striking.

JAS. DAVISON, retail jeweler, of Hamilton, Ont., received an order from the Earl of Aberdeen for a handsome gold watch to be presented to Engineer Brownlee, who piloted the distinguished party over the C.P.R. during their trip to British Columbia.

SEIZURE OF WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—A despatch from Welland on November 7th, states that the customs officers at that port seized between \$300 and \$400 worth of watches and jewelry, which, they claim, were smuggled by Jas Kelly, an agent living there.

FELT BROTHERS, the wide-awake Oshawa jewelers, have just completed some alterations in their premises, which have been forced on them by the steady increase of their business. This store has been redecorated throughout, and presents a very fine appearance

June last there were shipped from Jagersfontein mine, in South Africa, rough and uncut diamonds to the value of \$118,650, the whole consisting of 12,963 carats.

It is reported from Zurich that a quantity of small rubies so ingeniously stuck together as to avoid detection are in the market. They are said to be genuine stones, but being small are of little value. This is reviving an old attempt at a deception practised some years ago when diamonds, rubies, and emeralds, similarly treated, were palmed off upon the unwary as the genuine article, but were known in the trade as doublets.

THE Watch Trade Association of Coventry, at a recent meeting, voted a sum of £5 5s. to the funds of the London Association, which is carrying on prosecutions for infringement of the Merchandise Marks Act, which are of very great use to the trade as a whole. An appeal is to be made to the watch manufacturers of the town and of the country, to subscribe a sum which will enable the Association to carry on important prosecutions against the frequent and serious infringements of the Act which are known to exist.

AN interesting piece of jewelry is the "In Memoriam" brooch and cross which has been registered by Messrs. Light and Witcombe, of 2 Augusta Street, Birmingham, of the late Cardinal Newman. The designs were submitted to the Fathers of the Oratory, and approved by them, and copies of the brooch and cross have been accepted by Father Neville, the Cardinal's early friend, and by Cardinal Manning. It is pronounced to be a work of art and a faithful likeness, and the die has been sunk with much care by one of the best firms in the trade.

THE watch trade in Coventry is now in a flourishing condition, or books are well supplied with orders, and hands are busily employed in overtime. The competition of foreign manufacturers is felt keenly, however, and swiss watches of all qualities are bought and sold in large quantities in this country. This kind of competition has been very much reduced since the passing of the Merchandise Marks Act, to which is due largely the increase of orders for English watches. The want of more workmen is becoming a serious question in Coventry at the present time, for there are a number of orders which have long been on the books still unexecuted.

THE Paris Police have cleverly succeeded in discovering the perpetrators of an extensive forgery in hall-marks. Complaints having been made that fraudulently-marked wedding rings were being sold in different shops, an inquiry was made, the result of which showed that the rings in question were manufactured by a M. Marret, in Havre. Marret now accuses MM. Moncault, a firm of manufacturing jewelers, of having supplied him with rings of base metal for the purpose of being fraudulently stamped. The case has been taken up by the Paris Jewelers' and Goldsmiths' Syndicate.

METAL LETTERS ON PLATE GLASS.—It is often necessary to attach glass or metal letters to plate glass. Use the following binder: Copal varnish, 15 parts; drying oil, 5 parts; turpentine, 3 parts; oil of turpentine, 2 parts; liquified glue, 5 parts. Melt in a water bath and add 10 parts slacked lime.



**FOR  
THE  
HOLIDAYS**

We have made Special Preparations, and offer  
Beautiful Goods in

**DIAMOND EARRINGS,  
SCARF PINS,  
RINGS,  
BROOCHES  
AND LACE PINS.**

**SOME EXTRA HEAVY GOLD CASES**

Fancy Engraved, Plain Polished and  
Engine Turned, and

**EUROPEAN NOVELTIES, MARBLE CLOCKS,  
Onyx and Bronze Clocks, Statuary, Etc.**

# LEVY BROS., HAMILTON

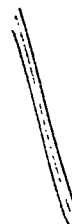
WE HAVE NOT NEGLECTED OUR STOCK IN ANY LINE.

**AMERICAN ROLLED PLATE GOODS**

A Large and Varied Assortment.

**GOLD AND SILVER JEWELRY.**

**AMERICAN WATCHES.  
SWISS WATCHES.**



**L. B. SILVERIDE CASES.**

The Best  
in the World.

L. BROS. STANDARD  
ROLL PLATE CHAINS.

**CLOCKS.**

A1 REGISTERED  
SPECTACLES.

☛ All Letter Orders filled same day as received. ☚

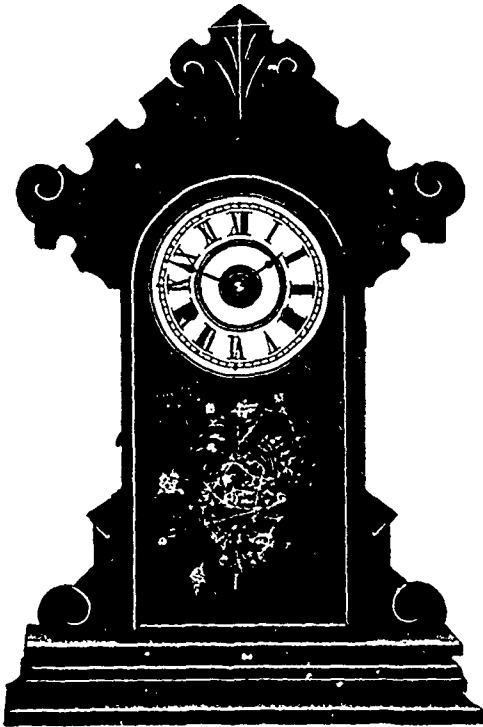


**LEVY BROS.,**

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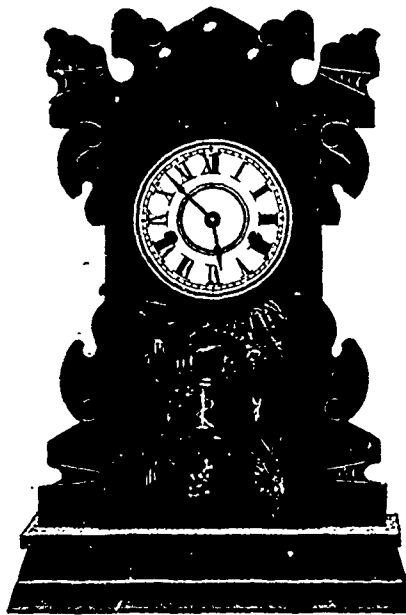
**HAMILTON, ONT.**

**WITCH.**



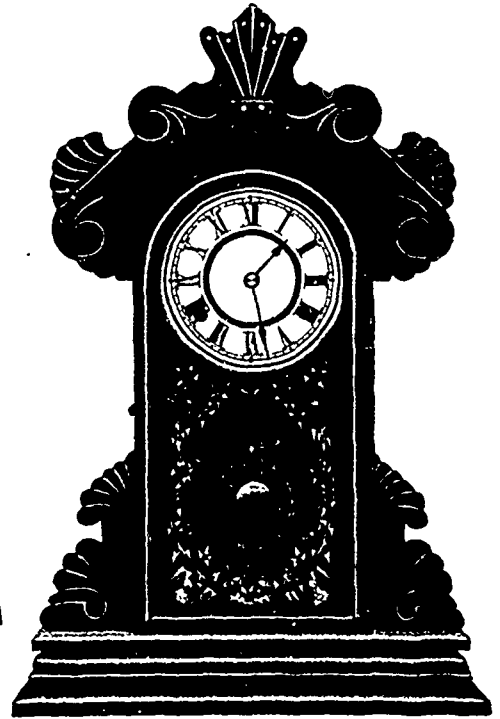
Height, 22 ins    8 day.    Gong or Strike.

**COMET.**



Height, 19 ins.    1 day.    Strike.

**WIZARD.**



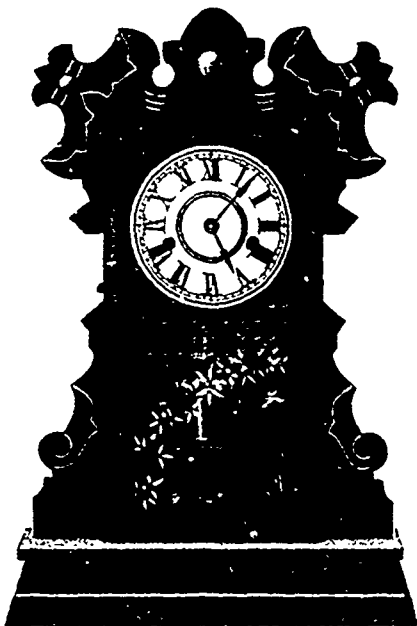
Height, 22 ins    8 day.    Gong or Strike.

**CANADIAN AGENTS FOR**

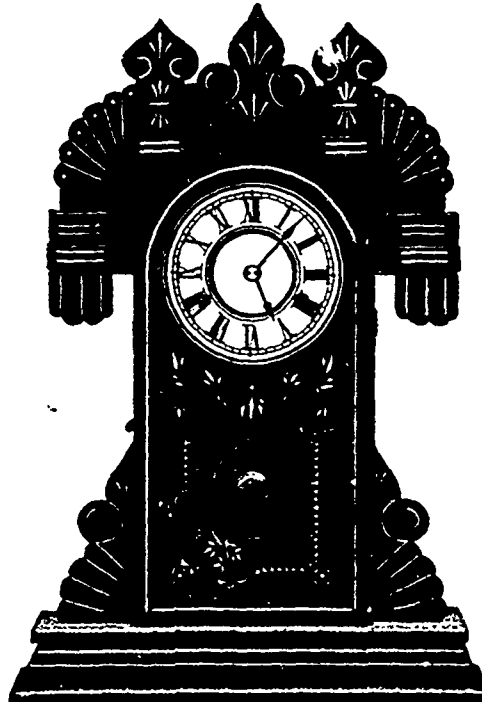
**NEW HAVEN CLOCK CO'Y,  
MANUFACTURERS.**

**WANDA.**

**VESTA.**

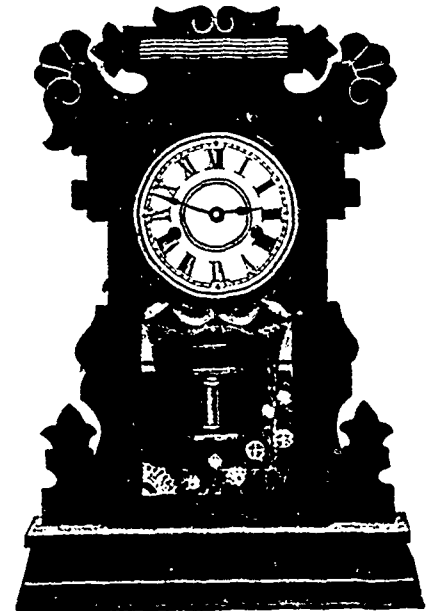


Height, 20 ins.    1 day.    Strike.



Height, 22 ins.    8 day.    Gong or Strike.

**MISCHIEF.**



Height, 19 ins.    1 day.    Strike.





**SEND TO** **H. ELLIS,** 

**WHOLESALE JEWELER,**  
**14 WELLINGTON STREET WEST,**  
**FOR A SELECTION PACKAGE OF NEW GOODS.**

**A. M. BROCK,**

IMPORTER OF

**WATCHMAKERS'**

AND

**JEWELERS'**

**MATERIALS.**

**KINGSTON, - - - ONT.**

**JEWELERS WANTED,**

TO SEND THEIR ENGRAVING TO

**J. S. MURRAY & CO.**

GENERAL AND ORNAMENTAL

**ENGRAVERS,**

ROOM 58,

**YONGE STREET ARCADE, - TORONTO.**

**PUPILS TAUGHT ENGRAVING**

FOR TERMS APPLY TO THE ABOVE.

SHERMAN E. TOWNSEND.

H. SEYMOUR STEPHENS

**TOWNSEND & STEPHENS,**

**Public Accountants,**

**Auditors, Assignees.**

TRADERS BANK CHAMBERS,

CABLE ADDRESS,

YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

"SEYMOUR."

Telephone 1641.

**Trade Work a Specialty.**

**WILLIAM WHITE,**

**MONOGRAMS, CRESTS & EMBOSSING DIES,**

9 James St. North, HAMILTON.

Ornamental Engraving, Plain and Fancy Lettering  
 and Rubber Stamps.

Personal attention given and all work returned same day.



**A SNAP.**—The big snap in opera glasses advertised by the Montreal Optical Company in this issue is well worth the careful attention of every jeweler handling this line of goods. Compare the prices with what you have had and see if there isn't money in them.

**WE HAD A VISIT** last month from Mr S Breadner, senior member of the well-known jewelry firm of Breadner & Casson, of Markdale, Ont. He was visiting the city on the business of his firm, and selected some very tasty goods for what he expects will be a big Christmas trade.

**THE ILLINOIS WATCH CO.**, of Springfield, Ill., are so over-crowded with orders for their movements that they have been compelled to run their factory until ten o'clock at night for some time past. Our readers will do well to examine the cuts of their movements shown elsewhere in this issue.

**IF YOU HAVE NOT** read the announcement of E. & A. Gunther in this issue, do so before you forget. This enterprising firm, who are making clocks their specialty, are introducing a line of artistic novelties in clocks for the Christmas trade at prices which they claim will open the eyes of the trade.

**THE ACME SILVER COMPANY** are having to do considerable hustling in order to fill their foreign orders in addition to attending to their home trade. Very recently they shipped several hundred tea sets to Australia, an evidence that their goods are appreciated in that far-away market as well as at home.

**WATCH REPAIR PRICE LISTS**—We occasionally have enquiries from jewelers throughout the country for a copy of the watch repair list issued some two years ago by the Retail Jewelers' Association of Canada. To all such we would say that they can get a copy of this list by applying to Mr. E. M. Trowern, Secretary of the Association.

**BAGGED HIM.**—Mr. Willie Ellis, manager of the manufactory of P. W. Ellis & Co., went out gunning on Thanksgiving Day, and succeeded in bagging one of the largest specimens of the fox tribe seen around Toronto for some years. He is getting the skin dressed and proposes to keep it in his house as a trophy.

**SILVER.**—The silver market has been about as unsteady as the thermometer during the past month, having been down as low as 110 and up as high as 118. As opinions, even amongst experts, are pretty well divided as to whether it will go up or down, it is hardly wise to encourage speculation in either this metal or its products.

**SOLD AT AUCTION.**—The stock of the late Aaron Buckler, jeweler, of Bowmanville, Ont., was sold by public auction at the warehouse of Suckling & Co., the well-known trade auctioneers, of Toronto, on the 11th of November. The stock was well assorted and amounted in all, including shop fixtures, to \$14,694.

**MCKINLEY'S DILEMMA**—When Major McKinley and his confreres were manfacturing the *chevaux de Frise* which was intended to finish off the tariff wall around the United States in order to keep off interloping foreigners, they had no idea that they would be the first ones to be impaled upon its pickets by the relentless force of public opinion.

**Mr. W. PERRET**, eldest son of Mr. William Perret, the well known jeweler of Winnipeg, Man., come to Toronto last month for the purpose of taking a complete course at the Canadian Horological Institute. He is evidently "a chip off the old block," and if heredity counts for anything should soon become a thorough master of the horological art.

**CHARLIE ROBINSON**, the enterprising proprietor of the Sheffield House Importing Co., of this city, is not only a pushing and successful jeweler, but a hunter of no mean order, as the wagon load of deer he brought down from Muskoka last month will abundantly certify. Charlie says that although deer are plentiful, moose are scarce this year.

**WAIT FOR THE WAGGON.**—The sensation amongst the jewelry trade of Toronto last month was the dandy delivery waggon of Ryrle Bros., the retail jewelers of Yonge Street. This is the first delivery waggon, so far as our knowledge goes, belonging to any Toronto jewelry house, and its advent will probably cause other large houses who have sufficient trade to keep one going to "go and do likewise."

**OUR OPTICAL COLUMN**—Just as we go to press we learn from Dr. John S. Owens that on account of the serious illness of his wife, he has been unable to find time to prepare anything for this issue. He hopes, however, to be on hand next month as usual, and as his papers have been very much appreciated by the trade generally, they will join with us in wishing Mrs. Owens a speedy recovery.

**WHO ARE THEY?**—In its last issue the *Jewelers' Catalogue*, of New York, says that "the new watch factory at Hamilton, Ont., is now considered a foregone conclusion, all the stock having been taken by Canadian capitalists." Hamilton jewelers know nothing about such an enterprise, and they would like to have the names of these very enterprising capitalists.

**SOMETHING NEW**—The unique advertisement of Simpson, Hall, Miller & Co., of Montreal, in this issue is worthy of more than a passing notice from our readers. This firm have for some time past been running up till ten o'clock every night and are still unable to get ahead of their orders. Manager Whimby says the year began somewhat slow, but it is putting on a big spurt and ending up in great shape.

**BIRCHALL**, the murderer of young Benwell, who was executed at Woodstock on the 14th of last month, was quite a connoisseur in jewelry, and a few weeks ago gave one of the local jewelers in that town quite an extensive order for expensive mementoes which he left to his relatives and friends. Like a much better man, the thing in his life which became him most was the way in which he died.

**THE U. S. JEWELRY TRADE**—We are in receipt of the "Jewelers' and Metal Workers' Directory" for 1890, which is as usual a compendium of the jewelry trade of the United States. The publishers have taken a great deal of pains in the classification of the different branches of the trade, which makes it particularly useful to jewelers on the look out for the best makers from which to purchase goods.

**TWENTY-FOUR HOUR TIME IN INDIA**—Sandford Fleming, the inventor of the 24-hour time belt system now in use on many of our Canadian Railways, last month received a communication from the Director-General of Indian Railways, which states that the 24-hour notation is now in general use on all the railways of Hindostan, the total mileage of which is between 16,000 and 17,000 miles. The system has also been adopted in China.

**THE TORONTO SILVER PLATE CO.** report trade as being all that could be desired. Their stock was never in better shape for the holiday trade, but merchants wanting to make sure of a good assortment of novelties should lose no time in putting their orders in, or else they may get left. All the plate companies are full of orders, and their stocks are expected to be unusually light before Christmas. The level-headed jeweler will therefore take time by the forelock and anticipate his wants.

**Mr. A. O. NORTON**, wholesale jeweler, of Coaticook, Que., has sold out his business to J. O. St. Pierre & Co., formerly of Boston, Mass., who intend carrying it on in pretty much the same line as formerly, making a specialty of American rolled plate jewelry. Mr. Norton will in future devote himself entirely to the manufacture and sale of his patent "Jack," which has proved so great a success as to warrant him in giving his whole time and attention to it.

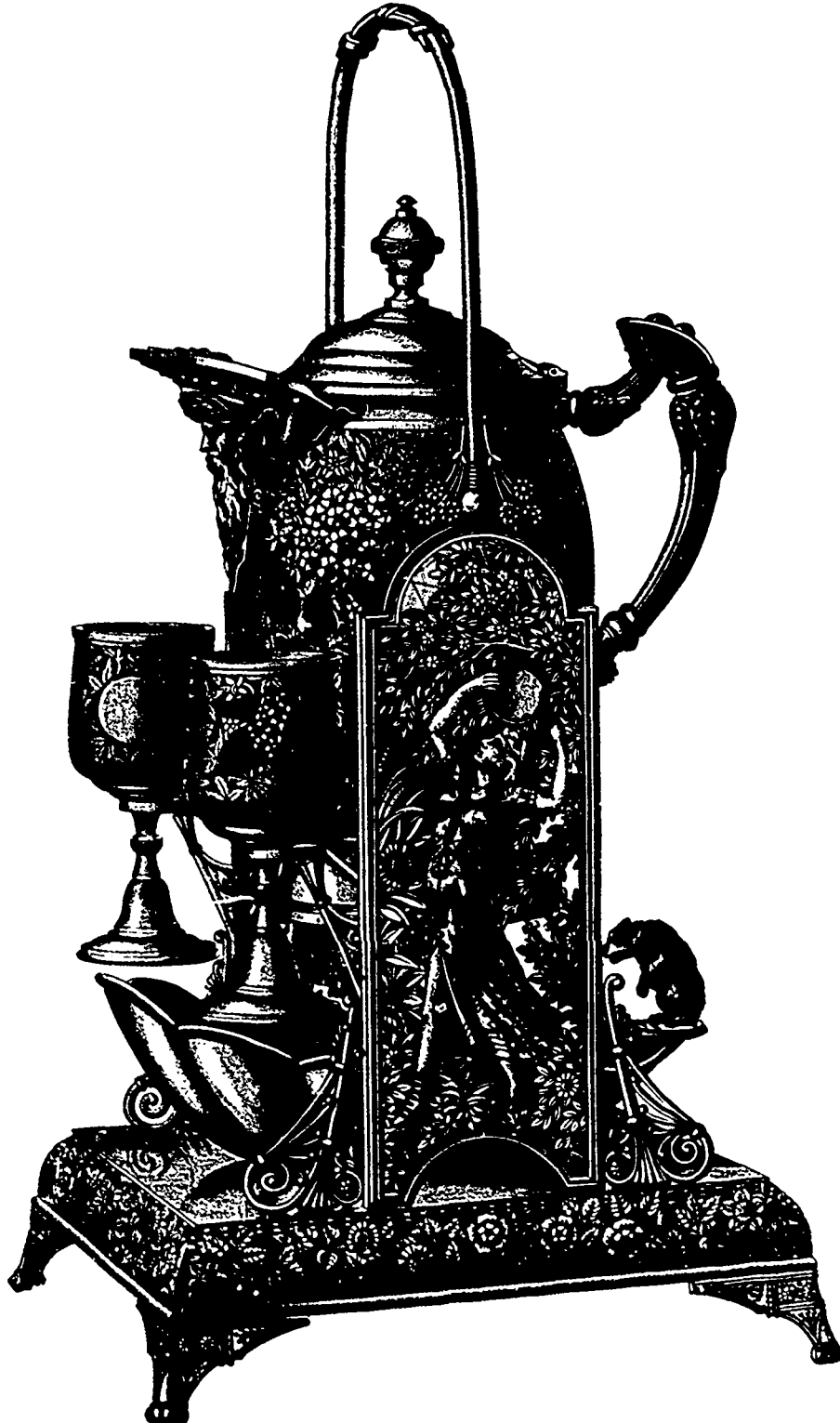
**CLOCKS SEIZED**—An Ottawa despatch says that "a seizure of clocks, fancy goods, etc., valued at \$1,500, is reported to the Customs Department from Montreal. The parties importing the articles entered them as clock movements at 10 per cent., but on Appraiser Ambrose opening one of the cases he found that they contained completed clocks dutiable at 35 per cent., hence the seizure." This must surely be a mistake, as no reputable house would purposely enter complete clocks as movements only.

**A DANDY.**—The new illustrated clock list just issued by P. W. Ellis & Co., of this city, is "a dandy," and certainly one of the most complete things of its kind ever sent out to the Canadian jewelry trade. Although printed in Toronto, it is fully equal to any American work, and reflects the highest credit on the printer and the firm who have the enterprise to publish it. If you have not yet received one, drop the firm a post card and ask them why is this thus. Every live jeweler should have one.



# MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO'Y

**FINEST QUALITY**  
**ARTISTIC, GOLD & SILVER PLATE.**



**TRADE**  
**MARK**  
For Hollow Ware

**TRADE MARK**

1847, ROGERS BBOS., XI  
OR  
1847, ROGERS BBOS., XII.

For Genuine Rogers Goods.

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

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



MR. E. T. MILLER, for some years in the employ of Messrs. A. C. Anderson & Co., of this city, has gone to Chicago to take a situation in the establishment of Benjamin Allen & Co., one of the largest wholesale jewelry firms in the United States. Mr Miller was deservedly popular with every member of the trade with whom he came in contact, and we are sure they will join with us in wishing him every prosperity in his new sphere of labor. We are sorry to lose him, and in his case Canada's loss is Uncle Sam's gain.

**A SMUGGLER CAUGHT.**—The most surprised man on earth was seen at the Union Station one night last month. When the train from the west came in Customs Officer John Trowbridge boarded it at Queen's Wharf. He had been keeping a look out for this man, who is a pedlar and who had gone to Buffalo a few days before. The officer searched his valise and found ten dozen pairs of spectacles which had not passed through a customs house. He was charged the full value of the spectacles as a fine and was then allowed to go.

**A NEW METAL.**—Mr. Francois L. Sperry, chemist to the Canadian Copper Co., of Sudbury, Ont., has discovered what has been pronounced as a new metal by the Mineralogical Laboratory of the Sheffield, England, Scientific School. Thorough tests show it to be essentially an arsenide of platinum, and consequently of great interest since platinum has not been found before, at least as an important constituent in any minerals except the alloys with other minerals of the platinum group. In honor of the discoverer the new metal has been named Sperryite.

**THE DUEBER-HAMPDEN WATCH CO.** have just added a full line, representing four grades of 16 size hunting movements to their already large series. They have also made a very important change in their 7 jewel, 18 size O.F. and Htg movements. These have been discontinued and in their place the Company are substituting the same thing with 9 instead of 7 jewels, without any increase in the price. W. A. Young, the Company's Canadian general agent says that the run on Hampden movements has been something phenomenal this fall.

MR. W. E. BOYD, the genial representative of Levy Brothers, tore himself away from the mountain city last Saturday, in order to see his fellow Hamiltonians polish off the representatives of "Queen's" in the final for the Rugby championship of Ontario. Mr. Boyd says his firm are as busy as ever, and fully expects that this year will be high water mark with their business. Their stock of clocks, watches, and jewelry is very complete, their Mr Levy having visited the American factories only recently in order to secure the latest novelties for the Xmas trade.

**WE HAD MR. G. H. LEVETUS** drop in on us (of course this is speaking metaphorically, because Mr. L. weighs something less than 250 pounds) the other day, looking as happy and genial as usual. Being asked "what was new," he said "nothing except that trade was very good indeed, and things ahead looked well. By the way," he said "you might just say to the readers of THE TRADER that we are now manufacturing our gold spectacles and eye-glasses in Canada, and can give them a splendid article for less money than formerly." As this is in line with the National Policy, we are happy to do so.

**LEVEL-HEADED**—Speaking of the insane desire that people, who don't know anything about the manufacture of watches, have for the establishment of watch factories in their respective cities, our level-headed contemporary *The Keystone* very pertinently says: "Despite the failure of the Aurora Company, the trials and failures of other factories, and the fact that the watch factory recently built at Wichita, Kansas, is now used as a coffin manufactory (rather suggestive to follow a defunct enterprise), Denver, Col., and Salt Lake City, Utah, are reaching out for watch factories."

**DIDN'T HOLD HIM LONG ENOUGH.**—Mr. C. Moody, the Hamilton, Ont., jeweler, one evening not long ago thought he heard some person going quietly out of his store and at once gave chase and captured a man who surrendered a watch which he had taken from his show case. After recovering his watch Mr. Moody let the thief go, thinking it was all he had taken, but was considerably surprised on his return to find that he had also taken another and more valuable watch which he had kept. A description of the fellow was immediately furnished to the police, who have been on the look out for him ever since.

**THE Canadian Manufacturer**, Toronto, announces that its subscription price will hereafter be one dollar per year instead of two dollars as heretofore. The size of the pages and the number of them will remain unchanged, and it will be issued twice a month as it has been ever since its establishment in 1882. It is devoted to the manufacturing interests of Canada, and is a staunch and clear-sighted supporter of the National Policy. The *Manufacturer* is first-class value at two dollars per annum, and at its present price is so cheap that every manufacturer and business man in Canada ought to take it.

MR. GEORGE H. GRUNDY, who for the past eight years has been traveling for the Toronto Silver Plate Co., has commenced business at 41 Wellington Street East in this city, on his own account, as a manufacturers' agent. Amongst the firms represented by him are some of the principal fancy leather manufacturers of England and the United States. He is also Canadian agent for the International type writing machine, one of the best in the market. Mr. Grundy has made a lot of friends in the trade during his service with the Toronto Silver Plate Co., and these will be interested in knowing his location and what he is driving at.

**THE FIRST WATCH.**—Elsewhere in this issue will be found an illustration and letter press account of the first watch movement manufactured at the Horological Institute in this city. We are informed by some of the leading men in the craft that this is the *first* watch which has ever really been manufactured in Canada; be this as it may, the job is a creditable one to the young man who made, and to Mr Playtner who designed it and superintended the work. All of which goes to show that our own horological school is quite capable of turn-out first-class watchmakers if they only get the right class of material to work on.

**A WATCH SNATCHER**—On the 1st November a young man named James Horn went into the jewelry store of A. Mundel, of Hamilton, Ont., and asked to see some watches. While they were being shown him he suddenly snatched three or four of them and took to his heels. The hue and cry was raised and the thief chased until he was captured by a teamster, who on obtaining one watch from him let him go, foolishly thinking that he had disgorged the whole of the goods. Later on he was again captured and the rest of the watches found in his possession. He was convicted before the police magistrate, and will have ample time in the Central Prison to reflect upon his misconduct.

**WE CAN AFFORD IT.**—It is reported that Hon. Geo. E. Foster, Minister of Finance, who is now on a visit to the West India Islands, has been empowered to offer exceptional advantages as regards reduction of duties with a view to securing the Islands' trade. This is a step in the right direction, and we see no reason why, if proper concessions are made by this country, these islands should not practically become our "Southern States." These are the countries that Canada should strive to have "commercial union" with, because their products are so entirely different from our own that we can never become competitors. Common sense would say that the best people to trade with are those who grow just what we want and who want just what we grow.

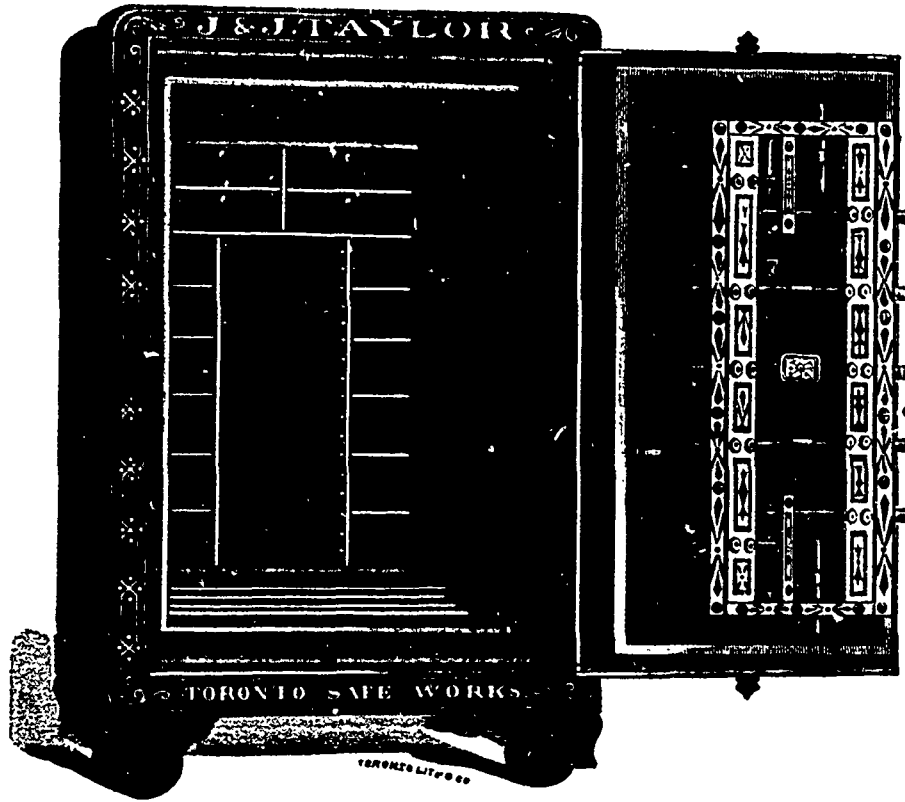
C. & J. ALLEN, formerly of Toronto, are now selling jewelry and silverware by auction in Vancouver, B.C., and the local jewelers of that city are considerably exercised over the matter. Either the old stock of this firm has been disposed of long ago, or else it is like the widow's cruse spoken of in Holy Writ, and has a patent replenishing attachment. One thing is certain, if they are selling new goods they must either be of a special quality or else the public are not getting such tremendous bargains as they imagine, for auctioneers, like all other merchants, must sell at a profit in order to keep their business running. No matter which way it is, such a competition is a bad thing for the local jeweler of the towns they sell in.

**THE HOLLOWNESS** of the *New York World's* pretence that they were selling watches at cost to the general public in order to break down the watch monopoly is made manifest by the fact that they are now selling clocks in the same way. There is no combination whatever on clocks either amongst the manufacturers or jobbers, so that the *World* will have to find out some other reason than it formerly gave for this latest violation of business usage and fair play. Perhaps its best plan would



# SOMETHING NEW IN JEWELERS' SAFES

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



DOUBLE TONGUE AND GROOVE  
FIRE-PROOF DOORS.

WITHE

## J. & J. TAYLOR, TORONTO SAFE WORKS.

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

### FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SECURITY WITH MODERATE COST.

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

To the above improvements is also added our new patent

### DOUBLE TONGUE AND GROOVE FIRE-PROOF DOORS

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

### TWO COMPLETE TONGUES AND TWO GROOVES IN EACH DOOR.

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

CATALOGUES AND PRICES ON APPLICATION.

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



be to come out flat footed and say that it was selling all these things at cost in order to boom its circulation. The trade would, of course, differ from it as to the advisability of such a business method, but they would certainly respect it more.

**JEWELRY AT MELTING-POT PRICES.**—The Goldsmiths' Company, of this city, have decided to clear out a lot of gold jewelry, which, although just "a trifle off" in style, is yet sufficiently fashionable to command a ready sale in many parts of the country. These goods they propose to sell at what they term "melting-pot" prices, that is, at what the gold in them would fetch if sold to a refiner as old gold only. There should be some bargains in the lot for enterprising buyers, for what may be a little "off" in one place may be just the thing in some other place. The company are, as usual, paying particular attention to their clock trade, and everything manufactured by the celebrated Ansonia Clock Company, of which they are the Canadian general agents, can be had from them out of stock without delay.

**LOST AT SEA.**—The sad death of Capt J. C. Lindall, who was swept overboard during the last trip of the *Vancouver* of the Dominion Steamship Line, is one of the saddest events that has come to our notice for some time. Capt Lindall was a thorough sailor, who not only knew how to sail a vessel, but to so act as to win golden opinions from every passenger who crossed the Atlantic with him. The editor of *THE TRADER* had the pleasure of counting himself amongst the captain's personal friends, and many a pleasant hour both afloat and on shore has been wiled away in the company of the brave heart that recently met so sad a fate. Capt. Lindall was a general favorite, and hundreds of people all over the Dominion will sincerely mourn the death of a gallant and painstaking officer, and one of the kindest-hearted men that ever lived.

**DEAD.**—One of Toronto's oldest jewelers, in the person of Mr. Norton Vernon, died last month at the ripe age of 76. Old residents will well remember the quaint old-fashioned jewelry store with its small window panes that for years occupied the east side of Yonge Street just north of Richmond, where the new Confederation Life Assurance Building is at present being erected. There Mr. Vernon carried on business for over 30 years in a quiet unobtrusive way and amassed quite a comfortable competence by doing honest work at fair prices. He was one of the first practical manufacturing jewelers Toronto ever had, and was rated high as a workman in the days when jewelry was all hand made and rolled plate was unknown. Five years ago Mr. Vernon met with a peculiar accident to his hand while at work. He never fully recovered from it, and ultimately died from the indirect effects of the accident.

**CLOCKS.**—During a visit to the warehouse of Messrs. P. W. Ellis & Co. last month, we were shown through their new clock department, and were certainly astonished at what we saw there. The firm of Messrs. Ellis & Co., although almost new in the clock business, have gone into it very thoroughly, and are now showing to the trade one of the most complete assortments we have ever seen. Their sales during the past four months have been something phenomenal, and have brought them fully abreast of any house in the trade. They make a specialty of Waterbury clocks, and aim to supply everything in the line made by that Company, and many other novelties besides. Every clock sent out by Messrs. Ellis & Co. is thoroughly inspected by a competent workman, before it leaves their warehouse, an advantage that the trade will fully appreciate.

**CANADA'S NATURAL MARKET.**—One of Erastus Wiman's favorite themes is that the United States is not only Canada's natural market but her only one for the surplus farm products we have to sell. We have always said that England is not only our natural market, but that she is the *best* market for our farm produce. In fact she is the world's market and takes all the surplus of the United States as well as that of Canada in many lines. As an evidence of her receptive qualities we append a short extract from the *London Daily News*, showing what she consumes in eggs and dairy produce alone. "Twenty one millions of pounds sterling was paid by England last year to continental countries for dairy produce alone. The butter and margarine imported weighed over three million hundred weights and the cheese nearly two millions. The eggs amounted to eleven hundred millions. These immense

quantities will probably continue to be imported until inland freight charges become reduced. At present it is cheaper to send packages to London from Belgium than from many parts of Yorkshire."

**ROBBERY IN MONTREAL.**—A daring robbery was committed in the store of Henry Birks & Co., of Montreal, just after *THE TRADER* went to press last month. A fashionably dressed man and woman asked to see some diamond rings. A tray was produced, two rings were selected and a \$1,000 bill was tendered in payment of them. The clerk, being unable to change the bill, went out for that purpose. During his absence a number of gold chains and two diamond rings were stolen, the rings being replaced by paste imitations. After they had left the store the suspicion of the clerk was aroused and the paste imitations were discovered. The police were at once notified and detectives set to work on the case. The thieves were arrested on a train going from Montreal to Toronto and the stolen goods recovered. The culprits gave their names as T. Hayes and Mrs. Hayes and were held for trial. Advices from the United States confirm the suspicions of the Montreal detectives that they are notorious crooks from that country, and are "wanted" in more than one city in their native country on account of similar transactions. This being the case they will be removed out of temptation's way for a considerable time to come.

**NOT AFRAID OF MCKINLEY.**—At a banquet given in this city to the Hon. John Carling, Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion of Canada, that gentleman in response to the toast of his health gave utterance to some very loyal and level-headed sentiments, which are well worth laying to heart by every thinking Canadian. "As a native Canadian," said Mr. Carling, "I take a great interest in the prosperity of this country. We can live here even if Mr. McKinley does try to shut us out of the American market. There is no annexation feeling in this country. (Cheers). Mr. Wiman professes a desire to benefit Canada, but it is the prosperity of his adopted country he is seeking. For three years we have shipped on an average 60,000 head of cattle to England annually, and this year we will ship 115,000. But we do not begin to supply the English market, which takes 359,000 head per annum. We send Great Britain 2,000 pounds of mutton, and she imports 100,000,000 pounds. We send her 7,000 pounds of bacon, and the United States sends 334,000 pounds, although our bacon is worth a cent a pound more in summer than is theirs. We send 2,000 bushels of oats, and Great Britain imports 189,000,000 bushels. We sent \$1,500 worth of poultry to the old land last year and the total imports there were \$2,000,000. We can supply this demand. If our ships are not fast enough we will build faster and provide cold storage too. We sent 41,000 bushels of barley to England last year out of 41,000,000 bushels imported. It only costs 15c. a bushel freight from Toronto to Liverpool and the best barley in England brings six shillings sterling per bushel. Great Britain uses 633,000,000 lbs. of foreign wool and we only send her 60,000 lbs. McKinley and his bill need not trouble. In England, in the West Indies, in Australia, a kindred people offer us all the market we want."

**AFRAID OF THE CUSTOMS.**—Mr. W. F. Doll, in the *Winnipeg Tribune*, over his own signature, makes some very strong charges of mismanagement against the Winnipeg Custom House officials. If one-half of what Mr. Doll alleges is true, there should be a searching investigation into the matter, and if proved guilty, a general cleaning out of officers who abuse the powers entrusted to them by the Government. Customs officials, like all other public servants, are simply there to see that the law is properly carried out and not to harrass merchants in the exercise of their legitimate calling. The Winnipeg Custom House had a bad name some years ago in Collector Mingay's time, but we had hoped that with his disappearance from the position a better state of things had been brought about. If this is not so, the sooner they are reformed the better. In connection with this letter of Mr. Doll's we notice that the *Tribune*, being opposed to the National Policy of the present Government, asserts like most of the other opposition papers, that "these abuses are not the fault of the officials, but the result of the pernicious system which seems to pervade everywhere relating to the high tariff." As a matter of fact beyond raising the duties on many lines of imported manufactured goods, the National Policy has done



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# THE ACME SILVER COMPANY,

TORONTO.



little or nothing towards the alteration of the methods of collecting the customs duties, which are to-day essentially the same as they were during the Mackenzie regime. To show that such is the case and that the fault lies with the officials and not with the law, we might cite what every importer knows is the case, that the honest importer has less trouble in passing goods through the Toronto custom house to-day than they did before the N.P. came into force. This is entirely owing to the better management of the staff, and the employment of competent appraisers, there being a specialist for every department who knows his business. Mr. Doll's best plan would be to employ a first-class lawyer and go for the Customs Department without gloves. In no other way that we know of can such abuses be remedied.

**AN APPARENT OVERSIGHT.**—Our readers, who may regard the omission of P. W. Ellis & Co.'s material advertisement as an oversight, are informed that this department are so busy in filling orders this month that the manager could not find time to put one together, and his page is, therefore, devoted to the clock department. Mr Wilkinson says that the trade may look out for an important bulletin from him in the CHRISTMAS TRADER.

## WORKSHOP NOTES.

**ENGRAVERS' BORDER WAX** Beeswax one part, pitch, two parts; tallow, one part; mix.

**TO CLEAN GILT SURFACES.**—To clean gilt, metallic surfaces, dissolve 3 parts borax in 100 parts (both by weight) water, and gently rub the article with it; rinse with clean water and dry with a soft linen rag.

**TO TRANSFER PICTURES.**—If you desire to transfer pictures from paper to wood, for re-engraving, soak the print in a saturated solution of alcohol and white caustic potash to soften the ink; then transfer to he block under roller pressure.

**LENGTH OF LEVER**—You may easily ascertain whether or not the lever is of proper length, by measuring from the guard point to the pallet staff, and then comparing with the roller table; the diameter of the table should always be just half the length measured on the lever. The rule will work both ways, and may be useful in cases where a new roller table has to be supplied.

**SHAPE OF PIVOTS.**—Pivots should be cylindrical, well tempered, with a shoulder or bearing at right angles, but rounded at the end: the same may be said of the pivot poles. The material entering into their composition must not be easily oxidized by the action of oil, and it is advantageous to have them somewhat olive-shaped inside, with ends lemon-shaped and extended beyond the air sinks. They should bring the oil to the pivots, and for this the sharp-angled pivot is the best.

**GUTTA-PERCHA CEMENT.**—This highly recommended cement is made by melting together in an iron pan two parts common pitch and one part gutta-percha, stirring them well together until thoroughly incorporated, and then pouring the liquid into cold water. When cold, it is black, solid and elastic; but it softens with heat, and at 100° F., it is a thin fluid. It may be used as a soft paste, or in the liquid state, and answers an excellent purpose in cementing metal, glass, porcelain, ivory, etc. It may be used instead of putty for glazing windows.

**TO CLEANSE A BRUSH.**—A watchmaker's brush is in constant requisition, still, it is seldom kept in proper order. A soft brush for rough work is useless, a hard one for fine work is ruinous, and a dirty brush for any kind of work is a nuisance. Some brushes are cleaned with dry bread, some by laying a piece of tissue or other paper across the wide open jaws of the bench vise, the sharp corners formed by the jaws taking off on the paper a little of the dirt. These methods are imperfect. A good way to clean a brush is with soap and water, warm water being preferable. Wet two brushes, soap them, and then rub them together in plenty of water, till perfectly clean. An objection to this method is the delay of drying. Apropos of brushes: much injury is done to the appearance of the movement by injudicious brushing, and the watch grows prematurely old in appearance by such treatment.

## OUR HELP COLUMN.

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

**FOR SALE**—Moseley Lathe, nearly new Also lot of watchmakers' tools Address, LATHE, 4 King Street East, Toronto

**FOR SALE**—New jeweler's safe, cost \$600, specially made for a jeweler Apply to Townsend & Stephens, Traders' Bank Chambers, Toronto, Ont.

**FOR SALE.**—No. 24 Whitcomb Lathe (hard), with 30 chucks, including five wheels, also universal face plate for same All in perfect order. Cheap. C. WRIGHT, 113 King St West, Toronto

**FOR SALE.**—Cheap One illuminated street clock Runs eight days, has two dials 14 inches diameter, all in perfect running order. For further particulars apply to Box 99, care of TRADER PUB. Co., Toronto.

**JEWELERS AND OTHERS** wishing to secure the services of an optician to fit spectacles at their places of business can do so by applying to R. S. Muir, druggist and optician, Port Elgin Reference, Alex. Moffat, jeweler, Port Elgin.

**SITUATION WANTED.**—By a practical watchmaker, as travelling salesman for a wholesale jewelry or silverware house. Address, JEWELER, care of TRADER PUB Co., Toronto, Ont

**SITUATION** wanted by young man of good habits. Four years' experience at bench; has most of his tools; speaks French and English, and is also a telegraph operator. Best of references Address, Box 61, Cowansville, Que.

**SITUATION WANTED.**—By young man aged 19, where he would have a chance to improve. Has worked three years at the trade and can do all kinds of plain watch, clock and jewelry repairing. Wages not so much the object as a good place. Best of references. Address, WATCHMAKER, Box 69, Brussels, Ont.

**SAFES**—Second hand, good as new, very cheap. Fire-proof, 42 in high, 33½ wide, 27 deep, price \$70. Burglar and fire-proof, 47 x 33½ x 30, price \$225. Burglar and fire-proof, 61 x 50 x 35½, price \$500 10% for cash. All with the latest improvements. A. C. ANDERSON & Co., Toronto

**TRAVELLER** for a wholesale jewelry house. Jeweler preferred. Apply TRADER OFFICE.

**WANTED,** first-class watchmaker, one accustomed to high grade watches and competent to undertake repairs of fine chronographs and repeaters Apply VERITAS, TRADER OFFICE

**WATCHMAKER** wanted who is thoroughly acquainted with work in retail jewelry store, with at least four or five years' experience. Must have best of references Apply Lock Box No 11, Brighton, Ont

**WANTED.**—A good second hand, fire-proof safe. Give height, width, depth, weight and cash price. Address, A. BUCKINGHAM, Melbourne, Ont.

**WANTED**—A general working jeweler, to take full charge of shop. Must be experienced. A man with some tools of his own preferred. To a competent person good wages and permanent employment will be given. Apply, Box 55, care of TRADER PUB Co., Toronto.

**WANTED.**—Situation as traveller, salesman or watchmaker by practical man. Has had fifteen years' experience, and is well up in all the different lines. Knows the Western route well, best of references. Address, JACKSON, 11 Yonge St. Arcade, Toronto

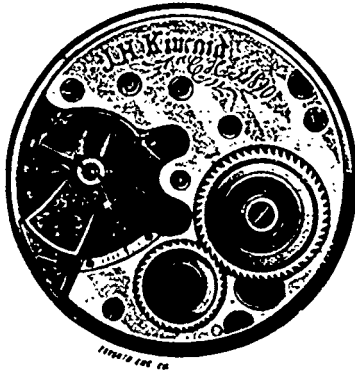
**WANTED,** by a young man, 17 years of age, and who has been at the jewelry business 2 years, a situation to finish, well up in clocks and jewelry repairing, have worked on watches, has a good kit of tools, including American lathe Good references Address, Jewelry Apprentice, Port Perry, Ont.

**\$25.00** will buy a good walnut regulator, porcelain dial and perfect timepiece. Have two regulators and owing to recent changes in our store have only room for one Address REGULATOR, care of TRADER PUB. Co., Toronto.





THIS  
MAGNIFICENT  
WATCH

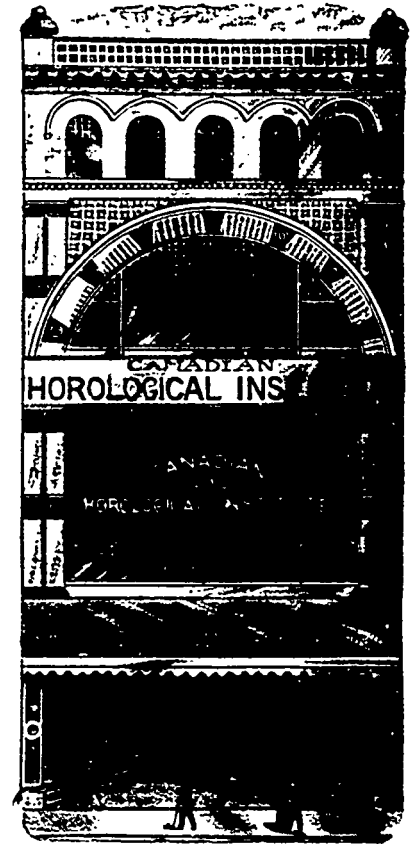


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If you have the laudable ambition to be a good watchmaker, the shortest and cheapest road to your goal is by taking a course of instruction at the Institute. From the time the school opens until it closes you have the opportunity to learn, and remember, what we teach will enable you to earn an honest livelihood in a pleasant manner. A good watchmaker need never know want. Improvers, the best Xmas box your parents can give you is a course of tuition at our Institute. It will be of lasting benefit to you; it means money in your pocket and will enable you to care for them in their old age. Graduates of the Institute are certain to command higher salaries than those who have not taken a course, as only those who are worthy will receive a Diploma, and the trade will recognize this to be a fact

Our first production shows that we are able to make watches, and is sufficient proof that our Institute is in every way worthy of your most serious consideration.

We are always pleased to answer enquiries regarding ourselves. For any information, address,

CANADIAN HOROLOGICAL INSTITUTE,  
133 KING ST. EAST, TORONTO.

THIS CERTIFIES that we fully endorse The Canadian Horological Institute, and recommend the same to the favorable consideration of the trade.

ALBERT KLEISER,  
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P. W. ELLIS & CO.,  
LEVY BROTHERS,

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# A TELEPHONE CONVERSATION

## WITH THE TRADE.

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*A. W. C. Co.*—Hello, Central!



*Central.*—Yes, who do you want?

*A. W. C. Co.*—Give us the Retail Jewelers of Canada.

*Retail Jewelers.*—Hello, who is it that wants to speak to us.

*A. W. C. Co.*—THE AMERICAN WATCH CASE COMPANY, of 67 Adelaide Street West, Toronto, is speaking, and they just want to inform you that they absolutely refuse to accept any responsibility for any Gold, Silver or Gold Filled Watch Case unless it bears one of their Registered Trade Marks.

*Retail Jewelers.*—That's all right, but just tell us what are your registered trade marks?

*A. W. C. Co.*—Our trade mark on all Gold and Silver Cases is a **“Maltese Cross,”** () and on all Filled Cases a **“Winged Wheel,”** () and when you are buying Cases always look for these stamps. If they are stamped with one of them our Company will guarantee the quality and workmanship of the Case, no matter who sells it to you.

*Retail Jewelers.*—That's first-class as far as it goes, but why don't you name your Filled Cases so that we can order exactly what we want from our jobber?

*A. W. C. Co.*—We have done so. In 14 K. Filled we make two different kinds of O. F. Screw Cases, the **“Premier”** and the **“Cashier,”** and one Hunting Case called the **“Cashier.”** In 10 K. Filled we make the **“Fortune”** in Open Face and Hunting. Every one of our Filled Cases has one of these names stamped in it in plain letters right above our trade mark of the Winged Wheel, so that you can't make any mistake about them.

*Retail Jewelers.*—Thanks! We will certainly bear these things in mind when next we buy cases. In the meantime let your Company keep right straight along as you have heretofore done and give us first-class goods that we can swear by. We want to sell honest goods that we can conscientiously recommend.

*A. W. C. Co.*—Thank you, gentlemen, your advice is first-class, and we will always try and deserve your confidence. Good-bye.



**THE  
GOLDSMITHS' STOCK COMPANY  
OF CANADA, LIMITED.**

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**AGENTS FOR**

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**THE ANSONIA CLOCK CO.**

**WALTHAM WATCH CO.**

**ELGIN WATCH CO.**

**NON-MAGNETIC WATCH CO. OF AMERICA**

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**IMPORTERS OF**

**AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN JEWELRY.**

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