

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

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

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

Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées

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

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

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

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

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

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

Showthrough/
Transparence

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

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

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

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

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

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

Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

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

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

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

THE TRADER

TORONTO, ONT., FEB., 1885.

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

Advertising Rates.

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

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

Business and other communications should be addressed to

THE TRADER PUBLISHING CO.,

17 Adelaide Street East, Toronto.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

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

Editorial.

A GOOD SIGN.

The recent advance in the price of wheat is a good sign, and gives promise of better things for Canada and the United States in the near future. A substantial rise in price such as the market has just experienced means, or ought to mean, that all of the wheat yet unmarketed will, at once, find its way into the hands of the grain buyers, and that the money it represents will soon get into circulation amongst our merchants and manufacturers. The effect of this will be to stimulate all lines of business and lift things out of the rut of depression into which they appear to have lately fallen.

The latest advices from the United States show that where a few weeks ago the tendency was to shut down factories and restrict business operations generally, that a decided revival has set in and industries of all kinds show greater activity than they have for months past. The prosperity of the Dominion of Canada and the United States are so closely interwoven that it is almost impossible for the latter to have a revival of trade without our being benefited by it. For these reasons the prospects are, we think, very much better than they were a month ago, and although the winter's trade may be

into it will not run far short of its usual volume. With an unusually large crop and the fair price that produce now commands, we see no reason why the prevailing stagnation should not almost at once give place to activity and prosperity.

WELL PUT.

We have on more than one occasion pointed out to our readers the folly of any merchant who buys from a number of wholesale houses, giving any one of them security over another. No matter whether the rest come down on him at once or not the effect of it is to seriously impair his credit, and in many cases out of ten to ruin him.

The following extract from an editorial article in the *Monetary Times* on the subject of chattel mortgages is so apropos at this time and contains so much sound common sense that we gladly give it a place and recommend it particularly to the careful perusal of our readers:

"It appears to us that among the retail trade generally there is an ignorance of the law relating to chattel mortgages, which enables unscrupulous creditors to inflict a positive injury not only upon their fellow creditors, but upon the common debtor as well. Frequently these instruments are procured on the express representation, or the tacit understanding, that none but the parties will know anything about their existence. It is important that every one should be made aware that these instruments, to be valid require to be recorded, and that they are then in due course published to the trade by the mercantile agencies. The result is that almost invariably the giving of such a mortgage security means the immediate suspension of business of the trader giving it. The whole transaction becomes known to the trade within a week or ten days at the most after its consummation, and the inevitable result must follow. If debtors as a class knew that this must inevitably be the result there is no doubt that it would in a measure prevent the consummation of some of the preferences with which the moral sense of the business community—and we believe it has a moral sense left—is so often shocked.

Let our readers know that these instruments must necessarily become known, else they are of no value, and let every honest man determine whatever the state of the law may be, to meet his creditors fairly and treat all alike when he finds himself unable to continue without placing a chattel mortgage upon his stock. By so doing he will in nine cases out of ten be best serving his own interests, as well as performing his simple duty. A general dealer who gives a chattel mortgage to some one creditor,

seriously, if not permanently, damages his own credit and works manifest injustice to his other creditors. Doubtless many are coaxed, or pressed to do so. We have heard of cases where agents or solicitors of a house made promises to a trader to induce his compliance, promises which could not be kept. Some again, who get behind, are threatened with dire results if they refuse. All such may understand that their better course, when such a demand is made upon them, is at once to consult the whole of their creditors, and give undue preference to none."

WARNING.

As usual, when times get dull, there is a tendency on the part of some merchants to try and get a compromise from their creditors on terms very favorable to themselves. The usual method of procedure in such cases is to give security to some creditor who is a relation, or failing that, to some creditor who is "a friend of Barkis," and then with so much of their estate put securely out of their creditors' reach, they come forward and try to show the latter that it's about Hobson's choice with them, what they offer or nothing.

In too many cases it has unfortunately happened that self interest has made the creditors accept the alternative of settlement offered them by the debtor, and thus it is that they have often unwittingly become parties to breaches of commercial morality that none of them would care to encourage.

In addition to this evil, which, however, only can effect those creditors who are thus cheated out of part of their money, another and a greater wrong is practiced upon innocent parties. If there are two jewelers in a town and one of them gets a settlement at say fifty cents on the dollar, the result is that the goods only cost him one half the price that his opposition pays for his. In other words it is simply a premium of fifty per cent. on account of dishonesty. It lets the schemer off at half price, while it makes the honest jeweler pay one hundred cents on the dollar, and at the same time takes away his chance of doing it by putting a weapon of unfair competition into the hands of his sharper opponent, so that he can undersell him whenever he likes and still make a hundred per cent profit.

THE TRADER has always held that such settlements are not only suicidal to the wholesale trade, but unfair to the retail trade as well, and the sooner they

are put a stop to the better for all concerned.

We are glad to know that at a meeting of the wholesale jewelry trade held in Toronto last month, this conclusion was unanimously arrived at. Toronto wholesalers with one voice say they will protect themselves and their honest customers, but as far as those are concerned who want to make a haul out of what may be their misfortunes, they will bring such wares to a very bad market.

This spirit is to be commended, and in this connection we might say that no merchant who comes before his creditors for the purpose of getting a settlement, whether by compromise or extension, has any right to give any one creditor security in preference to another. He should treat all his creditors exactly alike, and if he does not, the very fact that he has not done so, but has secured the claims of one or more of them should be taken as proof positive of a deliberate intention on his part to defraud them by forcing them into a settlement they would not otherwise be inclined to give. We say in every such case where a merchant gives preferential security and then wants to make a settlement, that the interests of commercial morality and the creditors own interests if they did but know it, demand that such a merchant should be made an example of and put out of business. His offence and his punishment should alike receive all the publicity that they deserve, not only as a punishment to himself, but as a warning to others.

This may appear harsh, but it is just, and we think in saying it we shall receive the sanction and support of the great mass of Canadian jewelers, who often under discouragement and always with great labor are forcing their way upward and honestly paying their way as they go. Nor is this intended to be anything in the way of an honest though unfortunate merchant getting a favorable settlement with his creditors. If such a person, and unfortunately there are some honest insolvents, has to meet his creditors and ask their leniency, let him meet them with clean hands, show a clean sheet and say, "Gentlemen, here is everything I have in the world, it is yours, dispose of it as you like," we say should such a man come before his creditors with such a record, that they will cordially extend to him the help he requires, and do all for him they possibly can.

Did merchants but know it, the whole-

salers from whom they buy, instead of being enemies as many regard them, are really their best friends. And if any of our readers should at any time be unfortunate enough to become involved beyond their depth, our best advice to them is, don't give any one creditor security over another, but at once call a meeting of your creditors and frankly place your affairs before them. If any one can help you they will, and their interests and yours are identical and not antagonistic as many suppose.

That "honesty is the best policy" is an old truism, and in nothing is it more true than in the dealings between debtor and creditors such as we have written of above. While the honest unfortunate should have nothing but sympathy extended to him we hold that the schemer should not only be thoroughly exposed, but punished.

If our wholesale jewelers in Canada are wise they will see that this programme is faithfully carried out from this time forward, and if they do they will not only be better off in pocket themselves, but do a good turn to the great mass of honest merchants who justly glory in paying their debts in full and asking favors from none.

AN EXTRAORDINARY BUSINESS.

Mr. J. C. Diggins, jeweler, of Strathroy, recently notified his creditors that he was unable to meet his liabilities as they matured, and that he would be compelled to ask a promise.

A meeting of his creditors was therefore called for the 10th January, which was attended by nearly every wholesale merchant in Toronto, Montreal and Hamilton. At that meeting Mr. Diggins, who was accompanied by his solicitor, made a statement, that owing to unforeseen dullness in business he had been compelled to ask his creditors to meet him, and consent to a compromise, and finally wound up with a provisional offer secured of thirty cents on the dollar of his liabilities. As Mr. Diggins' statement was neither full nor clear, the creditors declined to deal with his or any other offer until they had more information about the estate. They therefore requested Mr. Diggins to make an assignment to one of their number, which he declined to do, but agreed to do so to a Mr. Johnston of Strathroy. This the creditors stoutly objected to, and Mr. Diggins and

his solicitor as stoutly contended for, until it became evident to the insolvent that if he wanted to have any chance of staying in business he should act according to the unanimous wish of his creditors. He thereupon assigned to Mr. R. Y. Ellis, of the firm of P. W. Ellis & Co., of Toronto, who at once proceeded to take possession of the premises, and collect full information regarding the business.

This done, the assignee called a second meeting of the creditors, which was held on the 10th January, at which the following statement, prepared by him, was presented:

LIABILITIES.	
General creditors.....	\$3,200 43
Mrs. Diggins.....	825 00
Chattel Mortgage.....	967 00
Rent.....	225 00
	\$7,713 00
ASSETS.	
Clocks.....	\$ 664 71
Silverware.....	1,028 04
Jewelry.....	2,787 01
Fancy Goods.....	625 43
Material.....	100 53
Shop Fixtures.....	62 70
Accounts.....	74 70
	\$5,000 11
Apparent deficiency	\$1,004 29

On the face of it, this statement is apparently straight-forward enough, but an investigation shows that either Mr. Diggins deliberately set about to swindle his creditors, or that he is woefully deficient in judgment, and utterly wanting in business capacity; which is correct we leave to the judgment of our readers.

A few years ago, Mr. Diggins carried on business in Strathroy, in company with a Mr. Cross, under the style of Diggins & Cross. Mr. Cross, however, wanted to retire, and Mr. Diggins bought him out. In order to do this and pay off his creditors, he borrowed money from his brother-in-law, Mr. McTaggart, of London, the present holder of the only secured account. Of course, when the existence of this mortgage became known to the trade, as it at once did, Mr. Diggins found it almost impossible for him to buy except for cash, and after some little delay the brother-in-law removed the mortgage on the understanding that it should be again put on if any of his creditors began to press him. When this mortgage was removed, the trade generally were under the impression that Mr. Diggins had paid it off, and the result was that his credit again became fairly good. Early in September of 1884, Mr. Diggins began to make preparations for his fall and Christmas trade. He bought most unselfishly from almost every firm who called upon him, and his purchases for the last three months of last year aggregate about \$5,000. Now, Strathroy is

GOLDIE & McCULLOCH,

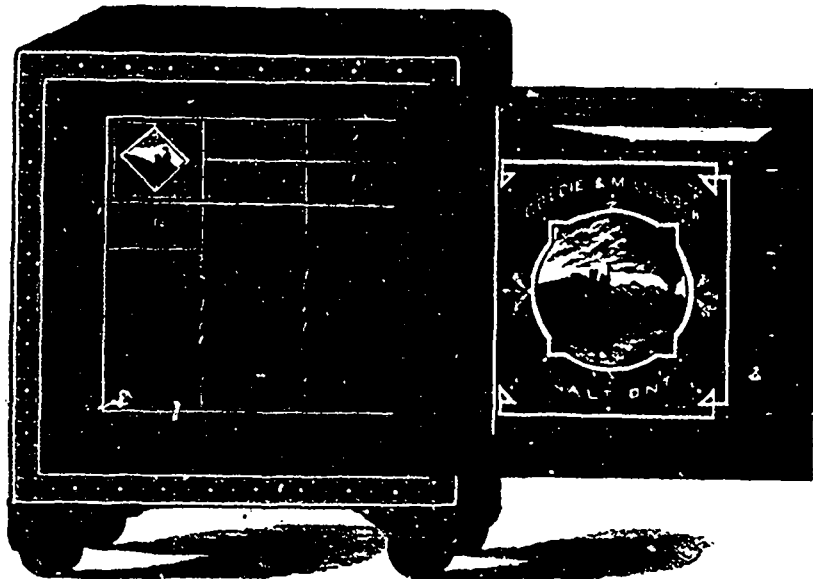
1844.—ESTABLISHED—1844.

GALT - SAFE - WORKS

Manufacturers of the highest grade of **FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES, FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF BANK VAULTS, AND LININGS, FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF VAULT DOORS,** and general Bank and Burglar Proof Work.

Our work is unsurpassed in quality, in materials used, in mode of construction and in finish, and we have been awarded all the highest prizes wherever we have exhibited, including

TWO GOLD MEDALS IN 1884.



The Only Safes
in Canada

that have been
awarded
GOLD MEDALS

We are the only Canadian Manufacturers who have prevented the Locks on all the Safes and Vault Doors built by us within more than a year past from being drilled, by protecting them with a plate of

DRILL PROOF STEEL

Owing to the peculiar construction of our Safes they do not become damp, mouldy or musty inside.

Our Toronto representative, MR. GEO. F. BOSTWICK, with Office and Ware-rooms at No. 50 CHURCH ST., has a large assortment for immediate delivery.

INSPECTION INVITED.

PRICES REASONABLE.

TERMS EASY.

not a large city, nor do its jewelers in general, nor Mr. Diggins' experience of Strathroy's fall trade in particular, warrant him in buying goods so unsparingly did he anticipate paying for them. He must certainly have known that if in an average year, when he bought \$1,500 or \$2,000 worth of goods, and found that amount all he could sell, that in the face of a dull year and low prices it was folly or worse to buy nearly three times his usual quantity of goods.

But this is not the worst feature of this failure. To at least a couple of firms who doubted the advisability of his buying so many goods, he represented that at that time, September, 1884, he did not owe a cent on his old accounts outside of his brother-in-law and his wife, and that he had at least \$4,000 of stock, and considered himself worth at least \$2,500 as clear of everything. If Mr. Diggins told the truth when he wrote the letters which stated this, then his business must have taken a singularly bad turn during the most paying quarter of the year. In that short time, not only has he lost his own \$2,500, but \$1,400 of his creditors' money. The fact is that Mr. Diggins' stock does not at the present moment show any more, if as much, goods as he bought last fall alone, to say nothing of any old goods. When these facts were placed before the meeting, they very properly decided that whichever horn of the dilemma Mr. Diggins chose to impale himself upon, incapacity or dishonesty, it was high time to put an end to his career if it had to be carried on at their expense. The fact that he had given a preferential security to one of his creditors they decided was *prima facie* evidence of a desire to defraud his creditors, and they decided not to entertain any offer from him at any figure short of 100 cents on the dollar. They further considered that if he had really lost the money in the business, which they very much doubted, he had not capacity sufficient to run a business of his own, and it was better he should work for someone else. If, on the other hand, the money had not been lost, then he had manifestly deceived his creditors, and they were not prepared to trust him any further.

With this decision The Trader thoroughly agrees, and we think it would be well for the wholesale trade always to go as thoroughly into the affairs of insolvents as they did in the case of the Diggins failure, it would be better for themselves,

and better for their customers who pay 100 cents on the dollar, and whose interests they shall be bound to protect.

Selected Matter.

GOSSIP ABOUT DIAMONDS.

CURBSTONE DIAMOND MERCHANTS.

Some one evidently in the interest of that pestiferous class of dealers in precious stones who carry their stock in trade in their pockets and either obtain their goods illegitimately or mysteriously hint at such a source of supply when attempting to effect a sale, perhaps one of the fraternity, has been "stuffing" a *News* reporter and at the same time "booming" the "racket" in the following neatly constructed interview:

"Personally I know of five or six men who make at least \$5,000 a year selling diamonds on the streets of Chicago," said a good authority on such matters yesterday. "When I say 'on the street,' I mean that they ply their avocation without any store or office. These men go about among women of ill repute, among fast young men who love to possess the gems, and to the hotels, where getting acquainted with gentlemen of means, they are enabled to sell the stones."

"Are the gems of a good quality, as a rule?"

"Yes. In fact, I believe these street merchants will sell a fine diamond for less money than a regular jeweler."

"How can that be?"

"Well, the point is this—and in telling you about it I give you the reason for not mentioning my name—most of the diamonds sold by these men are smuggled goods. They are brought to this country free of duty; and, again, these street sellers, having no rent to pay, are enabled to sell closer."

"Do they carry large stocks?"

"I have seen one of them with a hatful of the stones. I know of three of them that have a boxful each in the vaults of a safe deposit company. The stock in trade of each of them will easily schedule at least \$4,000."

"There is another class of the same dealers in gems. They are friends of the more prominent pawn brokers. The latter give them one or two diamonds to sell. For example, the pawnbroker gives his friend a diamond worth \$200. The friend goes out, and, by specious talk, sells it for \$250. It may take him a week to

make the sale, but the profit is good, as you can easily see."

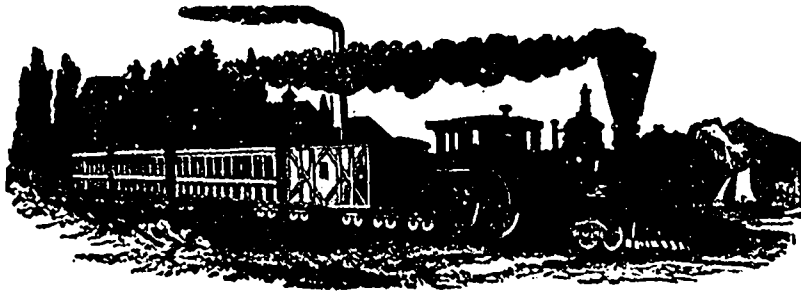
Not many months ago a diamond dealer of the class spoken of came to this city, putting up at the Palmer house. He soon became known as the "Diamond mystery." He registered and introduced himself as Lieut. Somerville, U. S. N. He did not belong to the navy at all but his glib tongue enabled him to work his game for some time. It was his custom to carry from ten to twenty elegant diamonds loose in his pockets, and there is no doubt he did a thriving trade. The pseudo naval lieutenant disappeared as quickly and silently as he came, and it is understood that he did an immense business in his line.

All of which is the veriest bosh, published in the interest of a class of irresponsible lobbies upon legitimate trade. All sensible people know that in the purchase of valuable articles of personal property immunity from fraud and deception is only secured by confining one's dealing entirely to reputable and responsible business men, who cannot afford to deceive, and that in buying of strangers and irresponsible parties they invite deception. Illustrative of this is a case which came to our knowledge but a few days since. A reputable citizen, a regular patron of one of our largest retail jewelry establishments, fell in with one of these curbstone merchants, and deceived by his specious talk, actually bought of him a diamond which really belonged to the retail firm with which he regularly dealt, but had been entrusted to this shark for sale upon deposit of ample security (a practice by no means infrequent in the trade,) and paid for it \$200 more than the jewelry firm would have charged him.

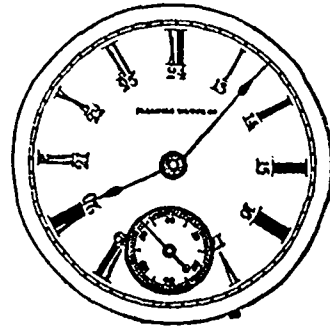
—"Exchange."

"THERE IS NOTHING NEW UNDER THE SUN."

The very humorous statuette which may be seen everywhere, of a barefooted boy drawing a spine from his foot and making a very rueful face at the surgical operation, is a plagiarism of one of the rarest and most beautiful of the smaller art treasures of the world, a Greek bronze copy of the Roman "Spinario," known also as "Le Tireur d'Epine," which was sold in Paris several years ago. This statuette is probably a specimen of Greek art of the fourth century, and the figure

ON TIME!

The ILLINOIS SPRINGFIELD
“RAILROADER.”



Adapted for either the new or old system of

TIME.

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

ILLINOIS WATCH COMPANY.

FOR SALE BY ALL JOBBERS.

as seated is nine and seven-eighth inches in height. It was bought by the firm of Rollin & Fouardent, of Paris, where its exhibition created much sensation in the art world, and was sold for 70,000 francs to Baron Edward de Rothschild, who carried it off while the authorities of the Louvre were debating about buying it, and those of the Berlin Museum were anxious to secure it.

If we remember right, it was found some twenty years ago at the Acropolis, on the site of Sparta, Laconia, and sold for a small sum to one Mr. Merlin, the English Consul at Athens. While on a continental voyage, which included Greece, the Duke of St. Albans saw the work and purchased it for \$1,000. The duke, we believe, afterward sold it again to a member of the Paris firm of Rollin & Fouardent for \$5,000.

The legendary story of the "Spinario" is as follows. A young shepherd, seeing the Latins enter in the night time the Roman territory, ran to the capital to tell the Senate. On the way he got a thorn in his foot but did not stop. He endured the pain on his continued course, and after having delivered his message sat down to extract the thorn. The Senate, in admiration of his heroism and to perpetuate his fame and patriotism, decreed that statues representing him taking out the thorn should be erected to his memory. The seated figure is that of a young man, and as he bends forward to extract the thorn from his left foot, which rests on the right by the knee, the expression of his face and the whole anticipatory shiver seen throughout his body, shows that he knows it will be a painful operation but that he intends to go through with it the youth's hair is short and the whites of his eyes are of silver.—*Exchange.*

THE MATRIX OF A DIAMOND.

Until the South African mines were discovered the diamond was always found in sands and gravels, different from the mineral in which it was believed to be formed. At Grigalanz West, however, the consolidated eruptive mud of the mines was believed by some to be the true matrix of the diamond; but opinions differed on the question, and arguments were found on both sides. M. Chapar, a French geologist, has, however, during a scientific mission to Hindostan, succeeded in finding the diamond in its mother

rock. At Naizam, near Bellary, in the Madras Presidency, M. Chapar has found the diamond in the matrix of rose pegmatite, where is associated with corundum. The tract of country is almost denuded of trees, bare and rocky, and the rains wasting the rocks every year expose fresh diamonds in the soil. The rock is traversed by veins of feldspar and epidotiferous quartz. Here the diamond is always found, associated with epidotiferous rose pegmatite. The diamond crystals observed are octahedral, but less distinct in line than the stones of South Africa, which seem to have been formed in a freer matrix. It follows from M. Chapar's discovery that diamonds may exist in all rocks arising from the destruction or erosion of pegmatite for example, in quartzites with or without mica, clays, pudding stones, etc.

BUSINESS CHANGES FOR JANUARY.

W. Stein, Jewelry, Hamilton, assigned; John McGrattan, Tins, &c., Wingham, assigned; O. C. Snowdon, Wholesale Hardware, Montreal, dissolved; John H. Morris, Hardware, Forest, burned out; Robt. Boyer, Jeweler, Ridgetown, sold out; Issac Shannon, Tins, &c., J. H. Vandusen, Hardware, J. H. Morris, Hardware, Tara, burned out; J. O. Diggins, Jeweler, Strathroy, McMahon Bros., Hardware, Kingston, Robert McMahon dead; Adams & Ryckman, Hardware, Glencoe, dissolved, Adams continues; W. Alexander, Jeweler, Toronto, assigned; Samuel Stern, Clocks and Fancy Goods, Toronto, assigned; J. J. Kelly, Stoves and Tinware, Orangeville, succeeded by A. & W. Johnson; H. C. Collamore, Jeweler, Forest, assigned.

A PSALM FOR THE TRADE.

Tell us not in doleful numbers
Trade is done for evermore,
That supply, demand outnumber,
And the drummer's day's are o'er.

Trade is real—trade is active,
Better times again we'll see;
To remain stagnation's captive,
Is against all history.

Time is long—bills maturing
Must be paid without delay;
Such the only way insuring
Better trade at early day.

Shun this reckless competition.
Look beyond the moment's gain,
Learn that honest coalition
Is far better in the main.

Stop this scheme of future dating,
Ere it has become too late;
Act at once and cease all prating—
Leave consignments to their fate.

Lives of others all remind us,
If our dealing's just and fair,
That a better time will find us
Getting all our honest share.

BUSINESS NOTES.

H. C. COLLOMOR, jeweler of Forest, Ont., after struggling against fate for years past, has at length assigned. The only wonder is that he managed to hold out so long.

We are glad to learn that Messrs. J. J. Blackmore & Co., of St. Thomas, have been awarded the contract for the heating apparatus of the Hamilton Post Office.

Business in Canada, during January, has been unusually dull, but on account of the rise in grain, the trade generally look forward to better prospects ahead. Reports generally indicate that the sales during the latter half of the month were far ahead of the first half.

S. T. CURR, Wholesale, of Toronto, and proprietor of Oulp's Patent Motor, has gone with his wife to New Orleans to pass the winter. S. T. has a "big thing" in his patent motor, and the New Orleans Exposition should afford him a splendid opportunity to push it.

We direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Messrs. Goldie & McCullough's Safes, to be found on another page. This firm is thoroughly reliable and any person wanting to buy a safe, may depend upon their representations as being strictly correct.

If any of our readers have not yet joined the Jewelers' Security Alliance, they should do so at once. Procrastination is a dangerous thing, and some of our jewelers may remember when too late that had they taken the advice of THE TRADER they would have been in a much better position than they find themselves. The best man in the trade are joining, and we trust that ere the year closes every jeweler in Ontario will belong to it.

MR. WALTER DICKEY, late accountant for Messrs. Smith & Fudger, Wholesale Jewelers, of this city, was banquetted a few evenings ago at the Rosin House by his fellow-employees and friends, the occasion being his leaving the service of that firm to go to Kansas City, U.S. A very enjoyable evening was spent. We wish Mr. Dickey success in his new sphere of labor.

It is said that the Waltham Watch Company have reduced their force by six or seven hundred and cut the wages of those remaining about 90 per cent. This is the swing of the business pendulum with a vengeance, but we have faith in the Waltham company, and believe that it will not be long before they are running on full time again, and all hands at work.

Messrs. C. N. THORNTON & Co., the well-known makers of the Boss and Keystone Cases, have added a new Alberta Cap Case to their already extensive line of goods. They have named these goods "The Leader," and we have no doubt but that they will find a ready sale for them. The reputation of the company is a sufficient guarantee that whatever they put upon the market is first-class.

THE CUSTOMS AUTHORITIES in Montreal seem to be making some large hauls lately. The last development is of a prominent firm of custom brokers who, it appears, have been in the habit of passing goods for various firms in the city on fraudulent invoices of their own manufacture, and at about half of their real value.

It is probable that the Customs Authorities will make an example of this firm. So far as it

A FEW OF THE ADVANTAGES

—OF—

QUIGLEY'S INVISIBLE JOINT

—OVER—

THE REGULAR JOINT.



1st. The same thickness of metal around the Pin. In the regular joint there is half filed off the joint on the outside, in opening the case, and finishing the joint, and in many cases more, thereby making the joints weak.

2nd. In putting the joint or hinge inside the centre it closes the back or cover to the centre or rim of the case. In the regular joint, where the joint or hinge is placed between the back or cover and centre or rim, it tends to push them apart, and in case of the pin being forced into the joint or hinge it forces them more apart, and leaves an opening for the dust to get into the works of the watch.

3rd. The joint or hinge being inside, the centre or rim is protected and being made heavier is stronger and will wear longer.

4th. The spring in the Hunting Case is made of a flat piece of steel, and is not hardened as hard as the one in the Regular Case. It is guaranteed not to break.

5th. Both hunting and open face cases open like the regular case, and unlike the majority of patent cases are not liable to get out of order.

6th. There are no joints or hinges on the outside to wear out the pockets, or admit dust.

7th. The outside surface of case being perfectly smooth, admits of continuous engraving around the centre or rim from the front to the back of case.



can be ascertained, it appears that they have been acting entirely on their own hook, and none of the merchants for whom they entered goods were aware of anything being crooked about the transactions. We think if the Montreal appraisers were half as sharp or as well posted as those at the port of Toronto, such things could not long pass unnoticed.

The failure of Mr. M. Stein of Hamilton, in the jewelry business, is not altogether an unlooked for event. Failure as far as the creditors are concerned runs in the blood apparently. We sincerely trust that the Canadian creditors will fare better at their hands than their American creditors did on a former occasion.

JEWELRY'S BOARD OF TRADE.—The project has been mooted of starting a Jeweler's Board of Trade amongst Toronto Wholesale Jewelers. Such an organization would be a good thing for the entire trade, and we think it should receive the support of every one in the wholesale jewelry business. We trust to see this under way at an early day.

BARGAINS.—Owing to contemplated changes in their business, Messrs. McNaught & Lowe advertise great bargains in jewelry and other goods for the coming month. They are changing the character of their business and going out of a lot of lines which they offer at about cost. This is a rare chance which we have no doubt many of our close buyers will take advantage of.

The failure and assignment of Thomas Phillips, junr., wholesale hardware, Montreal, is announced, with liabilities, direct and indirect, of from \$80,000 to \$70,000 as reported. It is not yet known how the estate will turn out. The business was formerly carried on by Elliott, Phillips & Co., and before that by Elliott, Sawtell & Co., none of which firms apparently met with any large measure of success.

We regret very much to learn of the death of Mr. Wm. Carrier of the civil service, Ottawa, father of Mr. W. P. Carrier, wholesale jeweler, Toronto. Mr. Carrier was well and favorably known both in Toronto and Ottawa, in both of which cities he resided for years, and he leaves behind him the memory of work well done, and a good name which is better than riches.

The **MERIDEN SILVER PLATE Co.**, who removed their plating works to Hamilton last November, have leased the new warehouse on 14 Colborne street, and fitted it up as a sample and salesroom. The establishment is under the management of Mr. H. R. Warren, and the Company purpose carrying a full line of samples, so that customers visiting Toronto can order without going to the factory. This is a step in the right direction.

The **WATCH SIGN** of McNaught & Lowe is more than a curiosity—it is a conundrum. Almost every day dozens of people may be seen looking at and wondering what makes it swing. To all such who come inside to find out how it is done (and their name is legion), the proprietors say: "We have a nigger down cellar who does the trick." If they won't take that in, then it is by electricity. Most of them will believe one or the other of these reasons, but none the simple truth that it's the wind which puts and keeps it in motion.

A NEW JEWELRY FIRM.—Another competitor for public favor in the jewelry trade, has just been organized in the firm of Thayer & Ellis.

Both of these gentlemen have been long and favorably known to the trade; Mr. Thayer as book-keeper for the old firm of J. G. Joseph & Co., and recently for E. & A. Gunther. Mr. Ellis has represented the latter firm on the Eastern Road for the past three years, and is one of the best known travellers in the business. The new firm has youth, energy and a thorough knowledge of their business, and they should soon establish themselves. The **TRADER** wishes them success in their new venture.

A new competitor for public favor in the plate business is the **ACME SILVER PLATE Co.**, of Toronto. This Company bought the plant and fixtures of the Meriden Silver Plate Co. when they removed their headquarters to Hamilton, and propose to carry on the plating business on the premises formerly occupied by that company. We understand that they have made satisfactory arrangements with a leading American plate factory for goods in the metal, and expect in a very short time to have a complete line of goods ready for the market. The new venture will be under the management of Mr. Blackburn, late manager for the M. S. P. Co. in Toronto.

The failure of Samuel Stern, Wholesale Clock and Fancy Goods Dealer, of Toronto, was a decided surprise to the trade, as his has always been regarded as one of the strongest houses in the business. As far as we can learn at present, the failure is a very bad one, and the creditors are not likely to get very much out of his estate. It is rumored that there is a considerable quantity of goods "hypothecated," but nothing definite is known yet. We shall have something further to say about this as soon as the facts come to light. In the meantime we can only say as old friends of Mr. Stern's, that we hope he can show a clean sheet and that he will come out all right.

THE SQUARE MAN.—The following is Josh Billings' description of a "square" man in lumber parlance—"The square man measures the same way, and has no wainy edges or shaky lumber in him. He is free from knots and wont warp. He is clear stuff, and I don't care what you work him up into, he won't shrink. He is among men what good kiln-dried boards are among carpenters—he won't crack. It makes no difference which side you approach him, he is the same bigness each way, and the only way to get at him is to face him. He knows he is square, and spends no time in trying to prove it."

The Watchmaker and Metal Worker of Chicago in their last issue have the following:—"The Hampden Watch Company, of Springfield, Mass., make an announcement in this number of *The Watchmaker and Metalworker* that will interest the entire trade. This company have had the good fortune, thanks to Mr. Rood's clever and conservative management, to feel the hard times only very slightly, having met the trade more than half way in changing the character of their productions in order to fill orders more promptly, and improving the character of their cheaper grades so that now they are enabled to "take the bull by the horns" and give the newly awakened trade a fine watch movement at a very low price. Their standard has always been a very high one, and they hold it right up to the top."

Although business has been depressed for

some time, it does not seem to have affected the plate companies very much. The Toronto Silver Plate Company report the largest business they ever did, in fact they were unable to keep pace with their orders. They are pushing ahead fast. The Meriden Britannia Co., of Hamilton, as usual, had more than they could do during the latter part of the year, and their customers felt like complaining, because goods were slow in coming. They report the volume of business for the past year as fully equal to any former year. The Simpson, Hall, Miller & Co. factory report the best trade they have ever had, and were full of orders from the start of the year to its finish. These goods are popular and low in price, and they say they are always bound to get their share of what trade is going.

A GROWING INDUSTRY.—By the advertisement of Messrs. Hemming Bros. on another page, it will be seen that this enterprising firm have outgrown the chrysalis state of their existence and obtained an enviable distinction in their special line of manufacture. Their new premises on Adelaide Street East, immediately behind the *Globe* office, is one of the finest in the city, and their sample room will without doubt in future be one of the principal attractions to jewelers visiting the city. This firm have by prompt and reliable dealing built up a very large business and **THE TRADER** wishes them continued prosperity and success.

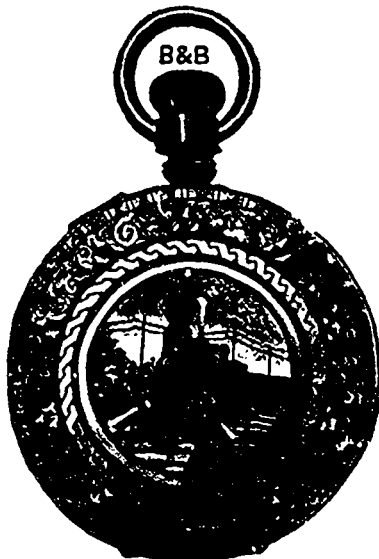
Mr. Wm. ALEXANDER, Jeweler, of Toronto, called a meeting of his creditors on the 15th of January, to consider what they would do with his estate. Mr. Alexander's father, who had advanced him about \$2,000 in cash, was secured to the extent of \$1,100; the rest of the claims were unsecured. Mr. Alexander, sr., informed the meeting that although he held that security, he was willing to waive it, and rank along with the rest of the creditors. The estate thus being placed entirely in the hands of the creditors, they took a lenient view of the case and gave him a very favorable settlement. Mr. Alexander has been very unfortunate last year on account of sickness, and the effect of his honest endeavor to do the very best for his creditors, not only gained him their good will, but will be of the greatest assistance to him in the future. They were all unanimous in promising him help whenever he required it.

Mr. H. B. COATES, Jeweler, of Stratford, writes most of his creditors, making them a proposition to pay 25% of their claims and get their receipt in full therefor. It appears that Mr. Coates bought his business from his uncle, Mr. Jones, of Stratford, who thought fit to trust him without other security than a bad judgment, which he promised to hold until the business was paid for; and until various other wholesale houses had sold him goods to the amount of nearly one thousand dollars. This done, he steps in and takes a chattel mortgage to replace his judgment and secure his claim; and Mr. Coates having given this security, is told to coolly ask the balance of his creditors to accept 25 cents on the dollar for their claims. This is certainly about as cheeky a piece of business on the part of Messrs. Coates and Jones as we ever heard of, and we trust that the unsecured creditors will unite and try to break the mortgage and distribute the assets equitably, or failing that, to put Coates out of business. Mr. Coates must have known that

**THE
BATES & BACON WATCH CASES,**

Stamped B. & B.,

ARE SUPERIOR IN QUALITY AND PERFECT IN FINISH AND DESIGN.



24

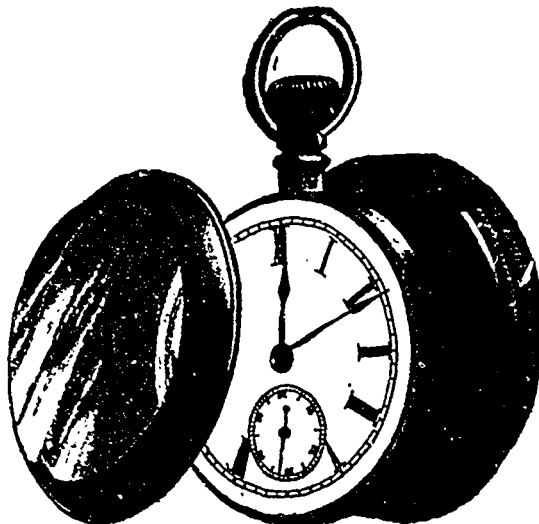
Our Patent Snap Bezel
Dust Proof Cases in Filled
and Solid Gold, also a Full
Assortment of Regular Line
of Filled Cases,

FIT ALL AMERICAN MOVEMENTS.



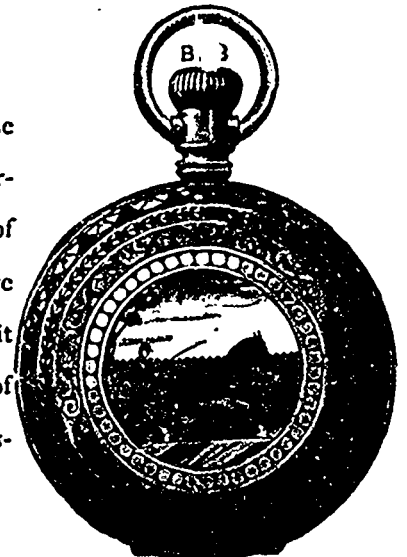
85

SOLD BY ALL JOBBERS



Front Sectional View of
PATENT SNAP BEZEL CASE.

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



22
Back View of
PATENT SNAP BEZEL CASE.

outside firms gave him credit because his stock was not seriously encumbered, and that his honest duty in the matter, when Mr. Jones pressed him for further security, was to have called a meeting of all his creditors, stated his case, and placed himself in their hands. The fact of his quietly securing his largest creditor, without consulting any of the others, and then trying to compromise with them at one quarter of what the goods cost, in our opinion, stamps Mr. Coates as a man unfit to be in business, and the quicker he is put out of it the better. The sooner a few examples are made of such merchants, the moral atmosphere of the jewelry business will breathe all the freer, and honest jewelers get a fairer chance to make a living. We will have more to say about this case as soon as developments justify us in exposing it more fully. Since the above was in type, we learn that Mr. Coates bought the business, he was utterly inexperienced, and has simply been made a tool of by Mr. Jones.

WORKSHOP NOTES.

MAGIC POLISH FOR BRASS.—Add to sulphuric acid half its bulk of bichromate of potash; dilute with an equal weight of water, and apply well to the brass; rinse it well immediately in water, wipe dry, and polish with pulverized rotten stone.

GOLD AND SILVER FROM TEXTILES.—Cut into pieces the gold or silver lace, tie it tightly, and boil in soap lye till the size appears diminished; take the cloth out of the liquid, and, after repeated rinsings of cold water, beat it with a mallet to drive out the alkali. Open the linen and the pure metal will be found in all its beauty.

TEMPERING BRASS.—Brass is rendered hard by hammering or rolling; therefore, when you make a thing of brass necessary to be tempered, you must prepare the material before shaping the article. Temper may be drawn from brass by heating it to a cherry red, and then simply plunging it into water, the same as though you were going to temper steel.

CLEANING DULL GOLD.—Dull gold may be cleaned in this way: Take 80 grams calcium hypochlorite, 80 sodium bicarbonate, and 20 sodium chloride, and treat the mixture with 3 litres of distilled water. It must be kept for use in well-corked bottles. Goods to be cleaned are put in a basin and covered with the mixture. After some time they are taken out, washed, rinsed in alcohol, and dried in sawdust. The articles then have the same appearance as if new.

MOULDING-SAND FOR BRASS OR IRON.—The various kinds of good moulding-sand employed for casting iron or brass have been found to be almost uniform in chemical composition, varying in grain or the aggregate form only. It contains between 93 and 96 parts siliceous, or grains of sand, and from 4 to 6 parts clay, and a little oxide of iron in each 100 parts. Moulding-sand which contains lime, magnesia, and other oxides of metals is unfit for use, particularly for the casting of iron or brass. Such sand is either too close, will not stand or retain its form, or will permit the metal to boil through its closeness.

TO CLEAN BRASS.—The method prescribed for cleaning brass, and in use in all the U.S. 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 part 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, then thrown into the water, and finally rubbed with sawdust. This immediately changes them to a brilliant color. 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 free power to act.

COLORING COPPER.—To produce a dark brown color upon copper, take the white of an egg, beat it into froth, add a little boiled or rain water, and add to this mixture red oxide of iron color; rub them well together in a mortar, and sufficiently thick until the color covers, and may be applied. The copper article is to be pickled and simply washed; no sand must be used, else the color adheres badly. The latter is next applied with a brush until it covers the surface; it is then dried by fire, the article is generally rubbed with a soft rag and red oxide of iron powder, and finally hammered with a hammer with polished face.

OTHER NOTES.

Six hundred freight car loads (\$170,000,000) of silver dollars are piled up in the government treasury vaults, and the mints are still turning them out at the rate of \$2,000,000 per month.

WHAT is undoubtedly the smallest steam-engine in the world is the production of a resident of Arkona, in this Province. The dimensions of this miniature affair are as follows:—Diameter of cylinder, $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1-16 of an inch; stroke, 1-32nd of an inch; weight, $\frac{1}{2}$ of a grain; bore of cylinder, .3125 of a square inch; revolution, 1760 per minute; horse-power, .12490 part of a horse-power. This engine is so small that it can easily be covered with the case of a 22 calibre cartridge.

THE carriage in which the first Napoleon made his famous retreat from Moscow, and in which he as Emperor set out from Paris in the campaign which closed at Waterloo, is now preserved in London among the effects of the Duke of Wellington. It is a two-seated conveyance, and the top, or cover, is lined with thin sheet-iron. There is also a front curtain of iron, which can be lowered at will. The wheels are large and heavy, and the steps at either side silver-finished and of a curious design. The rear seat was the one used by Napoleon. Under the cushion of the seat he carried blankets and pillows.

AN aide-de-camp to the Duke of Wellington had, at the peace preceding the escape of Napoleon from Elba, gone to Torquay for the benefit of his health, being in an advanced stage of consumption. On hearing that Bonaparte was again at Paris, the Captain sent for his medical attendant and asked him how long, with care, he might hope to live. "With care, several months," replied the doctor. "Several months only," said the poor invalid; "then I may as well die in battle as in my bed." He joined his regiment, fought gallantly at Waterloo, received a wound which took away all the diseased part of his lungs, and lived many years longer.

T. WHITE & SON, MANUFACTURING JEWELERS,

Lapidaries & Diamond Setters.

39 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO.

Canadian & Foreign Stones Polished and Mounted.

—FOR THE TRADE—

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

E. & A. GUNTHER.

We desire to call the attention of the
Trade to our large assortment in

WALNUT AND NICKEL CLOCKS,

MATERIALS,

GLASSES,

SPECTACLES.

—SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.—

ORDERS BY MAIL SOLICITED.

ADDRESS—

JORDAN & MELINDA STS.,
TORONTO.

C. WRIGHT,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Watches

Materials.

FINE AND COMPLICATED WATCH-

REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

71 Yonge Street, Cor. King,

TORONTO.

SIMPSON, HALL, MILLER & CO.,

WALLINGFORD, CONN.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Artistic and Useful Hollow Ware,

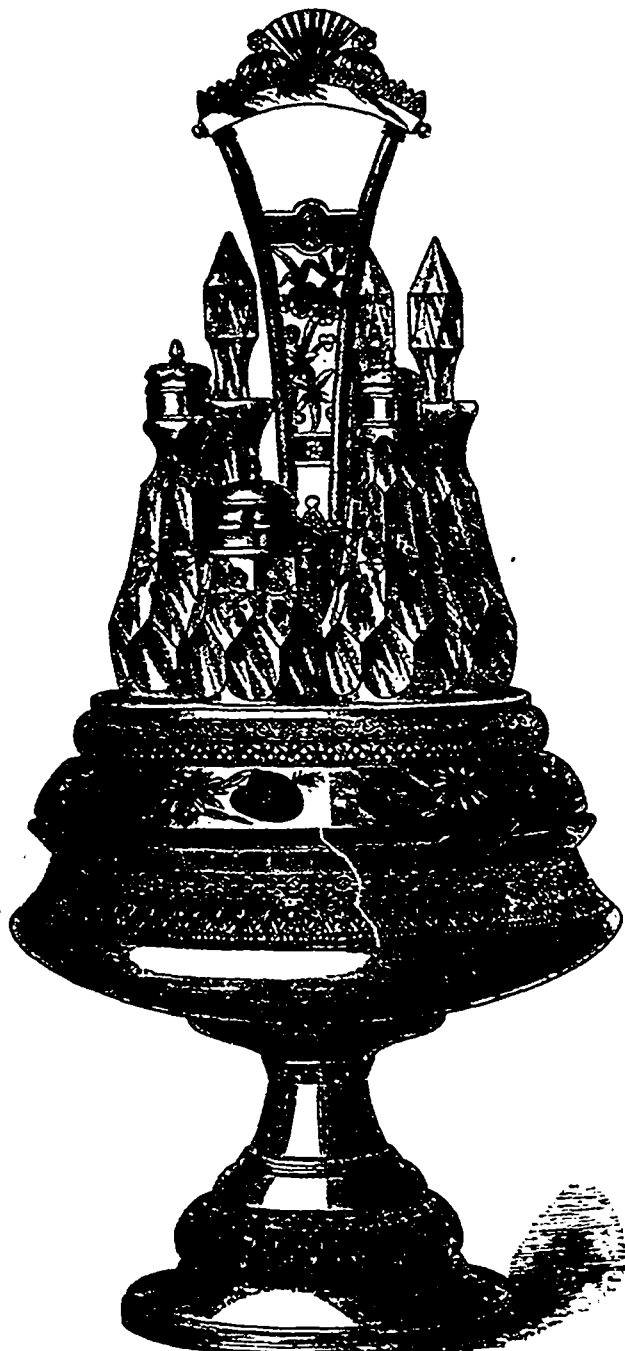
ELECTRO-PLATED UPON FINE HARD WHITE METAL.

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

Our Facilities for Executing Fine Work are Unexcelled.

Our Assortment is Suitable for the Best Trade.

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



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

Extra, Double, Triple, and Sectional Plate.

Full lines of over

Forty Staple and Fancy Pieces

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

WM. ROGERS,

Wallingford, Conn.

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

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

THE NEW LINE OF THE KEYSTONE FACTORIES.

A GOLD JOINT

SILVER CASE WITH AN

ALBATA CAP.

STAMPED



This new Case is made by the same plant, with the same care, and backed by the same experience, as have brought the KEYSTONE Case to the front and won for the products of the Keystone Factories the title of THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

It contains all of the improvements embodied in the Keystone Case, including the DUST-PROOF BAND, and is INTERCHANGEABLE, to fit all American Movements.

A Full Line of 18-size Cases in 2, 3, 4 and 5 gr. weights are now in the hands of the Jobbing Trade. Send for samples, and in future, instead of buying the regular Albata Cap Cases, ask for the GOLD JOINT Silver Case with ALBATA CAP.

The Keystone Watch Case Factories,

19TH AND BROWN STREETS, PHILADELPHIA, PA., U.S.A.



Meriden Britannia Co.



MANUFACTURERS OF STANDARD
ELECTRO, SILVER AND GOLD
PLATE.

HIGHEST HONORS OVER ALL COMPETITORS,

—AND—

Only Gold Medal Awarded at Toronto Industrial Exhibition, 1884.

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



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

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

TRADE



MARK.

OBSERVE

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

TRADE

1847, Rogers Bros., A I,

OR

1847, Rogers Bros., XII

MARK

OBSERVE

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

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

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

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

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

In compliance with an increasing demand, we have placed on the market a

NEW PATENT DUST-PROOF

SCREW BEZEL

Silver Open Face Stem Winding Case

embodying many of the excellent qualities of our original Patent Dust Proof Case, though offered at a lower figure.

The back and center of the new case are made of one continuous piece of solid silver, into which an Albata Cup is screwed identical in shape with the back, thus greatly strengthening it and efficiently protecting the Movement against dust.

THE NEW CASE WILL BE CALLED

ALBATA CUP SCREW BEZEL

We shall continue the manufacture of our popular Patent Dust-Proof Case with Screw Crown and Screw Bezel in all the styles as heretofore, plain and inlaid.

FOR SALE BY ALL JOBBERS.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,

GENERAL AGENTS,

The American Watch Co. of Waltham, Mass.

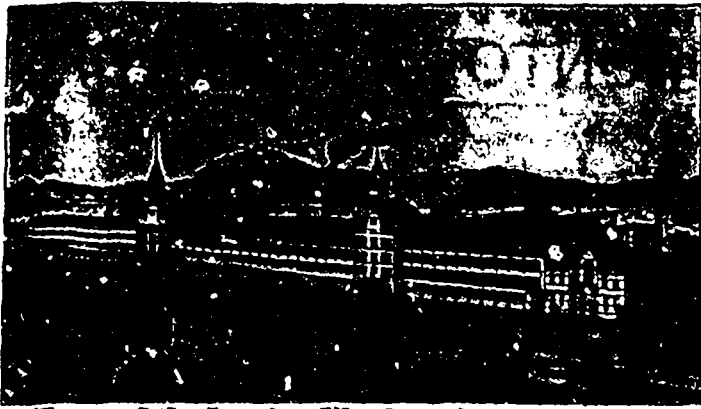
NEW YORK,

BOSTON,

CHICAGO,

LONDON,

SYDNEY,



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

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

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

Canadian Agents for Waltham Watches.

The power of modern guns is illustrated by experiments made in Italy October 1, 1884. An Armstrong 100-ton breech-loading gun, having a calibre of 17 inches, was fired, with charges of 772 pounds of powder and forged steel projectiles weighing 1,841 pounds, against targets distant about 100 yards, one of which was a solid steel plate 19 inches thick backed by 20 inches of teak. The other targets varied only in material. Each target was perforated in the first round, the projectile passing through with a considerable surplus of power.

In two recently excavated houses at Pompeii the paintings on the wall are as fresh as if just put on, and the halls are rich with decorations. Some of the marble tables are still standing the fountains in the atrium and peristyle, with their pretty little statues and mosaics, look as if they might begin to play at any moment; the kitchen hearths, built like ranges, seem ready

for their pots and kettles; a few flower pots are still set in the gardens, in the storerooms are some oil jars and wine jars; it is as if one might begin house-keeping to-morrow and invite one's friends to dinner the day after.

A machine is said to have been invented by a mechanic for the generation of heat in buildings where power is used, without fire. It consists of an iron cylinder about a foot long and a foot in diameter. The bottom of the cylinder is a hardened plate upon which another plate of the same diameter turns—the pressure being regulated by a screw, according to the power that is to be applied and the amount of heat desired. All the space not taken up by the wheel and shaft is filled with water. As soon as the wheel is set in motion the water is brought up to a high temperature, and the cylinder becomes a stove, which radiates heat from the whole of its exterior surface.

Each of the various countries on the Continent where glass is manufactured produces an article peculiar to itself and unlike its neighbors, and one of the specialties of Austrian glass-making is the manufacture of various fabrics for ladies' wear from spun glass. The glass is spun into threads, like ordinary silk or cotton, and woven into different colored fabrics, sometimes entirely of glass and sometimes with a warp of silk or cotton. Collars, neckties, cords and tassels, fringes, pin-cushions, feathers, belts, etc., are all made of this material. At the Paris Exhibition in 1878 a bonnet made entirely of spun glass, with feather and ribbons lined with silk, was shown, as well as cloaks and other articles of wear. This spun glass is also used for watch chains, brushes, etc. Glass flowers are also made to a considerable extent, but it is difficult for these to compete with those made from china.

W. G. A. HEMMING.

H. K. S. HEMMING.

REMOVAL.

TORONTO CASE COY.

29 Adelaide Street East,

HEMMING BROS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

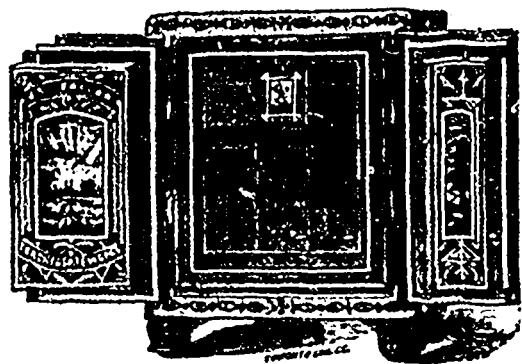
ALL KINDS OF JEWELERS' FANCY FINDINGS

FANCY AND TOILET GOODS, &c., &c.

Have removed to their new and commodious Factory, 29 Adelaide Street East.

HEMMING BROS.

J. & J. TAYLOR,
TORONTO SAFE WORKS.



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

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

20 YEARS ESTABLISHED.

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

A. C. ANDERSON & CO.,
American Jewelry. American Jewelry.

NEW GOODS!

NEW GOODS!

We still retain the name of carrying the Largest Assortment and Neatest Designs in American Jewelry of any House in Canada. Our Mr. Anderson has just returned from the American markets, where he has made an extra fine selection of the Newest Goods to be found.

See our selection before making your purchases.

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

THE MONTREAL

Optical

—AND—

Jewelry

COMPANY (LIMITED).



1685

Notre Dame St.,

MONTREAL, P.Q.

P. O. BOX, 1054.

(AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED BARNES' PATENT EYE-GLASS.)

We beg to call the attention of the Trade to our FIRST ANNUAL CATALOGUE comprising the largest assortment of

SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, CASES, &C., &C.

ever offered in this country. As we are manufacturing a large proportion of our goods on our premises in Montreal, we can execute all special orders, Oculists prescriptions, & with promptitude. Send for our Illustrated Catalogue and Price List before purchasing.

MONTREAL OPTICAL & JEWELRY CO., Limited.