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THE TRADER.

TORONTO, ONT., MAY, 1884.

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

Advertising Rates.

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

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

Business and other communications should be addressed to

THE TRADER PUBLISHING CO.,

13 Adelaide Street East, Toronto.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

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

Editorial:

THE CREDITORS' RELIEF ACT.

The late session of the Ontario Legislature, although more fruitful of political clap-trap than real legislation for the good of the Province, should receive credit for at least one good deed, viz.: the bill to put in force "The Creditors' Relief Act of 1880." Our readers will remember that when in 1870 "The Dominion Insolvent Act" was repealed, it at once became apparent that if nothing were done by the Provincial Legislature to prevent such abuses, that the fair name of Canadian merchants would be seriously damaged by the old abuse of preferential creditors and assignments. In order to prevent this as much as possible Mr. Mowat in 1880 introduced his Creditors' Relief Act above alluded to, which was intended as a check upon such practices, and was supposed to come in force as soon as proclaimed by the Lieut.-Governor of Ontario. Although there was much speculation at the time as to the power of the Ontario Legislature to pass any such measure, it is stated that it was informally agreed between the Ontario and Dominion Governments that

the latter should legislate in such a manner as to remove any doubts upon the subject, and that on this being done the Lieut.-Governor's proclamation was to issue.

The Dominion Government however not being strong enough in the back to resist the clamor of the lower Canadian members for a continuance of the repeal of the Insolvent Act, nothing has been done in this direction by the Government themselves, although each session has furnished its quota of private insolvent bills, which have been quietly strangled along before the Usher of the Black Rod has had his final opportunity of posing before the members at three hundred dollars per bow.

In the meantime, as every reader of THE TRADER knows, fraudulent preferences have in many cases been the order of the day, and this state of things has done not a little to curtail trade at home and injure Canadian credit abroad. Indeed in the case of British creditors it is an open secret that quite an agitation has been raised in the mother country to discontinue credit sales in Canada altogether until English creditors were placed in as good a position as those in Canada.

"Urged by the necessity of the case the Ontario Parliament at its session just closed decided to wait no longer for Dominion legislation, but to put the Creditors' Relief Act at once into force. Accordingly the clause about the Lieutenant Governor's proclamation was repealed (Administration of Justice Act, 1884, sec. 2), and the Creditors' Relief Act thereupon came into force and is now the law of the land. It does not affect the rights of execution creditors under writs of execution delivered to the sheriff before the Act came into force on 25th March last.

The object of the Creditors' Relief Act is to abolish priority of and among execution creditors. It provides that a sheriff on executing a writ shall keep an account of money received and shall divide it rateably among all execution and other creditors whose writs, or certificates under the Act, are placed in his hands within one month from the date of the entry in his books. If a debtor permit an execution to remain unsatisfied till within two days of the time fixed by the Sheriff for the sale of his goods, other creditors may proceed in the following manner in respect of debts which are overdue:—

An affidavit of the debt is to be made

by the creditor; a certificate is to be obtained from the Sheriff showing that such proceedings have been had against the debtor as bring him within the Act; a copy of the affidavit is to be served on the debtor; the affidavit and Sheriff's certificate are to be deposited with the County Court Clerk. Then if, within ten days after the service, the claim is not disputed, the County Court Clerk will deliver to the creditor a certificate of the claim; this certificate is to be delivered to the Sheriff, and, from the time of such delivery, the claimant is to be deemed an execution creditor, and entitled to share with other execution creditors. On receiving the certificate the Sheriff is to make further seizure sufficient, if possible to satisfy the new claim. The object of this procedure is to avoid the expense of unnecessary suits. In case of the debtor disputing the claim he is to file with the County Court Clerk an affidavit stating that he has a defence, and the question will be decided by the County Court Judge; or where there is a dispute as to material facts, or when the sum in controversy exceeds \$400, the judge may send the matter to a superior court.

A Division Court judgment is to entitle a creditor to equal rank with a creditor holding a County Court judgment.

The judge is endowed with power to grant time to the debtor where this can be done without injustice to the creditor.

The procedure under the Act is exceedingly simple and inexpensive, and while affording creditors all the protection which it is in the power of the Legislature to grant, will not be oppressive towards any honest debtor.

It is but fair to add that the clause in the "Administration of Justice Act, 1884," which brings into force the Creditors' Relief Act, was passed with the unanimous consent of both sides of the House."

THE COMING METAL.

Although aluminum has long been known as one of the most useful of metals, the difficulty of obtaining it has hitherto proved an almost insuperable obstacle to its general use. It appears however, that scientific research has overcome this objection and aluminum can now be obtained in quantities sufficient for the present necessities of trade, and at prices far below its former value. If all, or even half is true, that is claimed for it, this metal which may almost prac

tically be regarded as a new one, has a great future before it, and bids fair to rival iron in its wide range of adaptability. For many purposes it must certainly supersede all metals in present use, and if the price can be reduced low enough to bring it within the reach of the practical trades it will give iron and steel a hard race for supremacy. The manufacture and development of this metal is still in its infancy, and we await with a great deal of interest, its introduction on an extended scale into the manufactures of the world. Manufacturers have long been looking for some such metal, and if this fills the bill its success is assured from the start. In this connection we clip from our esteemed contemporary "The Watchmaker and Jeweler," of London, England, the following account of this metal, which may prove of interest to our readers:

"Aluminum, with one exception, is the most abundant metal known. The material, alumina or clay, from which it is produced is not confined to any locality or country. It is found everywhere. It is more than half a century since the eminent German chemist, the late Frederick Wohler, who for fifty years was Professor of Medicine and Director of the Chemical Institute at Gottingen, discovered aluminum and that it could be produced from common clay and from alum and still it is among the least familiar of metals. Its usual price is £4 per pound, and until the past year it has only been known as "aluminum gold." After many experiments extending over a series of years its manufacture was abandoned, except in one instance, to the French, who only produced it in inconsiderable quantities. After more than thirty years' labor and at a cost of more than £250,000, the eminent chemist and metallurgist, James Webster, has discovered a method of making aluminum by burning or roasting alum, instead of making it in the old and tedious way by precipitation. By the new process it takes only one twenty-fourth of the time required by the old method and costs less than one-tenth as much. Instead of producing the alumina powder by the old and slow method of precipitation, Mr. Webster burns the alum with pitch in a calcining or roasting furnace, prepared expressly for this purpose, the product being a grey ash or powder, in appearance much like the ashes or cinders from an engine furnace. This grey powder, according to all scientific authorities, is no more or less than burnt alum. By another process this ash is converted into another product, which contains from eighty-four to ninety-five per cent. of the alumina, having left behind it several by-products, which nearly pay the cost of working. The alumina thus produced is better than by the old

method of precipitation, in that it is much finer in texture and almost entirely free from silica. The discoverer has been producing 200 pounds of alumina per week for more than a year, the value of which is £4,000 or £208,000 per annum, the result of which has been that at the present time a manufactory which covers more than one-half an acre is kept busy night and day, with orders for more than fifteen months' work. The present output is twenty tons of aluminum metal per week. From the results already obtained by the aluminum bronze factory (near Birmingham) it is plainly evident that in a very short time this almost new and peculiar metal, which never oxidises or corrodes, and which never tarnishes under any circumstances, to which can be given the color of gold, silver, bronze, or purple, and which differs from all other metals in that it is never produced direct from ore, but only by a long and elaborate process, must become an important factor in the manufacture of jewellery; and not only so, but that almost every article made from metal, from the screw-propeller or anchor of the largest steamship down to the tiniest teaspoon, must be manufactured from it, or its alloy or bronze.

The chief value of aluminum, at present, is in tempering or giving strength and a surface or body to alloys, bronzes or metals, so that they will not corrode. To copper, tin or zinc it gives such properties as can be obtained by no other means, softening their nature while increasing their real hardness and strength, and enabling them to resist all the tests applied to gold or silver, preserving them from corrosion and rendering them more ductile and refined, and giving them a surface and body that withstands the chemical action of the elements. As a result of this new process of making aluminum, all plated goods, nickel or silver, watch cases, cups, saucers, spoons, knives, forks, gun and pistol barrels, pistol handles, gun, harness, carriage and saddle ornaments made of brass, nickel, German silver, bronze or silver, must give way to those made of aluminum or bismuth bronze. Pianoforte wires made from it will vibrate ten seconds longer than the best now in use. The tensile strength of aluminum or bismuth bronze being the same, only in the latter 1-1800th part of bismuth is added, had been proved, by repeated tests, to bear a strain of forty-two tons to the square inch, or fourteen tons more than gun metal, and twelve tons more than the best Bessemer steel. Whenever and wherever there is need of a metal, and one is demanded that cannot crystallise or corrode under any circumstances, a metal that combines great strength and flexibility, it is plain that aluminum must be used. In the tests already made with propeller screws, blades, journal bearings and heavy artillery made from aluminum or bismuth bronze, as against those made from the best gun metal, the ship build

ers decided in favour of the former as the strength was so much greater and the weight so much less, being only one-fourth as great."

Selected Matter.

A STRANGE STORY.

"A more serious matter than that occurred to me," said a little man seated near the fire, and whose head was bald and his whiskers grey, though he was scarcely middle-aged.

It was in the snug commercial room of the "Seraph," at the little town of Ewergiveany, on the borders of Wales, one November evening, about ten years ago. We were six in number. In the easy chair reclined little Larkey; on the sofa sprawled Larkey's son, a big fellow six feet high, who had been a mate in the merchant service, and, tired of the sea life, had lately taken to helping his short parent on the road. Bould, in the tea trade, generally talkative and given to punning, was unusually silent, and sat quietly smoking, in which occupation we were all engaged except one, who appeared too fidgety to do anything in particular. This man, Baldwin, after displaying symptoms of restlessness for about half an hour, rang the bell for "Boots." On that functionary appearing, Baldwin said to him, "Has my portmanteau arrived?" "Can't come yet, sir," replied Boots; "train not due for another twenty minutes. Let you know then, sir," and exit. Baldwin explained that, on changing trains at the Pwllypant Junction, he had left his portmanteau in the carriage for Drakesa, and he feared it might have been stolen, and should such prove to be the case the matter would be unpleasant, as there were fifty pounds of hard cash in that portmanteau. He had, however, wired to the junction, and hoped to see his property by the next train. This was what elicited the remark from the small man with the bald head, who, till that moment, had not uttered a word since he had lighted his pipe for the evening.

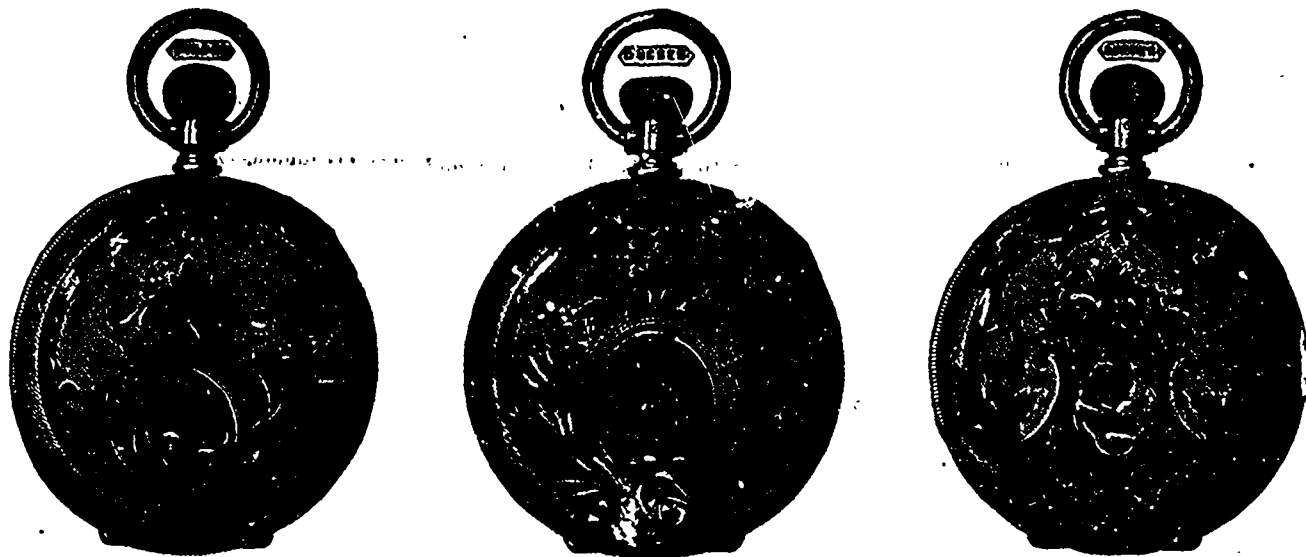
We all turned towards our new friend, who, after a short pause, said: "It's rather a long story. Would you like to hear it?"

Our replies may be readily imagined, and the bald-headed man, after a few preliminary puffs of his pipe, began his tale as follows:

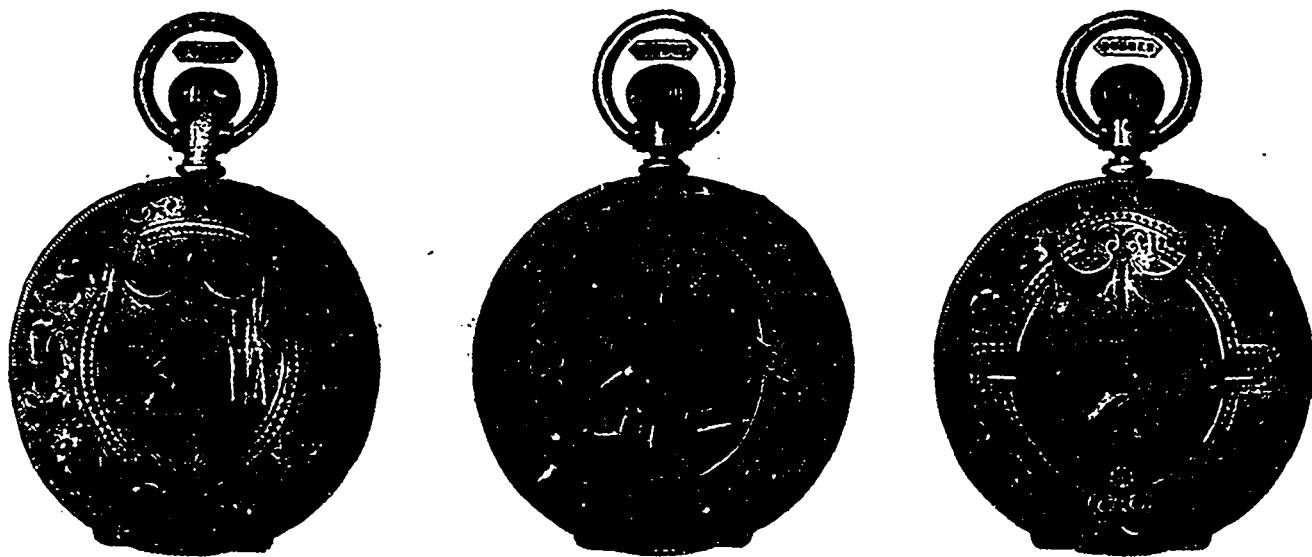
"It's some years since, when I travel

THE BEST

The Dueber 14 Karat Gold Filled Watch Case.



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



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

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

led for Lever, Garnett & Co., the great watchmakers and jewelers, that the affair I have alluded to occurred. I did not take patterns or stock of jewelry, but represented the watch branch of the concern only, and carried with me on my journeys a stock of watches worth considerably more than a thousand pounds. These watches were arranged on trays in an oblong mahogany box, securely bound with brass and fitted with patent locks, and the box was of a size to go conveniently under a railway seat. It was my duty not to lose sight of this box when on the rail, and when at an hotel I always had it sent into my bedroom at night. On one occasion I was going to Ireland, and had taken the night express from Stafford, booking to Dublin, via Holyhead. I saw my box deposited under the seat of a second-class carriage, and had the compartment to myself till the train arrived at Chester. There another passenger entered, and seated himself in the further corner, on the opposite side to me. For a while I took no particular notice of the new-comer, but indulged in reverie while smoking this merschaum. [It was not so highly colored then as it is now, he added, parenthetically.] After some time I looked at my companion, and wondered who or what he could be. He was of angular and rather powerful build, and, being in ill-fitting, seedy black clothes, with a dirty white necktie and a shabby box hat, he had somewhat the appearance of a backsliding preacher or dissipated undertaker. But there were two little matters connected with this gentleman which I could not quite reconcile with either of these hypotheses. The first was, that, although his hair was rough and short behind, he had a long greasy lock twisted forward from each ear; the other, that out of a bundle he had with him protruded the dirty ends of a pair of corduroy trousers.

"Being tired, I soon gave up thinking about the man, as I could make nothing of him, and went to sleep. I was awakened by the train stopping at the Holyhead station. My late travelling companion had departed, and as I knew that every compartment would be searched and all the luggage taken down to the Dublin steamer, I left my box under the seat, went to the refreshment rooms for a short time, after which I walked down the rails to the pier and on board the boat. There was the usual

scone of confusion attendant on the departure of a Channel steamer at night—passengers wandering about, sailors bawling, hauling and calling, steam blowing off, and so on. The baggage had been deposited promiscuously on the deck, and some men with lanterns were engaged in sorting the packages and preparing to lower the larger ones into the hold. I did not see my box, but at first was not uneasy about it, believing it to be hidden somewhere among the rest; till, as one package after another was shifted and it did not appear, some misgivings came over me. I asked the men as unconcernedly as I could if they had seen a box of the description I gave; they had not, and then I became alarmed for its safety. My next step was to speak to the mate, who, on hearing of the valuable contents of the box, took a lantern and helped me in my search. We looked in every likely and unlikely place, but with no success. By this time the vessel was steaming on her way to Dublin, and the captain had descended from the bridge that the mate might take his place as usual. On learning what was the matter the captain asked if there were any other passengers in the compartment in which I had travelled from Stafford. I then thought of, and described, the man who had got in at Chester. Thinking he had probably stolen the box, and was on board the boat, we looked about for him. He was not among the cabin passengers, and I accepted the captain's invitation to go 'forward,' where we scrutinized those in the forecabin; but with no result, except that of making them wonder what on earth—or, rather, water—we were locking at.

"'I'm afraid it's a bad job, sir,' said the captain; 'but your only chance is to make yourself comfortable and go back by the return boat to Holyhead, where you will be able to make enquiries about your box of the station master. You'll be there in the morning, and I wish you success. I'm just going to have a glass of grog, and then I shall turn in.'

"Making myself comfortable was out of the question; but I did return by the next boat. I met with every attention I could wish for from the officials at the Holyhead station. Every nook and corner was searched; porters, engine cleaners, and all were had up and examined by the station master; but with no result."

Here the speaker paused to refill his pipe.

"Ah!" said Baldwin, "of course you never heard more of the box or its contents."

"Hold on," said Larkey, junior; "the yarn's not finished yet!"

"The rest may appear improbable," resumed he of the bald head; "but is true, I assure you."

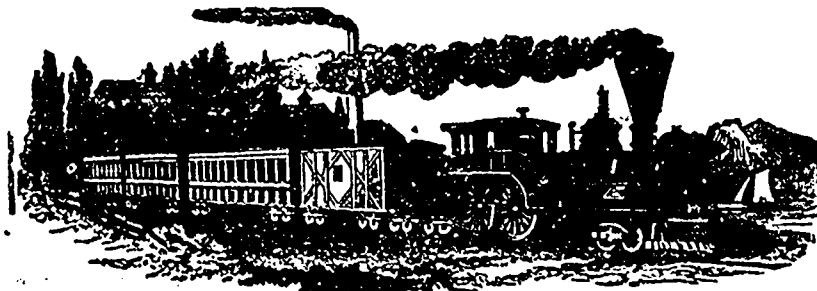
"As you may imagine, I was nearly distracted by anxiety and want of rest; but it was of no use to wait about at Holyhead, so I determined on going up by the next train. The question was, where to go? I could not bear the thought of presenting myself before my employers minus their property, which had been entrusted to me, without making some further effort. As it appeared utterly hopeless to recover the box and its contents, I took a ticket to Chester, having some vague notion that, as the suspected party had entered the carriage at Chester, I might find him there."

"Not likely," said Larkey, senior.

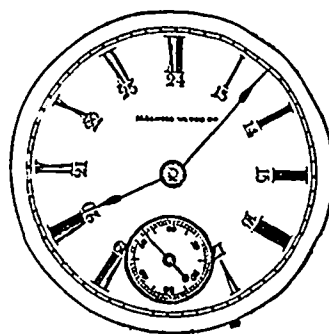
"You are quite right, but in these cases one catches at a straw."

"I had settled myself in an empty compartment, when, just as the train was moving off, a man got in, and, after taking off his hat, pulled out of his pocket a newspaper, and appeared to read. He was an ordinary-looking individual—might have been taken for a farmer, or, perhaps, a well-to-do tradesman. After scrutinizing him attentively for some time, I moved towards him, and said, 'Excuse me, you are a policeman, are you not?' The man looked up from his paper, and gave me a searching glance, and said, quietly, 'Well, suppose I am?' I told him about my loss. He appeared to pay very little attention to what I was saying, keeping the newspaper in his hand, and looking at it from time to time, except when I described the man who got in at Chester, about whom he questioned me rather closely. When I had finished he said, 'I am a detective; but how do you know it?' 'By your boots,' said I. 'You have the regulation police boots.' My new acquaintance said there was little chance of my ever seeing the watches again, though he would do what he could for me if I would strictly follow his instructions, which, of course, I was glad enough to do; and they were as follows: 'At Chester there will be a delay of ten

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Adapted for either the new or old system of

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

Warranted by the

ILLINOIS WATCH COMPANY.

FOR SALE BY ALL JOBBERS.

minutes. Get a ticket for Stafford. Take no notice of me. If I rush past you, or even get into the same compartment as yourself, do not look at me. When you arrive at Stafford go to your hotel, say nothing about your loss to anyone till you see me. I shall be with you about four o'clock.' I went to Stafford, settled myself in the coffee-room of the hotel, and, though the people about wondered at my return, I kept my own counsel. I ordered dinner, as a matter of course, but nothing could I eat.

"Four o'clock came; five; six. My travelling friend did not appear. Could I be hoaxed? You may imagine the state of my mind and nervous system—describe them I cannot. Towards seven o'clock he walked in, as he said, 'just to show himself.' Could give me no hope. 'Keep yourself quiet,' said he; 'I'll see you again at nine,' and went away. 'Nine!' said I to myself, 'that will be ten or later.' However, at half-past eight in came the detective, and said, 'Come out quietly with me.' I went with him to the police station, where I was introduced to the superintendent, and shown into a dimly lighted room. The superintendent, pointing to some thing in the corner, said, 'Is that your box?' Yes; there it was. At first I was ready to dance for joy; but, in a moment, I thought, here is the box, but how about the contents? Where are the watches? The box was opened—every watch was there—but not only were the trays sadly battered about, nearly every watch-glass was broken, and the watches arranged—or, rather, disarranged—in a most remarkable manner. The first thing I did was to select a twenty guinea watch, and present it to the detective; my next to invite him and the superintendent to supper. The superintendent declined, but the detective came, and we kept it up rather late. I was not a very early riser on the following morning.

"Well," said I, "how did it all come about?"

"In this way. The detective and an assistant were on the track of two men suspected of robbing and attempting to murder a farmer in Yorkshire on his return from market. They had tracked the thieves to Holyhead, and then lost scent. My affair, through the fortunate circumstance of the detective getting into the same compartment as myself, put them on the right track, and hence the result. They were caught at Stafford.

A struggle ensued, which accounted for the breakage of the watch glasses; and the fellows were tried and convicted subsequently for the other offence."

"How about Lever and Garnet?" said Bould.

"I went up the next day and reported the matter faithfully."

"Well?"

"They discharged me."

"Served you right," said Larkey, senior.

"Hard lines—very!" observed Baldwin in a sympathetic tone.

"But they reinstated me the next day, saying they hoped the affair would be a warning to me to be more careful in future."

Here the door opened, and the Boots of the "Seraph" put in his head. "Mr. Baldwin, your portmanteau's come, sir, and quite safe." "That's a relief," said Baldwin. "Ring the waiter's bell."—*J. R., in On the Road.*

ARTIFICIAL DIAMONDS.

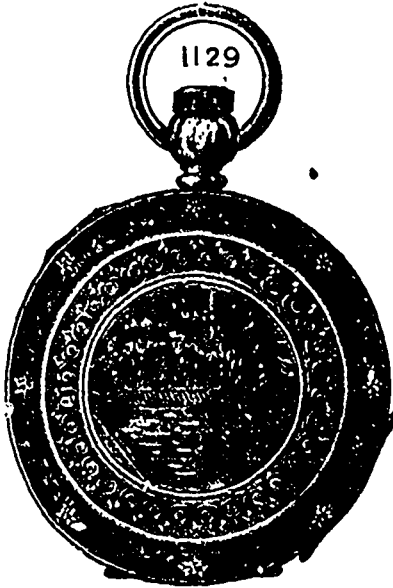
New York Post.—While the attempts of chemists to manufacture genuine diamonds have always ended in failure (except, perhaps, in the production of carbon atoms too minute to have any commercial value), the many efforts to imitate the diamond have resulted in considerable success, and all previous imitations have been surpassed through a process lately introduced in France. Large quantities of the artificial gems thus made have recently been imported into this country, where they are sold in the trade under the name of "heliolas," a diminutive of the Greek word *helios*, the sun. They are manufactured from the colourless glass known as strass, which has long been extensively used as a basis for artificial jewels, but which in this case is subjected to a new treatment. After the application of great heat, this substance is plunged into cold water, and the consequent sudden chilling has a powerful contracting influence, so that the grain of the strass becomes exceedingly close and fine. Hence the glass is made very clear and transparent, and given a remarkably hard surface, which is susceptible of a high polish. Then it is out and polished like a real diamond, the cutter using a leaden wheel, with oil and diamond dust; but, while the genuine stones are always cut singly, a number of the heliolas are fastened with wax in a row

upon a stick and are all out at the same time. For the original foil backing to give brilliancy to an artificial gem, a very small bit of foil is substituted, which is attached to the outlet, or centre of the back. In this way the transparency of the stone is preserved, while the light is reflected into its heart.

When first made in Paris, about two years ago the heliolas were produced in comparatively small numbers, and, being sold by but few establishments, were introduced at first among the better class of people, for whom they were set in silver combs, tiaras, and other ornaments for the hair. Their brilliancy and close resemblance to genuine diamonds gradually caused a large demand for them, and the Paris trade in them became extensive about a year ago. Their importation to this country began some seven or eight months since, and is, rather singularly, controlled by a Maiden Lane firm of dealers in genuine diamonds. They are used for a variety of purposes. Besides being suited for stage jewels, they are largely taking the place of Rhine stones, in back combs, and they are set in rolled plate or low-carat gold for jewellery of every form. To a much greater extent than the uninitiated would imagine, they are worn by ladies who are the owners of real diamonds, but who have temporarily parted with the possession of their gems. When a speculator in Wall-street or elsewhere "comes to grief" of a serious character, it is not infrequently found advisable to pawn his wife's diamonds if they represent a considerable capital. It is also considered advisable that their absence should not be remarked, and as temporary substitutes the heliolas are found very convenient and deceptive.

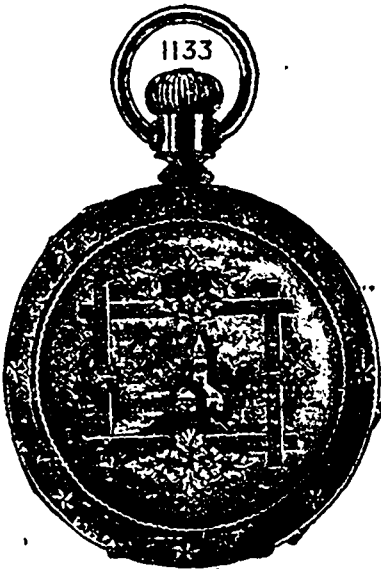
A jeweler of this city succeeded last season in greatly astonishing the guests of a summer hotel, where he was staying with his wife and several daughters. A ball being given at the resort, he borrowed from friends in the trade a large quantity of heliola jewelry, and the female members of the family appeared at the entertainment in such a blaze of gems that the admiration and envy excited were surpassed by the general amazement.

The heliolas are cut in both brilliant and rose forms, and are of all sizes, shapes, and colours. Generally they are pure white. The unset stones are graded in certain sizes, to conform to the carat sizes of genuine diamonds, and are sold, according to size, at from \$20 to \$50 per



THE NEW

JAS. BOSS
Gold Watch
Case



THE PEERLESS

The Handsomest Watch
Case ever put upon
the Market.



Now in the hands of
all Canadian

WHOLESALE HOUSES



gross. When set and worn, their resemblance to the real gems is such that they are likely to be mistaken for them by all but experts. The latter, however, cannot be deceived, as there is a peculiar light in the flash of the true diamond which even this imitation does not reproduce.

GERMAN WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS.

The old church at Lubeck is considered to contain one of the most ingenious specimens of early clockwork that has been preserved. It represents the changes of the heavenly bodies until the year of 1875, and when it strikes twelve, a number of automaton figures are set in motion; the electors of Germany enter from a small side door, and perform the ceremony of inaugurating the Emperor, who is seated upon a throne in front. Another door is opened, and Christ appears, when, after receiving His benediction, the whole cavalcade disappears midst a flourish of trumpets by a choir of angels. On each side are bas-reliefs illustrative of passages in the life of our Saviour. In that of the Last Supper a mouse is seen peeping from beneath the white table cloth, and this animal represents the armorial bearings of the once puissant city of Lubeck.

The English and the Augsburgians became famous for their clocks and watches, and made many of the latter, as well as clocks, which showed the hours, phases of the moon, and the days of the month. At Augsburg were also constructed most of the clocks and watches with moving figures, such as a moon, a monkey blowing a trumpet, and similar toys moved by clockwork concealed within them. These toys were chiefly made and used for presents from the ambassadors of Christian countries to Oriental princes and barbarians. It is stated that a miniature silver army of cavalry and infantry was made at Nuremberg which moved their limbs, went through their exercises and fired, by clockwork within them. In the cities of Augsburg, Nuremberg and Ulm, clock and watchmakers were obliged to observe certain ordinances; and also, as a proof of their skill and ability for a masterpiece, to make a horizontal square or hexagonal table clock; masters' sons were free to choose which, and eight months' time was given

them to complete the work. The artists of Augsburg and Nuremberg used to take their clocks and watches in great numbers to the fair at Leipzig, and thus they were spread abroad over Europe. Nicholas Rugondas was a celebrated clock-maker of Augsburg in the fifteenth century.—*Ext. of Correspondent.*

Jean Mouchel was the proprietor, in 1810, of an estate in Normandy that had been in the possession of his family since 1715. A foundry was on the estate, and he was fortunate enough to discover the secret of an alloy that produced the finest brass yet known, which is still prized in the market, and called Mouchel brass after its inventor. The foundry and estate have descended to J. O. Mouchel, whose exhibit of brass at the Paris Electric Exposition did honor to his family name. One coil of copper wire was shown that only weighed four kilogrammes, and yet it was 60,000 meters in length. A German silver wire was also exhibited one millimeter in diameter and 10,000 meters in length. The Mouchel establishment furnishes platinum wire, when desired, only a fraction of a millimeter in diameter—a difficult job—besides every variety of metal in every conceivable shape.

The Besancon Chamber of Commerce in its annual report states that the total number of watches made in that town last year was only just short of 500,000, or nearly 50,000 more than in 1881, when the total was 448,080, the average for the preceding five years having been 440,000. The proportion of gold to silver watches throughout this period has been about one of the former of two of the latter, and taking the average value of the gold watches at £3 8s., and that of the silver watches at £1, the Chamber of Commerce estimates the total value of the goods manufactured last year as a trifle over £900,000. The number of watches imported from abroad is diminishing every year. In 1881 there were imported 82,156 gold and 60,554 silver watches, but last year the total had fallen to 28,218 gold and 48,704 silver watches, and nearly all of these came from Switzerland. In other words the total number of watches sold in France last year was 568,722, of which 86 per cent. was made at Besancon.

A VALUABLE CLOCK.

Some time ago a well-known native of Bombay offered to give a new clock and chimos to the University of Bombay, and deposited a large sum of money with the authorities to carry out his generous intention. The gift has been manufactured in London and is about to be shipped to Bombay. Doubtless it is such a time-piece as India never saw. The dials, of opal glass, are thirteen feet in diameter; it is fitted with an apparatus enabling it to telegraph its time daily to the observatory and to correct all the other clocks in the city, and connected with it is a chime of sixteen bells which can play automatically, sixteen tunes and 150 changes.

A NOVEL EXHIBITION.

A steamboat of 8,000 tons, named the "Viceroy," has been equipped in London, for carrying a portable exposition, and is to receive a large variety of English exhibits. It will make the tour of the world, and stop in the principal ports of the different countries. The aim of this entirely novel enterprise is to bring before the eyes of foreign buyers the specialties of the manufactories of London, Birmingham, Manchester and other great centres of industry, and thus save to foreigners the trouble of a voyage to England. The cabins and all available space will be transformed into exhibition rooms.

Herr Charles Reuge, watchmaker, of St. Croix, has invented a pocket watch which is a master-piece of art. It shows hours, minutes and seconds, and contains miniature musical works with two tunes. It plays only every hour, but by pressing a little spring it can be made to play at will.

BUSINESS CHANGES FOR APRIL.

W. Sanderson, jeweler, Peterboro, Ont., stock damaged by fire; "Derby Silver Co.," Toronto, Ont., have closed their Canadian branch factory, John A. Moore, crockery, Winnipeg, Man., assigned in trust; Arthur Chown, hardware, Kingston, Ont., admitted A. F. & O. Chown as partners, style now A. Chown & Sons; Thompson Bros. & Forest, jewelers, Winnipeg, Man., dissolved, C. F. Forest continues alone; Pollock & Co, jewelers, Winnipeg, Man., stock in possession of the Customs authorities; John M. Campbell, hardware, Drummondville, Ont., sold out; G. M. Welton, hardware, Mount Forest, Ont., sold out to H. R. Welton.

SIMPSON, HALL, MILLER & CO.,

WALLINGFORD, CONN.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Artistic and Useful Hollow Ware,

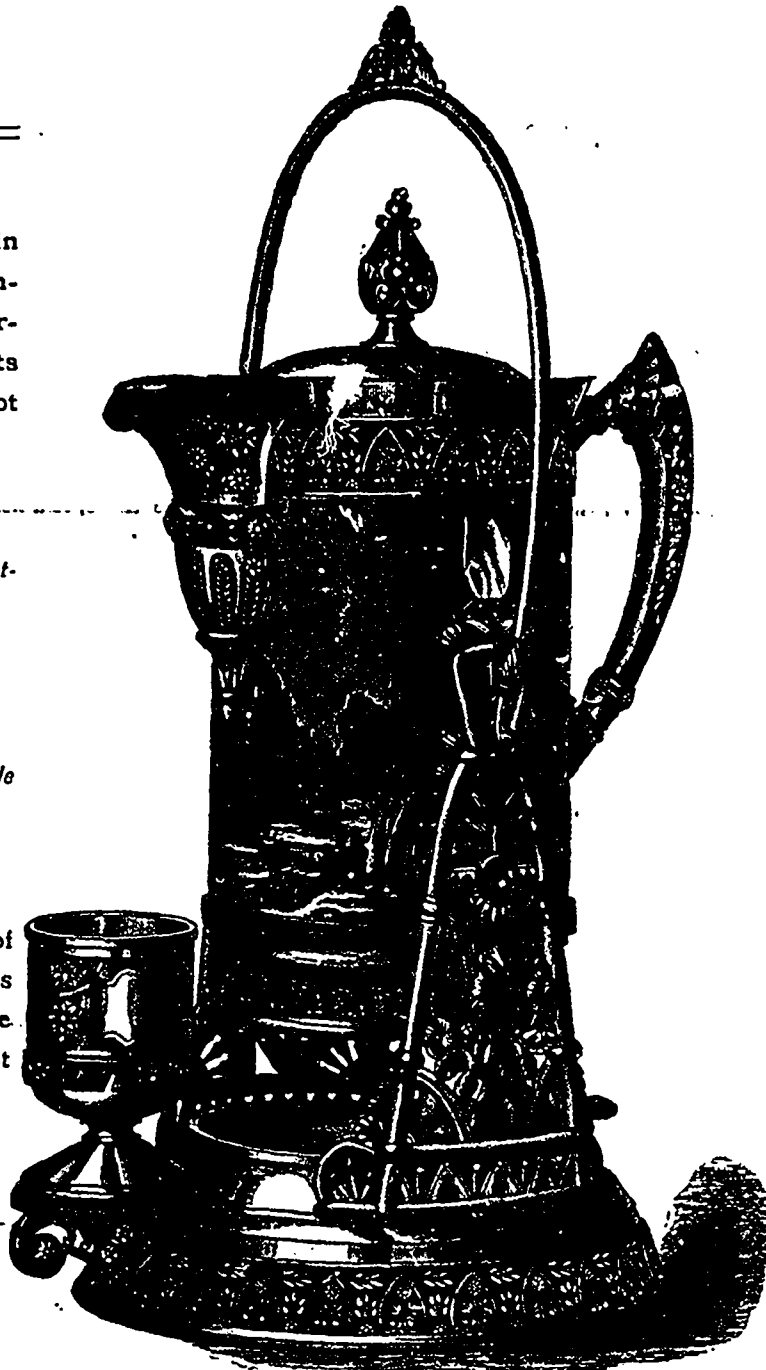
ELECTRO PLATED UPON FINE HARD WHITE METAL.

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.

BUSINESS NOTES.

MR. SAMUEL STERN, the well known wholesale merchant and "clock king" of Canada, sailed for Europe on the 10th of last month, to purchase goods for his fall trade. We wish him a prosperous trip.

MICHAEL CRONIN, a watch-case manufacturer of Germantown, Pa., was arrested yesterday on a charge of obtaining \$17,000 worth of gold bullion under false pretences from a firm in New York city.

MR. CHARLES SEGSWORTH, of the firm of John Segsworth & Co., Toronto, sailed for England via New York last week. THE TRADER wishes him a prosperous voyage, a pleasant trip, and a safe return.

GEO. A. NEVEUX's hardware store, Windsor, was entered by burglars on the morning of April 1st. The showcase, containing \$75 worth of cutlery, was relieved of its contents, and between \$5 and \$10 were taken from the till.

THE WALTHAM WATCH COMPANY, having got down to hard pan prices first, have been the first to reap the advantage of the change. They report trade good and demand for both home and export increasing.

JOHN SEGSWORTH & Co., the well known wholesale jewelers, of Toronto, have purchased the warehouse next door to the Bank of British North America, on Wellington street east, where they propose eventually to remove. Wellington street should now be dubbed the Maiden Lane of Toronto.

S. T. CULP, jeweler, of Toronto, has not discovered perpetual motion, but he claims to have a machine that works on a two per cent. margin. Mr. Culp's invention is well adapted for revolving platforms in show windows and in this line at least there should be a fortune in it for him.

THE LANCASTER WATCH COMPANY after a good many relapses has finally ceased to exist. They had a good thing but did not know how to handle it, and its demise may be put down like lots of other failures, to incompetence and bad management.

THE CUSTOMS authorities have seized the stock of Messrs Pollock & Co., jewelers, of Winnipeg, Man. The firm are charged by the department with smuggling goods, and a searching investigation of their affairs has been ordered. We have no doubt that the firm will be able to shew a clean record and free themselves from any taint of evading the law.

SAYS the Halifax Recorder:—A man giving his name and address—Thomas A. Gough, 90 Kempt road—writes to the Recorder saying: I have a clock that always has kept excellent till the "standard" came in vogue. On the day of the change I altered the clock to the new time. To my surprise it returned within ten minutes to the regular time. I have tried setting it to standard time on a dozen occasions, but always with the same result. I am willing to let anyone try it on this clock, as I am convinced it will not keep the standard time. Is this clock more intelligent than our wisecracks?

TWO MEN were recently arrested in Windsor on suspicion of having attempted a burglary at Hall's jewelry store. The door was found

forced nearly off its hinges. The burglars were frightened away and subsequently arrested. They claimed to be brothers, and gave the names of Edward and William Steentons. They were discovered hiding behind the building. After a struggle they were arrested by two officers. During the struggle one of them attempted to use a revolver, but was knocked down. They were taken to Sandwich, and will be held at the Assizes on a charge of attempted burglary.

LARCENY FROM AN EXPRESS COMPANY.—About two weeks ago the officials of the American Express Company found that a gold and silver watch had been stolen from their office at the Union depot. The police were notified, and Detectives Hodgins and Burrows were detailed to work up the case. On Thursday last they found one of the watches and yesterday they found the other, and arrested Samuel Smith, a clerk in the employ of the company, on the charge of stealing the watches, and Thomas Naismith for receiving them, known them to have been stolen.

MEDALS.—At a meeting of the executive of the Toronto Industrial Exhibition Association, held on the 22nd inst., Messrs. P. W. Ellis & Co., of this city, were awarded the contract for making their gold, silver and bronze medals. This is highly gratifying, seeing that heretofore they have always had to have them made in England. We understand the above firm are now making medals a special branch of their business, and have at considerable expense purchased machinery for that purpose.

BILLY LAZIER and Mark R. Lazier were taken to Kingston last month by Detective Flynn of Hamilton and Jailer Butler of Simcoe. Lawlor goes down for 10 years and Lazier for 3½ years. Both men are accomplished crooks. Lawlor was convicted as the principal in the recent big jewelry robbery at Simcoe, but none of his confederates were convicted. He has been engaged in many robberies throughout Ontario, but the police were until now unable to get him a long sentence. Lawlor is a clever cracksmen, but he is nearly broken down in health and spirits and it will be a wonder if he lives his sentence out. Lazier is an imported confidence man. He fleeced several varnish houses in the United States and Canada. C. O. Olcott, of New York, chairman of a committee of the varnish trade in the United States, issued a circular offering rewards for Lazier's conviction. Lazier lately arrived in Canada and commenced operations. He struck Simcoe, succeeded in obtaining \$100 from two varnish dealers in that town by false pretences, was convicted and went to Kingston for the term indicated.

THE jewelry store of J. M. Proctor, 272 Yonge street, was the scene of a most complete burglary on the 9th of April last. Some time during the night thieves effected an entrance through a back window, and after securing all the doors, carried off the entire contents of the safe, except the cash-box, which was so securely fixed in the upper part of the safe as to defy removal. So quietly was this effected, that the first intimation of the robbery was when Mr. Proctor tried ineffectually to enter the store in the morning. The police authorities were im-

mediately notified, and Detective Reburn has the case in charge. Mr. Proctor gives the following list of the articles which he kept in the safe and which have all been stolen.—14 silver watches, double case, value \$150; 48 gold rings, \$200; 40 pairs gold earrings, \$50 one gold necklace, \$20; four gold-plated chains, \$16; fifteen gold sleeve buttons, \$50. 8 gold lockets, \$6c. 4 Lanca-ter watch movements, \$24 4 Elgin, Ill., do., \$24. 2 Montauk, do., \$6. a pair of gold bracelets, \$60; total, \$760. Mr. Proctor's stock-book and day-book, which were in the safe, were also stolen. So far none of the goods have been discovered.

"HAMPTON WATCHES" have ever had an enviable notoriety in the United States, where they have always commanded the very highest price in the market, and even then the demand has always exceeded the supply. The company has lately erected new buildings thereby more than doubling its productive capacity, and now proposes to keep pace with the demand for their goods whether for home trade or export. Their prices have also been reduced to keep pace with the times, and they now claim to furnish not only the best watch made in the United States, but the best value for the money. Mr. Rood, the general manager of the Hampton Company, is the right man in the right place, and while he is bound to keep his goods up to the highest standard of excellence attainable, he takes good care that they do not lag behind in the matter of price. Under such careful and energetic management we do not wonder that the company has achieved its present high standing and success or that it aspires to even greater things in the future.

We were pleased to receive a visit last week from Mr. Morrow, the general manager of the Illinois Watch Company, of Springfield, Ill., who visited Canada with a view to pushing the sale of the goods his company manufacture. The result of Mr. Morrow's visit has been a sweeping reduction in price in Illinois movements, and the planning of a vigorous missionary campaign amongst our retail jewelers. This reduction in price we predicted some time ago, and in making it the Illinois Company have shown themselves level headed business men, able and willing to discern the signs of the times.

WORKSHOP NOTES.

OLD leather articles, such as leather bags, can be restored to their pristine freshness by an application of good blacking, a subsequent brushing, a very slight oiling, and an after dressing of gum tragacanth.

HIGH chimneys for factories are now becoming unnecessary, by reason of the introduction of a new kind of oven. Any manufacturer, it is asserted, can place one of these ovens in his works, and obtain from every ton of slack he uses coke worth \$2, tar and ammonia worth \$1, and 14,000 feet of gas to generate steam. The coke, tar and ammonia will thus, it is claimed, considerably more than pay for slack, wear and tear, etc.

A small piece of resin dipped in the water which is placed in a vessel on a stove, says one who knows, will add a peculiar property to the

Highest Honors Awarded at the Toronto Exhibition, 1882.

TWO SILVER MEDALS AND A GOLD MEDAL!



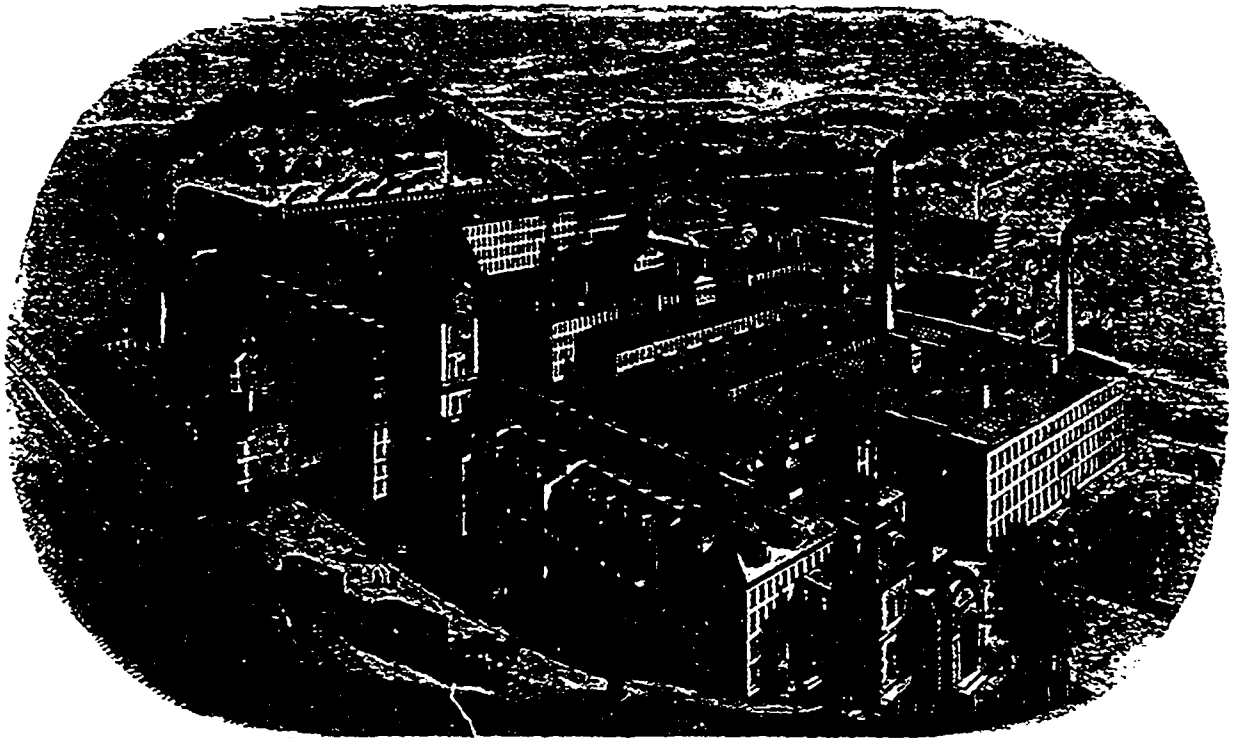
Meriden Britannia Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF STANDARD

**ELECTRO, SILVER AND GOLD
PLATE.**



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



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

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



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 man-
ufacture.

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. •

atmosphere of the room, which will give great relief to persons troubled with a cough. The heat of the water is sufficient to throw off the aroma of the resin, and gives the same relief that is afforded by a combustion of the resin. It is preferable to combustion, because the evaporation is more durable. The same resin may be used for weeks.

CINDERS IN THE EYE.—An exchange has the following: "A very simple and effective cure for cinders in the eye is within the reach of every one, and would prevent much suffering and expense were it generally known. It is simply one or two grains of flaxseed. These may be placed in the eye without injury or pain to that delicate organ, and shortly they begin to swell and dissolve a glutinous substance that covers the ball of the eye, enveloping any foreign substance that may be in it. The irritation of cutting the membrane is thus prevented, and the annoyance may soon be washed out. A dozen of these stowed away in the vest pocket may prove in an emergency worth their number in gold."

When an Armenian wishes to embellish a watchcase, he gets the precious stone set in gold or silver, with the lower part of the metal made flat or to correspond with that part to which it is to be fixed; it is then warmed gently and some glue applied, and the parts thus cemented never separate. This cement is thus made: Dissolve five or six bits of gum-mastic, each the size of a large pea, in as much alcohol as will suffice to render it liquid; in another vessel dissolve as much isinglass—previously a little softened in water, though none of this water may be used—in good brandy as will make a two-ounce phial of very strong glue, adding two small bits of gungalanum or animoniacum, which must be ground until they are dissolved; then mix the whole with sufficient beat. Keep the glue in a phial closely stopped, and when it is to be used set the phial in boiling water. To avoid cracking the phial by exposure to such sudden heat, use a thin green glass phial, and hold it to the steam for a few seconds before immersing it in the hot water.

OTHER NOTES.

SINCE the barbed wire first made its appearance over 500 patents have been issued in the United States for the various improvements and alterations which have been made in its construction. There is more than \$5,000,000 invested in real estate and machinery for its production, and it requires a working capital of \$15,000,000 per annum to carry on its manufacture.

THE newest style of cheap advertising in London, that hotbed for such things, is this: A child of nine begins to cry terribly at the corner of a street till the crowd grows larger and larger. Nothing will he say till it becomes larger still, when at last he calls out quite loud so that all may hear that they may take him home to "19 Avenue road, at Smith, the boot-maker's, who has recently received a fresh importation of kid shoes from Paris."

DR. GIBBONS, in the *Pacific Medical and Sur-*

gical Journal, cites a case of hypochondria in which a farmer imagined his nose to be a bundle of hay. He took great care not to go near a horse or cow lest his hay nose should be destroyed. Men are more likely than women, says the doctor, to have hypochondria, though women have hysteria oftener than men. The diseases are closely allied in their origin and nature.

CHEMISTS have just completed a series of experiments with zirconia as the base of carbon points in electric lights. The present base is petroleum coke. Zirconia is practically indestructible. The experiments are said to have been highly successful, and it is expected that with this material points may be made which will last a year.

THE standard of the Mahdi, captured at Tokar, has been presented to the Queen. It is about two and a half yards long and two yards wide, and is composed of red and yellow silk. On one side is an Arabic inscription, stating that it was presented by the Mahdi to the Governor of Tokar, and on the other a text from the Koran: "There is no god but God, and Mahomet is his prophet; every one professes the knowledge of God."

THE cutting of a diamond, believed to be the largest ever cut in the States, has just been completed in Boston, the process having occupied about three months. The stone was found in South Africa, and was imported by a New York firm. Its weight in the rough was nearly one hundred and twenty-five carats. The gem as perfected is very brilliant and beautiful, though it is not perfect in color, a marked yellowish tinge prevailing. As cut it weighs 77 carats. It is cut in a rounded cushion shape, with 56 facets, its size being nearly a full inch across and a little more than five-eighths of an inch in depth. The yellowish tinge disappears in artificial light. The value of the stone, which is about two-thirds as large as the Kohinoor diamond, cannot be stated, as diamonds of unusual size have no absolute value.

HOW BOYS' MARBLES ARE MADE.—Almost all the "marbles" with which boys everywhere amuse themselves in season and out of season on pavement and in shady spots, are made at Oberstein, Germany. There are large agate quarries and mills in that neighborhood, and the refuse is turned to good account in providing the small stone balls for experts to "knuckle-down" with. The stone is broken into small cubes by blows of a light hammer. These small blocks of stones are thrown by the shovelful into the hopper of a small mill, formed of a bedstone, having its surface grooved with concentric furrows; above this is the "runner," which is of some hard wood having a level face on its lower surface. The upper block is made to revolve rapidly, water being delivered upon the grooves of the bedstone where the marbles are being rounded. It takes about fifteen minutes to finish a bushel of good marbles, ready for the boys' knuckles. One mill will turn out 100,000 marbles per week. The very hardest "crackers," as the boys call them, are made by a slower process, somewhat analogous, however, to the other.

GEO. E. COOPER

ORNAMENTAL & GENERAL

ENGRAVER,

31 KING STREET EAST,

TORONTO - - - ONTARIO.

ALL KINDS OF PLATE, JEWELLERY, ETC.

TASTEFULLY ORNAMENTED.

Inscriptions, Mottoes, Crests and Monograms designed and engraved in first-class style. Terms Cash.

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 Imitation of all kinds in Stock.

BUY THE



BECAUSE THEY ARE THE BEST IN USE.

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

McNAUGHT & LOWE,

CANADIAN WHOLESALE AGENTS,

16 WELLINGTON STREET EAST, - TORONTO

A FULL ASSORTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

SOMETHING NEW, / GOLD CASES

We would call the attention of the Trade to our

10 Karat Gold Cases.



These goods are manufactured by the American Watch Co. of Waltham, Mass., and are made in every Style and Size to fit the Waltham Movements. The outside, or wearing surface, is 14 karat gold. The inside, or not exposed surface, is 8 karat gold, and when taken together the case will assay 10 karat. Thus possessing every quality of a much higher grade of case, and for Style, Finish and Durability are FAR SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER THAT IS OFFERED TO THE TRADE AT THE SAME PRICE.

FOR SALE BY ALL LEADING JOBBERS IN CANADA.

Robbins & Appleton,

SOLE AGENTS,

New York. Boston. Chicago. London, . Sidney, N. S. W.

ASK YOUR JOBBER

FOR QUIGLEY'S NEW PATENT

INVISIBLE JOINT CASE

THE FIRST

DUST PROOF HUNTING WATCH CASE

EVER MADE.

This Case is made in Key or Stem Wind,

— HUNTING OR OPEN FACE —

WEIGHTS IN SILVER, 3 oz., 4 oz. & 5 oz.

IN GOLD, ANY WEIGHT OR KARAT.

A. C. ANDERSON & CO.

◀NEW GOODS▶

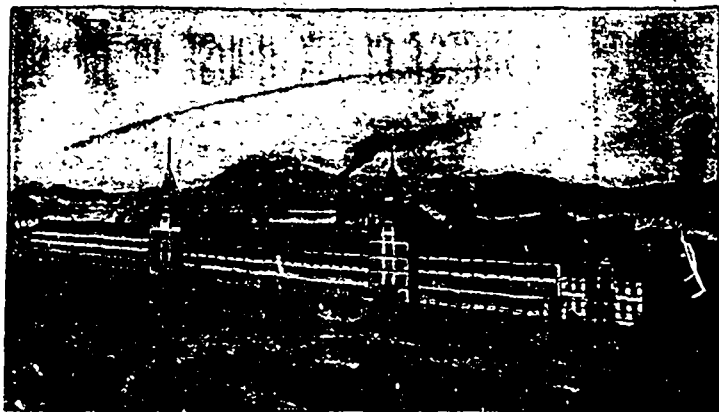


▶NEW GOODS▶

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

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

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



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

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

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

Canadian Agents for Waltham Watches.

W. G. A. HEMMING.

H. K. S. HEMMING.

TORONTO CASE CO'Y.

52 ADELAIDE STREET EAST,
HEMMING BROS.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

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

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



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

OUR SPECIALITY:

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

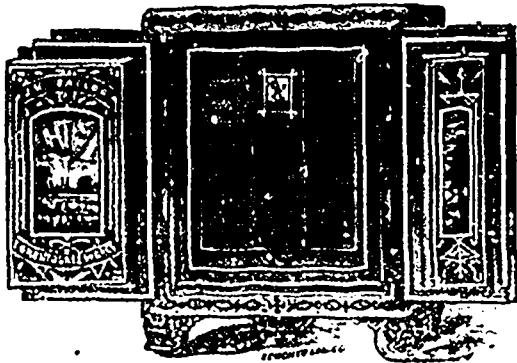
THE LATEST!

HEMMING'S PATENT SPRING SELF-LIFTING TOP!

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

HEMMING BROS.

J. & J. TAYLOR, TORONTO SAFE WORKS.

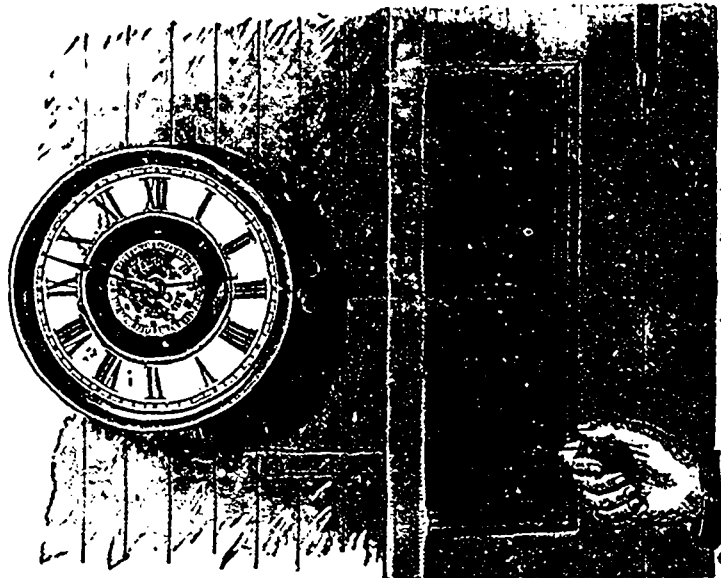


Patentees and sole manufacturers of Taylor's patent Fire-proof Safes with
Non-Conducting Steel Flange Doors.

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

20 YEARS ESTABLISHED.

The Oldest and Most Reliable Safe Manufacturing Firm in the Dominion



THE LARGEST CLOCK HOUSE IN CANADA.

This Cut represents a Watchman's Clock made by Seth Thomas Clock Co. This Clock registers correctly the exact time when the watchman was at his post. A fine lever movement in Nickel Case, suitable for Banks, Factories, Stores, &c. Also just received The Meteor Illuminated dial clock Nickel Case, 4 inch dial.

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

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

Prices furnished to the Trade only.

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

**SAMUEL STERN,
WHOLESALE IMPORTER.**

31 Wellington and 40 Front Streets East, Toronto.

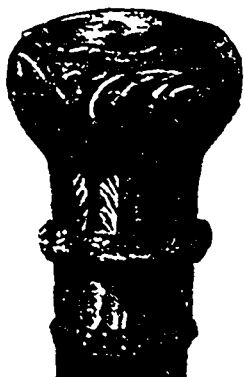
McNAUGHT & LOWE,

WHOLESALE AND MANUFACTURING JEWELERS,

16 Wellington Street East, - Toronto, Ont.

MARBLE CLOCKS.

Received from the French Manufacturers, a large assortment of BLACK MARBLE CLOCKS which we offer to the trade at very low prices. For presentations or regular stock, our assortment will be found equal to anything in Canada. Call and see them.



GOLD AND SILVER HEAD CANES.

We have now in stock a full line of Silver, Gold Filled and Solid Gold Headed Canes. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

GOLD AND PLATED JEWELRY.

A full assortment of the latest American and English novelties on hand. Prices low.