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## THE TRADER

TORONTO, ONT., JUNE, 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 OUTLOOK.

The recent returns furnished by the Ontario Bureau of Statistics of the crop reports for the Province of Ontario are very reassuring, and indicate a decided change for the better so far as this fall's trade is concerned. With very few exceptions this report goes to show that the crop of this Province is fully up to the average, and if nothing occurs between now and harvest to damage it, there will be a very decided revival in all branches of business. Trade of all kinds has been very dull for the past four or five months, and this depression must mainly be ascribed to the short crop of last year. Canada, like every other new country having few or no manufactures, depends mainly for her prosperity upon her agricultural products. Last year our crop was about twenty-five million dollars short of the average, which simply means that our national purchasing power has to be curtailed by that amount; hence our present depression.

In addition to the prospect of a good crop, a very reassuring thing is the immense falling off of our imports of

manufactured goods. We are informed upon good authority that the shrinkage on our imports of dry goods during the past month alone for the whole Dominion will aggregate fully one million dollars less than for the same month last year. This is a hopeful sign as well as a healthy one. If our importers only buy for the real wants of the country there will be less revenue, it is true, but less slaughtering of goods, more careful credits and a very much healthier commercial pulse, than when with immense over-importations our wholesale men are forced to sacrifice goods on any terms in order to raise paper to meet their foreign obligations.

So far in spite of the recent developments on Wall Street, money is plentiful and only waits legitimate channels in order to put it into circulation. The financial crashes of Wall Street are simply indications that in the game that the stock gamblers there have been playing, some of them have come out second best, that is all. As far as legitimate trade is concerned it is just as sound financially as it was before the burst, and will only be indirectly affected by it. If people will gamble, and it don't matter a particle whether they gamble with stocks or cards, it is bound to end disastrously for some of them. If they lose they are not deserving of sympathy.

On the whole we think that the business outlook is good. The commercial barometer at present indicates fair weather and has an upward tendency. Canada is in a position to stand a prosperous harvest this year as well as she ever could, and if it should providentially turn out as well as it now indicates, our citizens, whether merchants, agriculturists or mechanics, will be greatly benefitted by it.

## THE PROPOSED JEWELERS' LEAGUE.

We learn from several sources that it is proposed to organize a "Jewelers' League" in Ontario, apparently as a panacea for the present depression in the jewelry business, and any others that it may fall heir to in the future. Before entering into the subject of this proposed League, we may say very briefly, that although we are opposed to this League as now proposed, we are thoroughly in accord with the idea of a Jewelers' League if properly organized and managed. In

an editorial article in our issue of January, 1882, after pointing out the advantages of such an organization, we said: "It is for the Retail Jewelers of this Province to determine whether such an association will be of any practical advantage to them in conducting their business. If, as many of the foremost amongst them say, it would be, then the more quickly they set about its organization the sooner they will enjoy its benefits. It seems to us that the time is now ripe for such a development, and it only wants a few well known men to put their shoulders to the wheel, to make the project go." Although we offered space in our columns to ventilate the scheme, nothing came of it, which proves conclusively to our minds that the time was not fully ripe for the organization of such a League. Whether the time is any more propitious now we very much doubt, as so far there seems to have been no indications put forth upon the subject from disinterested parties whose expressions of opinion would carry some weight with them.

So far as this proposed League is concerned we object to it for two reasons: *first*, because its aims are illogical and not practical enough to be successful; and *second*, because we have no faith in its promoters.

As regards its aims, from what we can learn they are thoroughly Utopian, and in this common sense dollar and cent age, could never be enforced. What these aims are exactly we do not know, probably neither does its projector, but the following extract from one of his letters may serve to throw some little light upon this rather hazy question:

*From those who have answered so far I find that all are suffering from some source. I trust the day is not far distant when we shall be able to remedy many things, get incorporated, prevent those who are not watch-makers from calling themselves such or dealing in time-pieces without the sanction of the Union.*

With some of the above we thoroughly agree. We know for a fact that many, in fact nearly all our Canadian jewelers, are suffering from some source. This source, however, is we think an ordinary business depression caused by the poor crop of last year. The jewelry trade, being one which deals principally in luxuries, is from its very nature the first to feel the effects of such depression and the last to recover from it. The jewelers of the United States who have enjoyed

all the protection and advantages that can possibly be derived from a League are similarly depressed, so we may naturally infer that this new panacea is not an infallible remedy for all the ills of the jewelry trade. The fact is that most business troubles arise from violations of ordinary business laws, too many in the business, ignorance of the trade and want of proper management, extravagance in buying and in giving credit, these and kindred abuses are what are really eating the life out of the jewelry business in Canada. This being the case it follows that no amount of legislation that could be secured nowadays would remedy the existing state of things with some people. If the promoter of this League can get Parliament to legislate brains into people's heads, give them a thorough knowledge of the trade, furnish them with capital adequate to their wants, and force them to do business only upon business principles, then and then only will the jewelry millennium have arrived for a certain class of jewelers who are always in hot water under our present matter of fact conditions.

The proposition to allow such a League to license only those who pass an examination by its board is about as rich a thing as any man outside of an asylum ever proposed. Who would compose the board of examiners, what should their qualifications be, by whom should they be appointed, what would be the nature of these examinations, theoretical or mechanical or both? These and fifty other questions stare one in the face at the first blush, and no doubt as many more and equally hard to settle would crop up before such a board could ever be got at work. In the meantime, what would be done with the jewelers who are not practical mechanics, but only possessed of the commonplace qualifications of having capital and brains enough to run a business successfully. Should they be kicked out of the trade neck and crop, or would the proposed Jewelers' Guild be pleased to grant them a special dispensation which would enable them to carry on their trade? No doubt these gentlemen, and their name in Canada is legion, for they are many, will find their heart in their throat when they hear of this proposed move, and the chance that, like Othello, their occupation of which they have all along been honorable exponents may soon be a thing of the past.

This proposition to place watchmakers

and jewelers upon exactly the same platform as doctors and druggists is absurd in the utmost degree. The Medical and Pharmaceutical Associations are empowered by statute to enforce rigid examinations in order to protect the public against the blunders of quacks or incompetent persons in matters where an error may be fatal to the life of the person employing them. In both cases it is protection for the public that is sought for, and not protection for the doctors and druggists. As far as the public and the jewelry trade are concerned the former require no protection whatever. Even if a jeweler is dishonest and sells 10 karat gold for 18 karat, takes wheels out of watches, as they are said to do when repairing them, so that they never go properly afterward, or even if he commits all the crimes in the jewelers' decalogue, what is the consequence? Simply that a customer once cheated is not likely to be caught again by the same person, and as a result the dishonest jeweler soon finds himself without any customers to operate upon. He may lighten their pockets once, but he rarely gets a second chance to do so, and in any event he does himself more harm than them. If jewelers get legislation of this kind then grocers will soon be wanting a similar act to cure their business ills; then the tailor and shoemaker will follow suit, and no one can predict where the end will be. These are some of the reasons why we object to the aims of this proposed League.

We object to this new departure the second place because we have no faith in its promoter. We do not know exactly who its promoters are, or whether it has more than one. So far as we can learn Mr. R. Knox, of Mount Forest, is at present the sole proprietor of this wonderful patent nostrum that is going to "remedy many things" in the jewelry business. Now we do not wish to say one hard or unkind word about either Mr. Knox or his ability to run such an institution, but we may be permitted to state our deliberate conviction that Mr. Knox is not a suitable person to inaugurate such an enterprise. The originator of such a League should at least be a person of some standing in the trade, one whose business record is without blemish and who not only possesses brains enough to run such an organization, but also the confidence of the majority of the trade. In our opinion, and we say it with all

respect for the gentleman in question, Mr. R. Knox does not come up to this standard, and is not a proper person either to inaugurate such an enterprise or carry it on to a successful issue. We understand that Mr. Knox is asking those favorable to his scheme to send him \$3.00 each in order to pay the preliminary expenses of printing and postage, from which it would seem that his new League are going to deal largely in printer's ink. Our advice to these gentlemen is to keep their money in their own pockets until a common sense League is formed with men at the head of it in whom they have entire confidence.

In our next issue we may have something more to say about what a jewelers League should try to accomplish for our Canadian trade. At present we leave this matter in its present shape in the confident hope that the trade of this Province will not allow themselves to be led away on some wild goose chase after impossible and nonsensical legislation. If, however, we have misjudged Mr. Knox and his League, we shall be glad to be set right, and promise to give his version an equal publicity with our own views on this subject.

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### Correspondence.

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To the Editor of THE TRADER.

Dear Sir,—It appears the watchmakers are beginning to awake to the necessity of forming a union. All other trades have their unions. Watchmakers seem to be the only trade without one, and there is no trade in Canada that has more need of one, as it will have a tendency to help both the boss and the journeyman. If, as I suggested in my letter in your December number, an Act could be got compelling all who deal in clocks or watches to pay a license, and those who undertake to repair pass an examination as to their proficiency, it would be a means of protecting the owners of watches as well as the trade.

It does seem strange that the trade have not been more alive to their own interests, as in your number of last August appears a letter from a Hamilton jeweler, which you endorse in your editorial of the same date. I made bold to address you in your issue of December, which you kindly inserted, and have been waiting to see correspondence from others of the craft, but none appear to trouble themselves to write, although

## TO THE PUBLIC.

Thanking those who have bought my PATENT MOTOR for the many words of encouragement both verbally and by letters, I have printed below a letter signed by Thos. Thompson & Son, Toronto, and show wood cut of their immense establishment.

To any who may want Motors, I have to say that we only sell to one establishment of a kind in a block, and in a town of less than two thousand inhabitants on the same terms. Price, \$10 per foot in diameter, that price of motor is to be wound up once a day, three seconds of time in twenty-four hours keeps from twenty-five to six hundred pounds moving at rate required by the owner, as it is entirely regulated by the weight. Two pounds weight will move one hundred pounds nicely, if required to move faster put on more weight. Mention THE TRADER in your letter.

Hoping to hear from you—

I remain, yours truly,

S. T. CULP.

Toronto, May 26, 1884.

S. T. CULP, Esq.,

Toronto.

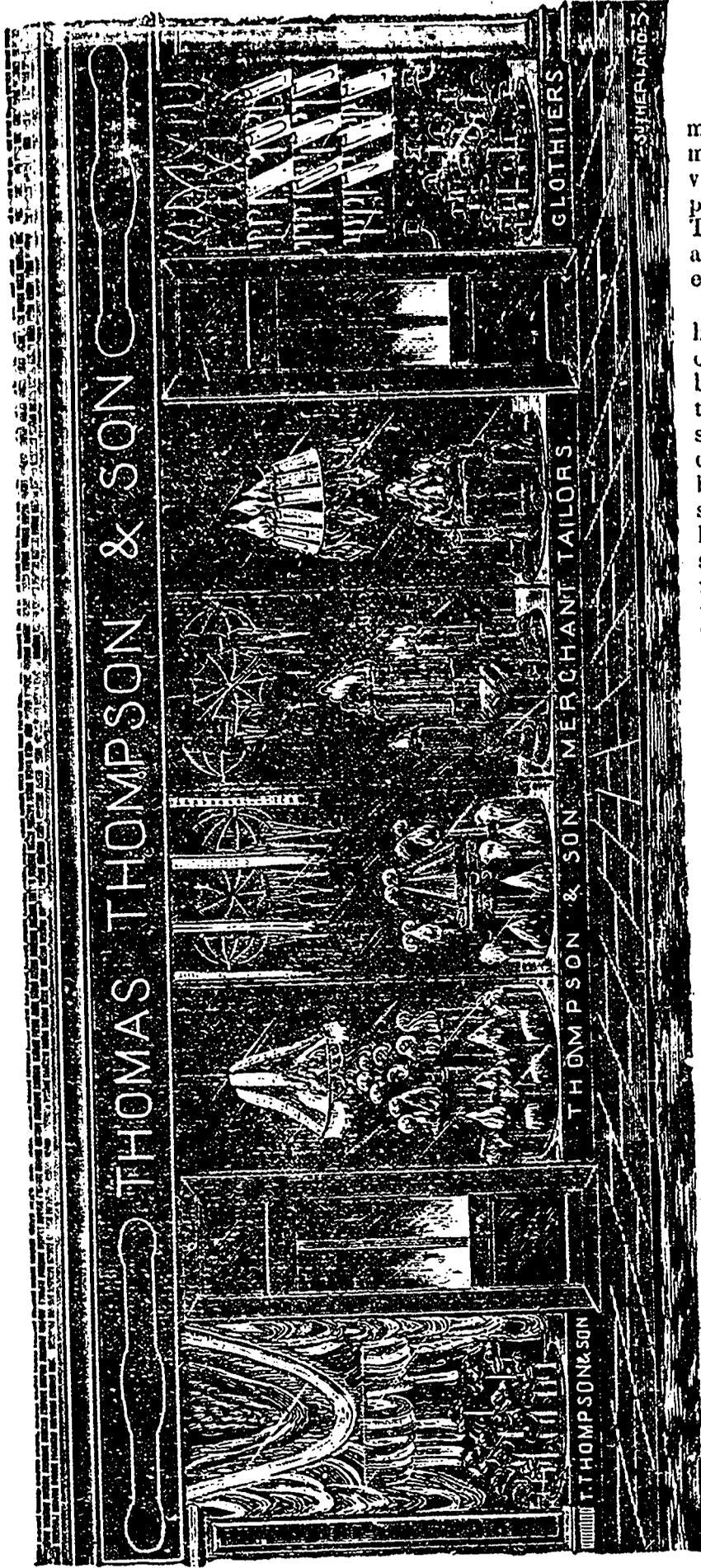
Dear Sir,

We take much pleasure in stating that the Motors with which you supplied us are giving every satisfaction.

When nicely trimmed with goods the window display is most attractive. And as they are so easily managed, we find it to be no trouble to take them out of the window when we wish and replace them again—thus continually making a change.

Yours truly,

(Signed) THOS. THOMPSON & SON.



there is a move made. I received a price list of trade work from a gentleman named Knox; in it he asks the question: "Are you in favor of union?"

My reply was in the affirmative. He sent me a post card, stating that the sum of three dollars was required to enrol my name as a member—a sum, in my opinion, which every one in the trade should contribute in order to bring about the needed reforms.

In our village even the dry goods men are selling jewelry, and no men squeal more if they think we buy our dry goods in Toronto.

Hoping you will excuse my troubling you, I remain,

Yours truly,

THE MAN WITH A GRIEVANCE.

May 20, 1884.

### Selected Matter.

#### ARISTARCHIUS PLUMBAGO AND HIS BICYCLE WATCH COMPANY.

In my last communication to the *Jewelers Circular*, injustice was done me through the instrumentality of the red-haired son of Erin whom I had employed in a menial capacity at my embryonic factory at Stoneville. I had commenced writing an account of the invasion and siege I was undergoing at the hands of the flop-over button brigade when I became mentally prostrated from their importunities and the large quantities of cod-liver oil I had consumed by way of stimulating my nervous energies. Three bottles of this invigorating beverage had I secured for my personal delectation, and to which I had frequent recourse during my interviews with the flop-over button men, and was finally in a most unaccountable manner reduced to a condition of insensibility. It subsequently transpired that the office boy used the cod-liver oil to grease his hair with, and had filled the empty bottles with a vile decoction of bad whiskey, and this I drank in my bewilderment with the result mentioned. To add to his infamous conduct, that office boy sent off my unfinished letter to *The Circular*, first adding a postscript stating that I had been conveyed to the lanatic asylum. While this might naturally happen to a man who had been besieged by the flop-over button brigade, yet it was not the result in my case. When I fell upon the floor in a state of insensibility a police-

man rushed in, hastily placed me in a hand cart and trundled me off to the police court. Here he made the unfounded charge of habitual drunkenness against me, and the magistrate forthwith committed me to an inebriate asylum until such times as my habits should be reformed. Think what an outrage this was! A free and enlightened American citizen, of good moral character, of rare intellect, refined, cultivated, with occasional gleams of transcendent genius, industrious, frugal and abstemious, committed to an inebriate asylum as an habitual drunkard through the devilish machinations of a snub-nose, freckled, Irish office boy with a red head. It was infamous—an act of injustice and persecution for which I should demand redress from the national government were it not for the fact that in the seclusion thus involuntarily forced upon me, I was enabled to mature and put in form some of those grand ideas that have tortured my gigantic intellect for many years, and of which some faint glimmerings have been conveyed to an impatient public in my letters to *The Circular*.

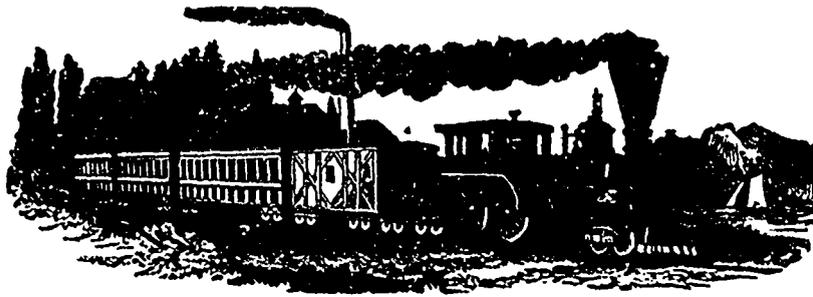
At the asylum I found many congenial spirits—men of almost infinite intelligence—whose brains teemed with rare and philanthropic ideas, to give practical shape to which would be to enfranchise the human race, and lift it to a higher plane of intellectuality and spiritual happiness. Daily intercourse with these incarcerated geniuses gave me renewed hope and courage, and enabled me to give shape and form to many of my own benevolent and industrial plans. These poor imprisoned geniuses were, like myself, confined through a mistake; the world said we were habitual drunkards and must be restrained of our liberties; as a matter of fact we were philosophers, whose ideas were many years in advance of our time; what was regarded by the worldly as beastly intoxication was simply spiritual exaltation; conduct that was deemed evidence of drunkenness was simply the eccentricity of genius manifesting itself in ways incomprehensible to ordinary men. The world did not appreciate us and so placed us under restraint. In the asylum we were treated—Oh! the humiliation of it!—as common drunkards, and efforts were made for our reclamation. Of course, I needed no efforts of this kind, for my habits, with occasional lapses, had always been temperate. Nevertheless, I accepted the

treatment in a spirit of investigation and was amply rewarded. I was benefitted by it physically, and also ascertained precisely how much spiritual comfort I can imbibe with safety. There is no danger of my ever becoming a drunkard for the treatment at the asylum demonstrated the precise amount of cheering beverage I can carry without befogging my intellect or entangling my organs of locomotion. Therefore, I am safe for the future, and if in the past there have been those who distrusted my capacity, they need have no doubts of me hereafter, for I have ascertained to a finger how much I can take without disturbing my equilibrium. Out of evil good sometimes comes, and out of the malicious proclivities of that son of Erin with Skaneteles hued hair, has come to me this knowledge of my capacity, and beyond this limit Aristarchus Plumbago will never pass.

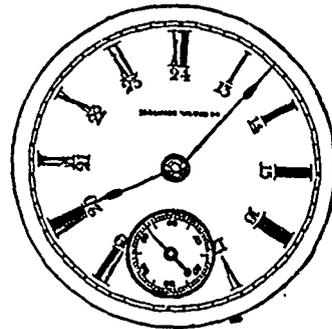
So much in explanation of the past and my long silence; now for the future. I have been released from the asylum as cured; my friends need have no further apprehensions for my future, but may entrust me with their funds with all the confidence of olden times. I now have a practical proposition to submit to them. In *The Circular* of last month there appeared a notice of a new watch movement which you termed the bicycle movement, said to have been invented by some German. You also appeal to me to come to the front and become sponsor for the commercial fortunes of this new discovery. You are in error in attributing this invention to a German—I, Aristarchus Plumbago, am the designer of this movement that is to revolutionize the watch industry of the world. In this colossal brain was the revolution hatched. I had intended to keep the matter secret for a time, but the ubiquitous press has discovered it; but why you should give credit to a German I do not understand. Probably this was intended as another slap at Chicago, of which wonderfully enterprising city I am now a resident. It is a habit you Eastern men have fallen into of belittling and discrediting everything that originates in Chicago, and I suppose this was another illustration of your petty jealousy; you had rather credit an unknown German with this magnificent invention than give it to a resident of Chicago to whom it rightfully belongs.

But this bicycle movement is, as you

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A Reliable Timer, with our new  
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Warranted by the

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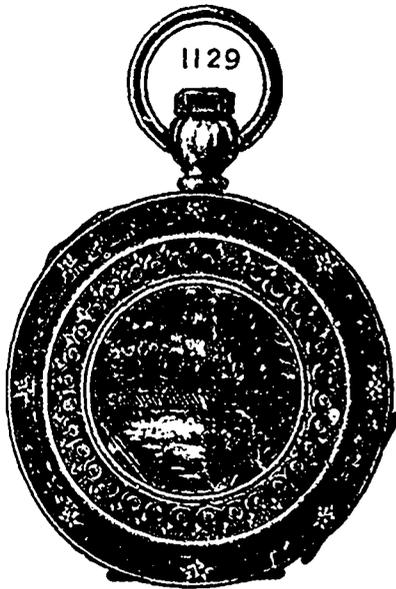
justly said, destined to revolutionize the watch making industry of the world. It has but two wheels, a large and small one, so that the term "bicyclo" that you applied to it in evident derision is entirely appropriate. With these two wheels, simple as they may seem and impossible as it may appear, this movement accomplishes everything that has ever been accomplished by the most complicated and costly movement. It is a perfect timekeeper, marks the hours, minutes, seconds and eighths, is an accurate stop watch, has a calendar that records the months and days of the year, chimes the hours and quarters, indicates the changes in the moon, records the fluctuations of stock in Wall Street, is a burglar alarm and a fire extinguisher, and, in short, can be applied to almost any useful and necessary purpose. It is an axiom that almost anything can be done by machinery; how to simplify the machinery has been the problem that scientists have puzzled over since the world was formed. The bicycle watch movement cuts the Gordian knot and supplies the long-lost and eagerly sought for missing link that connects mechanical ideas with accomplished results. And this is the fruit of my intellect wrought out in the solitude of an inebriate asylum with kindly suggestions from my fellow philosophers in confinement.

Having perfected the bicycle movement, the next question that presented itself was how to manufacture them and introduce them to the public. This problem I have also solved. During my involuntary retirement from the gaze of the world, I had an opportunity to study and appreciate the fertility of resources possessed by those whom an unfeeling public place under restraint. I perused the statistics of the State prisons, the lunatic and inebriate asylums, the workhouses and all those public institutions misnamed charitable, and I soon became convinced that there is more genius, talent, mechanical skill and general ability, to say nothing of good morals and personal piety, confined within the walls of these retreats than there are outside of them—in short, that the better part of our population is, owing to peculiarities of genius or temperament, restrained of its liberty—that it is to be found, in fact, among prisoners, those who are classified as convicts or as unfortunate incompetents. So I have resolved that the bicycle watch movement shall be made by

what is commonly called convict labour. Look at the convicts in our State prisons—who so competent to work in brass as the men who are provided with such an unlimited quantity of it? If you want an escapement, convicts are constantly devising them; they have known all about pinions from the time of their first arrest, while as for cases, they are all hard cases. From every point of view, convict labor is the best that can be found for the production of watch movements and cases. Then, too, as soon as the bicycle movement is introduced, all the skilled workmen now employed in the various watch factories will be thrown out of employment, and will naturally drift into the workhouses and prisons, so that our labour resources will constantly increase. It will be a simple matter to contract with the different states and municipalities for all the restrained labour we may desire, and this, too, at such low rates as will effectually preclude the possibility of competition. We see daily illustrations of the great wealth accumulated by those contractors who employ convict labour in the manufacture of articles in the sale of which there is great competition, how much more readily wealth can be rolled up when such labour is employed in the production of such an article as the bicycle watch movement, a monopoly, against which there can be no competition.

This is a brief outline of my present scheme. I have the movement that is to drive all others from the field; I have shown where the mechanical labour for its production is to be obtained; the commercial part of the undertaking, selling the goods and handling the funds, I reserve for myself. This is right, of course; being the inventor I should have the manipulation of all money derived from it; stockholders will receive their dividends after the inventor has been properly and satisfactorily compensated. What I now want is a small sum of money to enable me to make contracts for convict labour, buy material and maintain myself in a becoming manner while doing so. I have, therefore, organized a stock company with a capital of \$250,000, one half to be paid in at once, the remainder to be subject to the call of the president of the company, to which office I have elected myself. Now here is something for the trade to take hold of; a real, genuine, bona-fide enterprise which they must either control

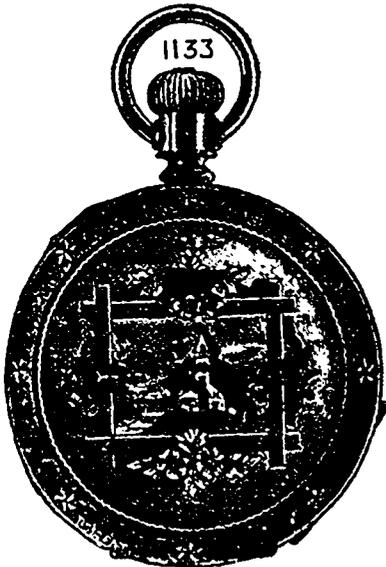
or be ruined by it. When the bicycle watch is once on the market their will be no sale for any others; dealers must have them; it is better for them, therefore, to buy the stock and share the profits of the manufacture than attempt to buck against the inevitable. Shares will be issued of \$100—I make them small so as to interest the trade in general—and every dealer buying one or more shares will have special privileges, such privileges to be governed by the amount of stock he buys. If he buys one share and pays \$50 cash, he will have the privilege of buying as many watches complete as he may want at the regular price to retail dealers, if he takes \$500 worth of stock he will be regarded as a jobber, and can have the bicycle watches ten per cent. less than the retail dealer; if he takes \$1,000 of stock he can have the goods at twenty per cent. off price to retailers. All the stock is for sale; I do not care to retain any for myself, but desire to see the trade reap the benefit of my invention. By the constitution and by-laws of the company the president is made general manager, treasurer and secretary, and these officers constitute the board of directors. The board of directors has elected the perpetual president, so that it is not necessary for me to hold any stock. Shares are now ready to be delivered, and dealers should not miss this opportunity to obtain control of an enterprise that must inevitably revolutionize the watch making industry of the world. I have not yet fixed upon the price to be charged for the bicycle movement, but it will be so low that it will astonish the manufacturers of even the cheapest watches now known. With the bicycle movement made by convict cheap labor, no limit can be placed upon the wealth that may be accumulated by the stockholders in this company. As soon as I have got this company well established, I shall go to Europe for the purpose of introducing the bicycle movement there. In every country of Europe I shall organize a company and utilize convict labour. Here is a new field for the exercise of my genius that has never been carefully worked according to my plan. I only await the sale of a few shares of stock for cash to commence operations. I propose to personally visit retail dealers and verbally demonstrate the advantages they will derive from taking stock in the company. I want every dealer in the



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

country to become interested; if \$250,000 of stock is not enough to go around it can easily be increased at any time; it only involves the cost of paper and printing. I am particularly in need of a small amount of funds just at present, and, therefore, make this liberal offer; who first sends in \$100 for stock in the bicycle watch movement company, shall receive 500 extra shares as a gratuity. This is an opportunity no one should miss while but one person can reap the benefit of it. Who will be the fortunate person to send in the first \$100? Inquiringly and bicyoularly yours,

ANISTARCHIUS PLUMBAGO.

P. S.—I forgot to mention that the bicycle movement is particularly well adapted to running a sewing machine, or to act as governor for a steam engine; it will also do the washing and ironing for a small family, or may be adjusted to rock a cradle or brush flies from the dinner table. It is an exceedingly handy thing to have in the house, besides being the most accurate timekeeper known.

ANISTARCHIUS P.

—*Jewelers Circular.*

### BUSINESS CHANGES FOR MAY.

J. C. Bolster, jeweler, Sarnia, Ont., going out of business; Gordon & Ellis, hardware, Simcoe, Ont., dissolved, F. Gordon continues; Davis & Petley, jewelers, Lindsay, Ont., dissolved, S. J. Petley continues, A. V. Galbraith, jewelry, Shelbourne, Ont., burned out, R. C. Bothwell, jewelry and fancy goods, Toronto, assigned in trust, Jackson & Halliday, hardware, Brussels, Ont., dissolved, W. Jackson continues; H. Benham, jeweler, Toronto, admitted J. H. Gregor as a partner, style, Benham & Gregor W R Anderson & Co., hardware, Collingwood, Ont., burned out, McKee & Davidson, hardware, Peterboro', Ont., dissolved, R. B. McKee continues.

### BUSINESS NOTES.

MR. H. SMITH, of the firm of Smith & Fudger, sailed for Europe last week. THE TRADER wishes him a pleasant voyage and safe return.

S. T. CULP is so busy selling his patent motor now-a-days that he has no time to eat, and very little for sleep. He is making it go, and will probably make half a million dollars out of it before he gets through. This patent motor business is a long way ahead of jewelry these dull times.

We had a visit last week from Mr. Fogg, the genial representative of the Boss and Keystone Case Company. He says their business, in spite of the dull times, is flourishing, and they are as busy as they care to be. This is one of the beauties of making a good article that people have confidence in.

A HAMILTON commercial traveler left \$100 under his pillow at the Walker house, Toronto, a few days ago. The honest chambermaid placed it in safe hands, and when he rushed in some hours later with every hair on end and found his money safe, his feelings so overcame him that he forgot himself and gave the girl a dollar.

MR. JOHN W. CAMPBELL, formerly with McNaught & Lowe, has gone back on the jewelry business and bought an interest in the Culp motor, which he proposes to run in Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, and several other places. We rather think John W. has struck it this time, and wish him success in his new venture.

On the morning of May 3rd, as the night express was crossing to Point Edward, Detective Collier, of the Canadian Custom-house, discovered three large trunks filled with gold watches, jewelry, silks, and cashmeres. Twenty-five yards of fine silk were also found concealed in the lining of an old overcoat. The trunk belonged to two strangers, who, upon being detected, jumped from the train and escaped in the darkness.

OBSERVE the progress of liberal ideas in commerce! A clothing dealer in St. Louis having lately offered to give a stem winding watch to every buyer of a suit of clothes, his next-door neighbor, who is a jeweler, has revenged himself by offering to give a suit of clothes to every purchaser of a stem-winding watch. And still we wonder at crime.

THE watch business seems to be booming if one might judge from the number of new price lists of these goods that are being sent out to the trade. McNaught & Lowe have just issued a very concise and handy list of Hampden movements and silver and gold cases which will be found specially useful for pocket reference. P. W. Ellis & Co. are just out with their new catalogue of Waltham and Elgin watches and cases, which is very neatly done up in book form, and certainly a credit to the compilers.

Messrs. John Kerry, president, Thos. White, M. P., and J. B. Rolland, members of the Montreal Board of Trade, with members of the Commercial Travellers' Association of that city, went last month to Quebec as a deputation to solicit the Government to repeal the law that imposes an annual license fee of sixty dollars on all travellers from outside doing business in the capital. This has been a standing grievance for a long time, and in these modern days should be swept away. A great many expensive law suits have arisen out of the impost.

NOT before it was time a new express company has been started in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway and Vickers' express for the purpose of forwarding parcels to any part of the North-West. This new Company proposes to take packages via Owen Sound and Port Arthur, and require no invoice or bonding charges as under the old system. To any person who has had experience of the delay, impertinence and expense of shipping by the American Express Company, this new departure will be hailed with the utmost satisfaction, and THE TRADER for one wishes the new express company a long and prosperous career.

We are sorry to learn that Mr. W. H. Davy, jeweler of Chatham, Ont., was badly injured by the falling of a grand stand at the athletic sports, held at that city on the Queen's Birthday. Mr. Davy, we understand, had his wrist broken, and having had a personal experience of the same thing the editor of THE TRADER is in a position to sympathize with him. We wish him a speedy recovery, that is of course unless he has an accident policy that will bring him in fifty dollars a week, in which case we would advise him to let it heal as slowly as possible.

THERE are many gentlemen in New York who thought they "knew it all" a month ago and believed themselves solid capitalists. To-day they sing sadly with Hans Breitmann:—

O vot is all dis earthly bliss,  
And vot is man's sooccess?  
And vot is various oder dings,  
And what is habbiness?

We make deposits in a bank,  
Straightway the pank is break,  
We fall and smash our outsides in  
Vere we a den sdrike make.

Dull and all as Canadian jewelry business is, it is ahead of Wall street brokering in panic times.

ONE Saturday night last month, a Windsor policeman saw two strangers loitering about Lowe & Co.'s jewelry store, occasionally peering into the windows. The pair separated, and one of them went up the street, broke into Craig's blacksmith shop, and stole a hammer and other tools. When they met again they were seized by officers and taken to the lock-up, where a lot of burglars' tools, consisting of drills, files, punches, gunpowder and fuse were found upon them. Seven fine steel saws were extracted from the undershirt of one of the men. They gave their names as John Harrison and John McCarney, of Toronto. They were committed to Sandwich jail for examination. On the way to the lock-up Harrison threw a revolver into the ditch.

We have just received from the publisher, Mr. A. Fischer, of London, England, a copy of his new trade directory of watch and clock makers and jewelers and silversmiths of Great Britain and her colonies. This work, which is neatly bound in crimson cloth, a kind of jewelry Dun Wiman without the financial or credit ratings, is a most complete thing of its kind, and strongly verifies the truth of the old saying, "There's life in the old land yet." Like any other directory which treats of England, London occupies the lion's share, the names alone of that city's dealers in jewelry occupying no less a space than 32 pages. Birmingham follows next in order with 7 pages, hardly a fair method of comparison, as the jewelry trade of Birmingham probably aggregates as much as that of the world's capital. This book is the first of the kind that we have ever seen issued of Canadian jewelers, and speaks volumes for the enterprise of the publisher. The only pity is that Mr. Fischer did not get his information up to a later date, instead of being put off with three year old lists. So far as we know this fault is only in connection with Canada, and we trust he will remedy it in future editions.

# SIMPSON, HALL, MILLER & CO.,

## WALLINGFORD, CONN.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

### Artistic and Useful Hollow Ware,

ELECTRO PLATED UPON FINE HARD WHITE METAL.

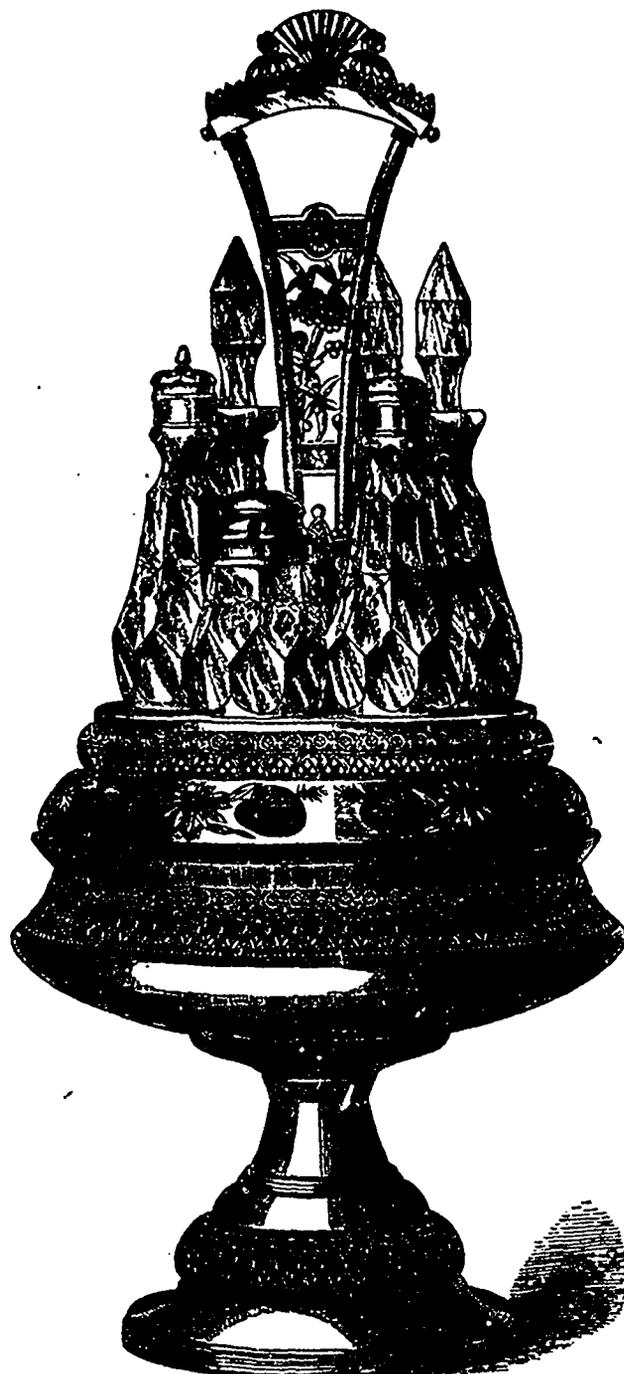


There is nothing in Designing, Ornamentation or Manufacturing which our artists and workmen cannot produce.

*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.**

## WORKSHOP NOTES.

**CLEANING SILVER.**—To produce a frosted surface upon polished silver use cyanide of potassium with a brush, the silver should not be hauled during the process, but held between pieces of boxwood or lancewood. The proportion should be one ounce of cyanide of potassium to one pint of water. But be cautious, since the stuff is very poisonous.

**TRANSPARENT CEMENT.**—A good transparent cement for fastening watch glasses, etc., in bezels or settings is made by dissolving 7 parts of clear gum arabic and 3 parts crystallized sugar in distilled water; the bottle containing the mixture should be placed in a utensil of hot water until the mixture assumes the consistency of syrup, and then left well corked for use.

**REDUCING DIAMETER OF A WATCH GLASS.**—The diameter of a watch glass can be reduced by centering in a lathe, chucking it between two pieces of cork, or a pair of cork arbors, and applying a moistened piece of glass to the edge, or an emery stick. When the desired diameter is attained, polish the edge with pumice stone, followed by putty powder applied on a wet cork.

**CLEANING BRONZE.**—A very good recipe for cleaning bronze, steel, brass, etc., and one I have used with great success in cleaning gas holders, troughs, etc., is as follows: Take 1 ounce of oxalic acid, 6 ounces rotten stone, ½ ounce gum arabic in powder, 1 ounce sweet oil, and a sufficient quantity of water to make a paste. Apply a small portion to the article and polish with a flannel or a piece of soft leather.

**ELECTRO BRASS PLATING.**—Mr. J. J. Heoz uses the following bath, which differs materially from former formulæ: 84 grains sodium bicarbonate, 54 grains ammonium chloride, and 13 grains potassium cyanide are dissolved in 2 liters of water. To render the bath active the sides of the bath are covered with a sheet of brass, which serves as anode, while another piece of brass hangs in the bath and forms the cathode. The current is allowed to pass through the bath for 1 hour, after which it is ready for use. It is better to use cast brass.

**TO STRAIGHTEN A STEEL ROD.**—When the rod is short use a large pair of sliding tongs or a hand vice, the jaws of which have been softened in order to make a groove in each parallel to the edge. Placing the rod in the cylindrical recess thus formed between the jaws, fix one side of the hand vice in a bench vice, holding a spirit lamp near the jaws, and as the steel changes its color, tighten the slide or screw of the former. When the metal assumes a blue color, and the jaws are as tight as possible, remove the lamp, allowing the whole to cool slowly or by applying water. The jaws should be formed so as to bend the rod rather more than is ultimately required, because steel, on being released is apt to partially recover its initial curvature. When the rod is long, grip its two ends in the frame of a fret-saw, which should be somewhat strong. Then hold a lamp under the rod, at the same time stretching the steel more and more, and allow the steel to remain stretched until quite cold. If it has been sufficiently stretched the metal will be rendered perfectly straight.

## OTHER NOTES.

An engraver in Versailles, whose name is not given, is said to affirm that he has discovered a method for taking photographs in colours, being able thus to reproduce the colours of the individual or landscape photographed.

A MILWAUKEE man has been digging for diamonds in the gravel strata near Waukesha, Wis. He found what is spoken of as a "splendid specimen" last week, and another not so perfect in crystallization. He is also reported to have found good specimens of other stones. Make way for the diamond boom.

The finest rubies are found in Java, Siam, and Peru; others are found in India, Ceylon, Australia, Borneo, and Sumatra. The Burmese mines have long been famous; the working of them is a royal monopoly, and the King has among other titles that of Lord of the Rubies. The Brazilian ruby is declared to be a pink topaz, inferior to the true ruby, yellow in its natural state, and coloured artificially.

The magnetic pole is constantly shifting to the eastward or westward of the geographical pole, being now 1,000 miles west. In 1657 it was due north, in 1816 at its western maximum, and in 1976 will be again due north, when it will take an eastern trip. These variations must give the surveyors something to do in running over old lines, and showing that the surveyors of early times did not know what they were about—discrepancies that may, in fact, be due to the shifting of the pole and the varying influences on the compass needle.

We are told that out of the nine telegraph cables that now stretch from Continent to Continent under the Atlantic only three are in working order, and that of these three one only works one way. This last statement seems very singular, but is made on excellent authority. The fact is that the life of a submarine cable is limited at best, and that from eleven to fourteen years generally uses up the best of them. The idea, once prevalent, that a cable once safely laid down was good for all time has had to give way before discovered facts.

A GENERAL impression exists that slow-grown timber is the strongest, but this opinion does not, it is said, stand the test of experiment. There is in London a Government establishment for testing the quality and strength of all woods and metals used for Government purposes, the chronicles of which are said to be very interesting. Among other things which have been proved there is the fact that fast-grown timber—oak at least—is the strongest, and bears the greatest degree of tension.

CYCLING has assumed proportions in England such as no one dreamt of a few years ago, and the invention of tricycles available for ladies gave it a new start. There has been a most active emulation among manufacturers to produce the best article, and it is thought that this has now been attained. The clubs have arrangements with certain hotels throughout the country to accommodate them at exceptionally low rates. The most favorite route out of London is the old Bath coaching road, on account of its smoothness, but in most districts the roads are of a quality to make the American rider very envious.

AN Ohio man has, it is said, succeeded in devising an electric lamp as a headlight for a locomotive that will not prove a failure as many others have. It is so perfectly balanced that the carbons cannot shake together with the jarring of the engine. It is run by a little engine and dynamo placed on the side of the locomotive back of the Westinghouse air brake. The engine is, of course, in constant motion, and fed direct from the boiler by an eighth-of-an-inch tap. This invention will make travelling at night safer than in daytime. The electric light will show an obstruction a mile away. Collisions mostly occur on curves, but the cone of light sent out from one of these headlights would pierce the darkness so far in a straight line as to be seen from any part of the curve.

**T. WHITE & SON,**  
**MANUFACTURING JEWELERS,**  
*Lapidaries & Diamond Setters.*  
**39 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO.**

Canadian & Foreign Stones Polished and Mounted  
—FOR THE TRADE.—

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

**BUY THE**



**BECAUSE THEY ARE THE BEST IN USE.**

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

**McNAUGHT & LOWE,**

CANADIAN WHOLESALE AGENTS,

16 WELLINGTON STREET EAST. - TORONTO

**A FULL ASSORTMENT ALWAYS  
ON HAND.**

**GOLD AND  
SILVER**

**TORONTO  
INDUSTRIAL**

**THE**

**TORONTO SILVER PLATE**

**COMPANY,**

**420, 422, 424, 426 KING ST. WEST,**

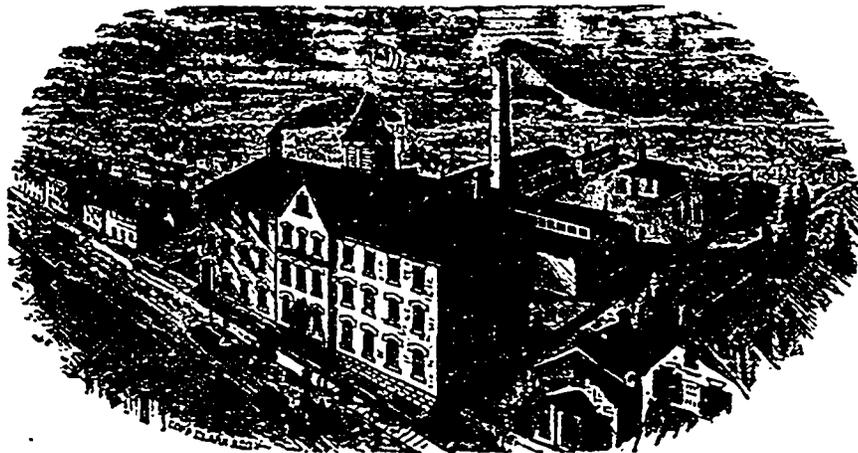
**TORONTO.**



**MEDALS AWARDED**



**EXHIBITION 1883.**



*(THE ABOVE CUT IS AN EXACT REPRESENTATION OF THE COMPANY'S FACTORY.)*

Manufacturers of

**Silver and Electro-Plated Ware**

**OF THE FINEST QUALITY AND DESIGN.**

**SPECIAL NOTICE.**

The Toronto Silver Plate Co. is now in thorough running order, and is the first and only Silverware factory in Canada that manufactures the goods it sells from the raw material.

Their machinery is of the latest and most improved design, their labor as skilled as any in America, their designs are elegant and original, and they use all the newest processes for quality and finish now in use in the best United States factories.

They guarantee the quality of their goods to be equal to anything made in America. Prices will be found as low as for any goods of the same quality.

Their Flat Ware is all plated upon a base of 18 per cent. nickel silver, and guaranteed to be 25 per cent. heavier plating than the regular standard quality of the best makers.

They will be pleased at all times to show their Customers the very interesting process of manufacture in all its details, from the melting of the metal ingots to the finishing of the article.

They guarantee all goods bearing their Trade Mark.

They have now in stock Shelf and Hollow Ware of their own design and workmanship

TRADE MARK.



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# SOMETHING NEW IN GOLD CASES

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We would call the attention of the Trade to our

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## 10 Karat Gold Cases.

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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.

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**FOR SALE BY ALL LEADING JOBBERS IN CANADA.**

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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.

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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.

# 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.**

# 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.



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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.

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## TORONTO CASE CO'Y.

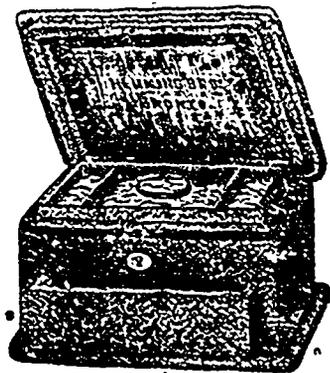
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MANUFACTURERS OF

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| WATCH BOXES.                | PAPER NEST BOXES.          |
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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.

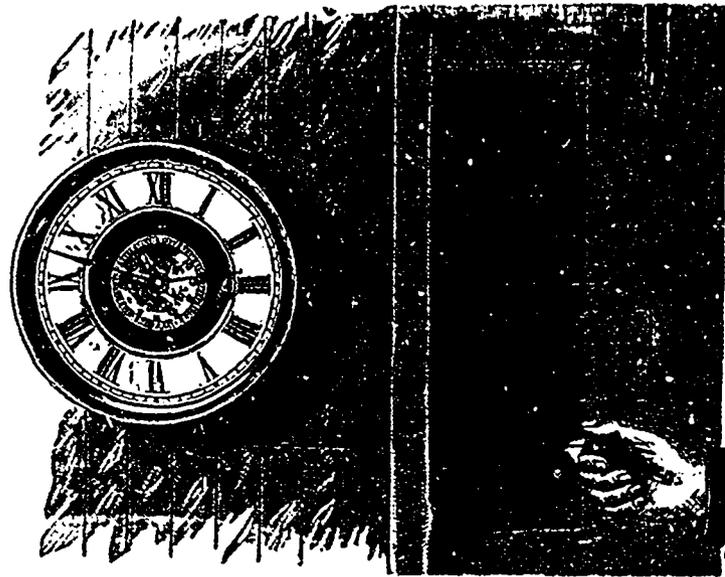
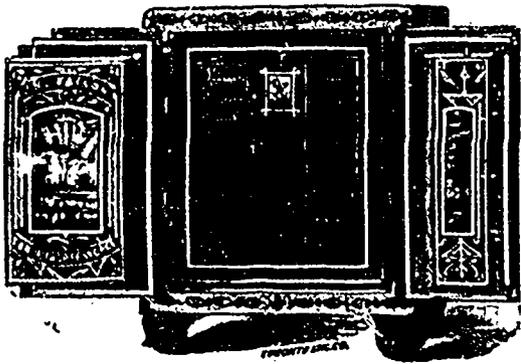
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**Non-Conducting Steel Flange Doors.**

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

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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.

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## 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.

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