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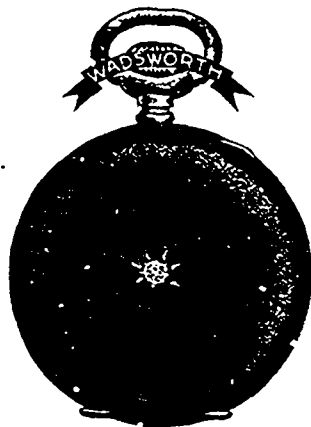
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**SPECIAL.**—Send for Blue Book and Price List of New England Watch Co. Small Watch Specialties.

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The "Century" Movement.	"Eagle" Movement.	"Eagle" Movement.
18 Size, Open Face or Hunting.	8 Size, Open Face and Hunting, Lever Setting.	18 Size, Open Face or Hunting, Lever Setting.
DESCRIPTION.—18 Size, 3 Plate, 7 Jewel, Quick Train, Lever Set, Stem Winding and Setting, Nickel Finish, Damaskoned, Hard Enamel Dial with Depressed Seconds. Fit all makes of cases.	DESCRIPTION.—8 Size, 3 Plate, 7 Jewel, Quick Train, Lever Set, Stem Winding and Setting, Nickel Finish, Damaskoned, Hard Enamel Dial with Depressed Seconds. Fit all makes of cases.	DESCRIPTION.—18 Size, 3 Plate, 7 Jewel, Quick Train, Lever Setting, Stem Winding and Setting, Nickel Finish, Damaskoned, Hard Enamel Dial with Depressed Seconds. Fit all makes of cases.
Century, price for Movement .....	8 Size Eagle, price for Movement .....	18 Size Eagle, price for Movement .....
\$3.60	\$5.00	\$4.70

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Yankee, Nickel, plain back (new model) .....	SPECIAL HERALD.—To give all customers a chance to see and examine those absolutely guaranteed watches, on all orders for one dozen of one style or assorted we will give a Herald credit of \$1.20 net.
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Champion, Nickel, fancy back, stem wind .....	
Champion, Gilt, fancy back, stem wind .....	
Eclipse, Nickel, plain back, stem wind and stem set .....	
Eclipse, Gilt, plain back, stem wind and stem set .....	
Eclipse, Nickel, fancy back, stem wind and stem set .....	
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**Regal.**  
 Plain Bassine Solid Gold Cases.  
 PRICE LIST.

0 Size, 10k Hunting, 10 dwt. ....	\$19.5
0 " 14k " 13 " .....	25.3
0 " 18k " 16 " .....	39.5
6 " 10k " 16 " .....	26.7
6 " 14k " 19 " .....	37.9
6 " 18k " 22 " .....	51.5
12 " 14k " 30 " .....	55.5
12 " 18k " 35 " .....	77.5
12 " 14k Open Face, 25 dwt. ....	55.0
12 " 16k " 30 " .....	75.00
16 " 14k " 33 " .....	67.50
16 " 18k " 40 " .....	95.00
16 " 14k Hunting, 49 dwt. ....	74.70
16 " 16k " 48 " .....	103.50
18 " 14k " 45 " .....	79.50
18 " 16k " 55 " .....	117.50
18 " 14k Open Face, 40 dwt. ....	79.00
18 " 18k " 45 " .....	105.00

Subject to Herald Discounts.  
 See page 315H August, 1899, Herald for complete Gold Case Price List.

**Regal.**  
 Plain Engine Turned Solid Gold Cases.  
 PRICE LIST.

0 Size, 10k Hunting, 10 dwt. ....	\$19.50
0 " 14k " 13 " .....	28.30
0 " 18k " 16 " .....	39.50
6 " 10k " 16 " .....	26.70
6 " 14k " 19 " .....	37.90
6 " 18k " 22 " .....	51.50
12 " 14k " 30 " .....	55.50
12 " 18k " 35 " .....	77.50
12 " 14k Open Face, 25 dwt. ....	55.00
12 " 16k " 30 " .....	75.00
16 " 14k " 33 " .....	67.50
16 " 18k " 40 " .....	95.00
16 " 14k Hunting, 49 dwt. ....	74.70
16 " 16k " 48 " .....	103.50
18 " 14k " 45 " .....	79.50
18 " 16k " 55 " .....	117.50
18 " 14k Open Face, 40 dwt. ....	79.00
18 " 18k " 45 " .....	105.00

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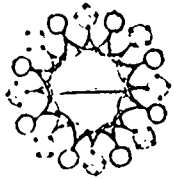
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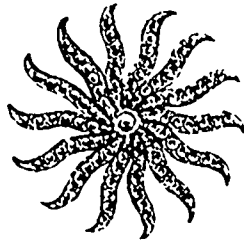
All Prices subject to "Trader" Discounts. Watch Department.



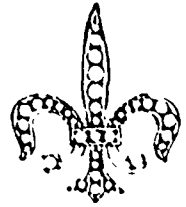
# A FEW OF OUR STYLES.



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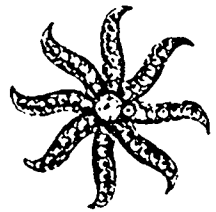


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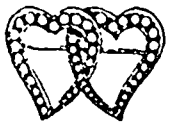


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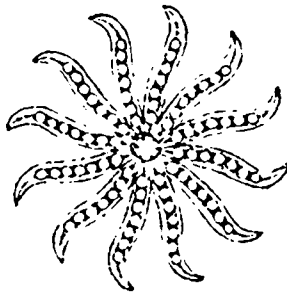
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AND MOST VARIED  
LINE OF  
PEARL JEWELRY  
IN CANADA.



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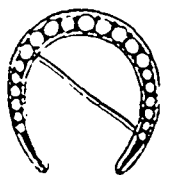
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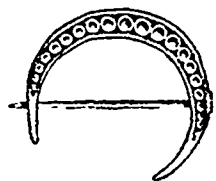


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**H. & A. Saunders,**  
THE PIONEER  
JEWELERS,  
20 and 22 Adelaide Street West,  
TORONTO.



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SAUNDERS, LORIE & CO.,

TELEPHONE 2028.

MANUFACTURERS OF

FINE GOLD AND SILVER

67 ADELAIDE ST. WEST,

JEWELRY.

DEALERS IN DIAMONDS AND PRECIOUS STONES.

*Toronto, Ont.,* July 2nd, 1910.

Gentlemen, -

We have always in stock ready to deliver:

- Diamond and Pearl Brooches from....\$5.00 to \$500.00
- Precious Stone Rings from..... 3.00 to 300.00
- Plain and Diamond set Links from... 3.00 to 30.00
- Plain and Diamond set Locketts from. 1.00 to 40.00
- Long Gold Chains, Necklets from.... 3.75 to 40.00

We also keep a big assortment of loose stones, and are prepared to make up any design, no matter how expensive.

Yours very truly,

SAUNDERS, LORIE & CO.,

67 Adelaide St. West,

TORONTO.



TORONTO, ONT., JULY, 1900.

THE TRADER, the official organ of the Jewelry trade of Canada, is published on the 1st of every month at 34 Lombard Street, Toronto, Ont., and has a circulation embracing every solvent Jeweler in the Dominion. Price \$1.00 per annum.

Correspondence is invited on topics of interest to the trade, but we do not hold ourselves in any way responsible for the statements or opinions of those using our columns.

Changes or new advertisements must reach us not later than the 20th of the month previous to date of issue in order to ensure insertion.

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

All business and other correspondence should be addressed to

THE TRADER PUBLISHING CO.  
OF TORONTO, LIMITED.



### CUSTOM FRAUDS.

THE Montreal and Toronto Boards of Trade have recently placed themselves upon record by memorializing the Government against the principle of settlement by compromise of frauds against the customs. They contend, and rightly we think, that where any firm is detected deliberately defrauding the customs, they should be dealt with to the utmost rigor of the law in order that the unfair and dishonest competition engendered by such practices should be thoroughly stamped out.

While it is true that the Government of the country suffers by reason of the loss to the revenue, it is equally true that the chief evil is that which is done to competing houses who pay the lawful rate of duty, and do their business honestly. The honest houses are badly handicapped in the keen competition for trade that now exists in almost every line, and it is little wonder that they register a decided kick when the Government of the country compromises with rascality instead of making an example whenever occasion offers. They regard compromising as simply putting a premium upon customs frauds, and take the ground very strongly that every case that

is detected should in the interest of honest traders as well as the Government be pushed through as far as the law will allow.

They also take the ground that all such cases should be tried in the open court so that the evidence could be published broadcast through the Dominion, and in this way act as a deterrent to evildoers. In this contention, as in the others, we think they are quite right. Publicity is feared by such law-breakers quite as much as fines, if not more, and if this were done, we are sure that the practice would speedily be reduced to a minimum if it were not entirely eradicated.

### CANADA SHOULD BE WIDE-AWAKE.

THE end of the South African war, which has raged for the past eight months, is now reasonably within sight, and the prospects are that under the inspiration of British laws and British freedom of trade, South Africa will experience a business boom such as it has never known before, even in the palmy days of its gold fields and diamond mines.

We notice that the manufacturers of the United States are busily preparing to "go in and possess the land," in a mercantile sense; in other words they see a good opening there for American products, and are wide enough awake to endeavor to try and place as many of their goods there as possible. While this is quite right and commendable, it should not fail to act as a warning and an incentive to Canadian manufacturers to go and do likewise. The relations between the South African Colonies and Canada were never so intimate and cordial as they are to-day, on account of the hearty and spontaneous way in which Canadians have come forward to help their fellow colonists in that part of the Empire to support law and order, and uphold the honor of the British flag. Blood is thicker than water, and our ties of blood relationship and mutual dangers shared, to say nothing of our splendid fellows who have sacrificed their lives for British connection and been laid to rest in African soil; all these have helped to form a bond of fellowship and union which will be hard to break.

Although Canada has not engaged in the present war from any motives of gain, it would be folly on our part not to take advantage of the improved relations which must result from this action to improve our trade with our fellow subjects in that part of the Empire. We produce much that they have got to purchase from some other country, and they may just as well do so from Canadians as from any other people, that is if we can sell them of as good quality and as cheap; which we must do if we are to build up a permanent trade with them.

In this connection also we think the time will soon be opportune for the Canadian Government to take the initiative in endeavoring to obtain reciprocal preferential trade relations between Canada and every other part of the British Empire with which we can arrange to our mutual advantage. If the British Empire is to be an empire in anything else than name, a strong effort should be made in the near future to get the great self-governing colonies, notably Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South African Colonies to give a mutual preference to each other on any products which they can exchange without detriment to their own people.



Certainly the manufacturers and agriculturalists of these colonies should have a preference over any and all foreigners in each others' markets, and this would not only help to build up these outlying parts of the Empire, but draw them more closely together by the bonds of mutual interest. Trade is supposed to follow the flag in any event, but it would certainly flow more freely and in greater volume if some of the tariff impediments were removed in favor of people of the same nationality. Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the South African Colonies have to-day mutual interests such as never existed before, and the time is certainly opportune for the discussion of this further bond of reciprocal preferential trade between them.

The feeling is gaining ground in many quarters that the colonies should impose a protective tariff as against the world in general, but whatever scale of duties they adopt they should adjust it so as to be able to offer a real preference to the other parts of the Empire with whom they may enter into reciprocal relations, and still retain sufficient protection for their own producers. In this way, not only would there be reciprocal preferential trade between the colonies to their mutual advantage, but the producers of each colony would have adequate protection as against all outsiders, even those within the Empire.

In regard to the relations between the colonies and the Mother Country, we think that all of them should allow Great Britain a reasonable amount of tariff preference as Canada has already done, without any *quid pro quo*, but simply out of gratitude and affection, for certainly if the colonies owe anything to any nation it is to the mother country from which they sprang and who has given ungrudgingly of both her blood and treasure to help to place them in their present positions.

Beyond this initial or preliminary preference given to the Mother Country gratis, the colonies should make a united effort to obtain reciprocal preferential trade between themselves and her, under which they would all give British products an additional tariff preference in consideration of Great Britain placing a small tax upon foreign products, and admitting those from her colonies free.

Some people think that this plan is impossible, and that the people of Great Britain would never consent to tax themselves for any such object. This is only an opinion, however, and what the people of the Mother Country will or will not do in the premises, can only be learned after the matter has been properly and thoroughly discussed with them. We are satisfied that if a few good colonial speakers like Dr. George E. Parkin and Lt.-Col. Denison, who thoroughly understand the subject, were to hold public meetings in all the industrial centres of Great Britain and explain the details, and the reasons for the colonies' request, that a great change in the public sentiment would speedily be brought about. The repeal of the British Corn Laws was brought about by the efforts of Cobden and Bright to enlighten the people in just this manner, and what they did once can be done again, if the cause is a reasonable and a just one, as we think this is.

As we have already said the present war has brought the people of the Empire closer together than they have ever been

before, and if they are not ready for a full measure of reciprocal preferential trade at once, the way has at least been paved for a full and a fair discussion of its merits.

The meetings of the Boards of Trade throughout the British Empire will be held at London, England, during June, and we shall be very much mistaken if this subject does not form the basis of the principal discussion during that important and influential gathering. The resolution of the Toronto Board of Trade, which has been endorsed by nearly every other Board of Trade in Canada, is the first matter to be brought before the meeting, and will doubtless serve to elicit fully and freely the sentiments of the representatives of the British Boards of Trade as well as those of the various colonies, who will be represented there. The result of this discussion will be awaited with interest by Canadians generally.



While we are always glad to receive communications from all parts of Canada, we cannot hold ourselves in any way responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents. It is absolutely necessary that the name and address of the writer should accompany each communication, not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

## OUR MONTREAL LETTER.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

Most of us consider precious stones desirable possessions, and for various reasons some of us love them, and wear them for the same reason that the savage loves and wears gaudy pieces of cloth, because they make a brave show of color and glitter; and some of us love them not so much for their æsthetic qualities, but because they represent wealth. It is said that the late Henry Ward Beecher was in the habit of carrying an assortment of stones about in his vest pocket, and whose satisfaction was in turning diamonds, rubies, amethysts, opals, turquoises, emeralds, and what not, over and over in his hands and watching the play of light upon them at every favorable opportunity. This form of dealing with precious stones would appeal to the lover of the beautiful, but the merely commercial man would scarcely find his profit in it. The latter individual likes to see them nicely cut and mounted and reposing in an attractive show case, where they may tempt the passers-by to exchange their gold for them. One class of merchant, however, to wit, a smuggler, (a very shady sort of merchant, if, indeed, merchant he may be called), is even more secretive than the connoisseur, and he hides his possessions in boots



and belts and all sorts of dark and out of the way places, until he considers it safe to bring them to the light and dispose of them at an added and illegal profit. That is, if he is not "cotched" beforehand. In the case of smuggling diamonds into the United States, the reward of success is 10 per cent., the penalty of failure is confiscation, a fine of twice the value of the property, and, further, the chance of imprisonment. All this is preliminary to the little story of Max La Sar, a diamond "merchant" not unknown in New York and Europe, who recently, it is charged, tried hard to smuggle about \$100,000 worth of diamonds across the border, and failed in the attempt. Had he been successful, his 10 per cent. extra profit would have netted him about \$10,000, a very tidy sum; as he has failed, however, he loses about \$300,000, and incurs the risk of becoming a regular lodger in the penitentiary; so that, really, taking everything into consideration, the game does not appear to be worth the candle. That the plot failed is to be attributed to the shrewdness and the good memory of Mr. E. H. Twohey, Deputy Collector of United States Customs, in Montreal. Among Mr. Twohey's duties is that of a general supervision of the passengers arriving in port by the large transatlantic liners, and therefore he was on hand when the Dominion line steamer "Dominion" steamed into the harbor on Sunday night, June 10. The usual bustle ensued when the steamer had tied up at her wharf and the gangways were let down, and the usual crowd was present, either out of curiosity or awaiting the arrival of friends and relatives. Mr. Twohey had no one to see in particular, but he kept an eye upon all the passengers, on general principles, and in the way of business, and presently he was rewarded. His reward came in the person of Mr. Max La Sar, with whose reputation as a skillful "carrier" of diamonds Mr. Twohey was perfectly well acquainted. Mr. La Sar, of New York, was accompanied by a friend, and these two, after securing their baggage, drove to the St. James Hotel. Mr. Twohey followed them. At the hotel they registered as J. Max, of Boston, and D. P. Vandandaigne, of Eastman, Que. As "Max" hailed from New York, and as Vandandaigne's baggage described him as belonging to Coaticook, the deputy collector's suspicions were confirmed and he determined not to lose sight of them. On the Monday morning, the pair left for Toronto, and Mr. Twohey sat next them in the car, presumably fast asleep. He was never, however, more wide awake, and, as his next door neighbors whispered rather indiscreetly, he "overheard things." The result was that, upon arriving in Toronto, he met Mr. E. C. Lewis, special agent of the United States Treasury Department, and thereafter Mr. Lewis followed the scent, and ran the pair to earth at Niagara Falls. Mr. Lewis challenged them after they had passed the Custom House without declaring anything, and upon being searched, there was found in a belt around La Sar's body a quantity of diamonds of a value in the neighborhood of \$100,000. La Sar was arrested, and "Dr." P. Van Dandaigne is under "observation." Two other persons were also arrested who have not previously figured in the story, these were Mr. Victor Pilon and his wife, who only met La Sar on the journey, and who almost certainly played an innocent part in the trickery of one or both of their travelling companions. Mr. Pilon is a son of Mr. J. B. Pilon, with

whom he is in partnership in an undertaking business at 2515 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. Mr. Pilon and Miss Blanche Depatie were married on the Monday morning, and immediately left on a trip to Toronto, Niagara Falls and Buffalo. While in the station, the father of the bride became acquainted with La Sar and Dr. Van Dandaigne and he introduced them to the newly-married pair. They left on the same train, and La Sar told them he had a present to make them, but as he wanted the nature of it to be a surprise, he did not want them to open the package containing it until they had reached the United States. The arrest of this unfortunate couple was rather an inauspicious beginning to a honeymoon, but time will smooth the unpleasantness of the remembrance, and the lesson not to be too confiding with strangers is not likely to be lost. The arrest of La Sar will probably have the effect of checking diamond smuggling between Canada and the United States, for a time, at least. This "industry" is said to have been in an exceedingly flourishing condition of late.

A demand of assignment has been made upon Mr. Noe Roy, jeweler, St. Remi, Que.

The American Eye Glass Institute has opened an office at the corner of St. Catherine and Cadieux Streets, Montreal.

Mr. W. J. Clarke, the proprietor of the novelty and fancy goods stall on the summit of Mount Royal, has just published a most attractive souvenir of Montreal. It contains one hundred illustrations of the best class, and an interesting historical introduction by Dr. W. H. Drummond.

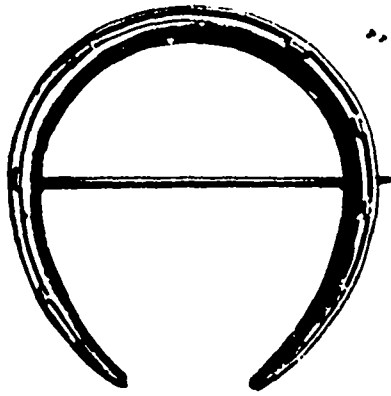
It is officially announced that No. 7610, Private G. H. Bolt, Royal Canadian Regiment, died of enteric fever at Naauwpoort, on June 1. Private Bolt was a member of No. 3 Company of the Victoria Rifles, and was a great favorite with all his militia comrades. He was an excellent shot, and had won several prizes at the ranges and at the Provincial meets. He was the son of Mr. J. T. Bolt, the well-known jeweler of St. Catherine Street, and was a fine athlete. His death has caused very general expressions of regret, and his father and relatives have the deep sympathy of the public. He was a gallant son of the Empire and he has laid down his life for it.

The Hon. Senator J. R. Gowan, of Barrie, Ont., has recently had manufactured by Messrs. Henry Birks & Sons, of Montreal, a very magnificent solid silver challenge cup standing eighteen inches high and of massive and graceful style. This cup is to be competed for annually by the regiments of Military Districts 1, 2, 3, and 4, during the annual training, on conditions of competition approved by Major-General Hutton, C. B., lately commanding the Canadian militia. The name of the ex-commander of the forces appears on the cup owing to its having been arranged for during his term of office. The cup was ordered last December, but owing to Senator Gowan being ill, was not completed until recently.

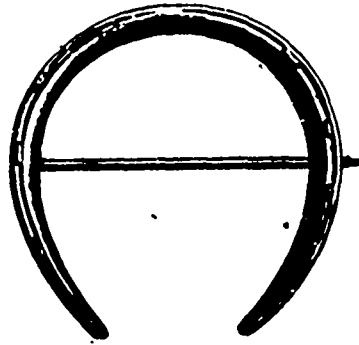
At the annual meeting of the Dominion Lighting and Heating Co., Mr. R. A. Dickson, jeweler, of Montreal, was elected a director.

Mr. Joseph B. Tasker, of the Joseph B. Tasker Co., assayers, gold and silver refiners, Toronto, paid a visit to the Tom Tiddler's ground of Montreal recently, and, as usual





No. 671.



No. 670.



No. 669.

## HORSE SHOE BROOCHES.

THE LATEST POPULAR NOVELTY  
MADE IN

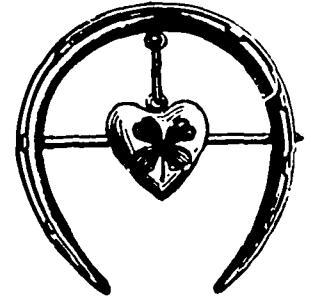
STERLING SILVER

AND

STERLING SILVER GILT.



No. 673.



No. 672.

## STERLING SILVER HEART BANGLES.



1799.

PLAIN.



1798.

EMBOSSED.



1792.

ENAMELED.  
Green.



1795.

ENAMELED.  
Autumn Tints.



1813.

ENAMELED.



1812.

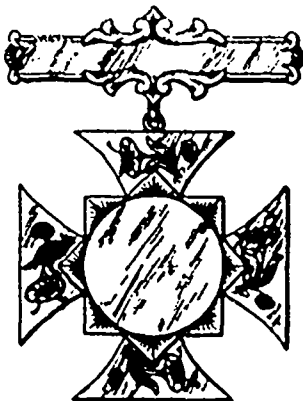
ENAMELED.



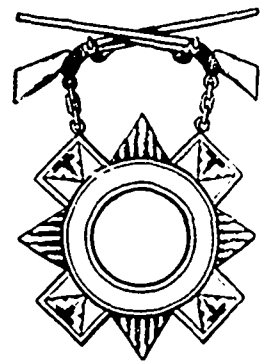
1794.

ENAMELED.

## MEDALS AT ALL PRICES.



**Geo. H. Lees & Co.,**  
JEWELRY MANUFACTURERS,  
HAMILTON, ONT.





# YOU ARE TO BE THE JUDGE.

**B**Y saying that you are to be the judge, we do not intend to cast any reflection on our own ability. We believe that by our ten years of experience, and by the large and increasing quantity of OLD GOLD coming daily into our hands, we have become qualified to accurately test and value it, and further, we endeavor to conduct every transaction with the strictest honesty, **NEVERTHELESS**, you are to be the judge as to whether the amount offered is satisfactory to you. Immediately a consignment is received it is accurately tested, and a cheque or money order sent by first mail. If our offer is not fully satisfactory to you the parcel will be returned in the same condition as received. The goods remain yours until our offer is accepted, so that you run no risk of not getting full satisfaction.

No one could conduct this business on a more economical basis, for we are at **NO EXPENSE** (other than this advertisement), of soliciting consignments, and by using the **REFINED GOLD** in our own factory we are at no expense in disposing of it. The profits after deducting the cost of refining are very slight, but we must buy gold in any event, and we are satisfied to make a percentage, however small.

Many jewelers have been continually sending their Old Gold to us ever since we began the refining business, and the number of patrons is constantly increasing. We have many complimentary replies from jewelers in every part of Canada, proving that we give satisfactory returns. It has paid them to send their Old Gold to us. Why not you?

## WE PAY FOR OLD GOLD AS FOLLOWS, NET CASH:

6 K., 24 cents.	10 K., 40 cents.	14 K., 56 cents.	18 K., 72 cents.
7 K., 28 "	11 K., 44 "	15 K., 60 "	20 K., 80 "
8 K., 32 "	12 K., 48 "	16 K., 64 "	21 K., 84 "
9 K., 36 "	13 K., 52 "	17 K., 68 "	22 K., 88 "

### TESTS FOR GOLD.

For testing 18k., take 2 oz. of chemically pure nitric acid and add 2 drops of muriatic acid. This will not affect 18k. but will leave a brown mark on 14k. C. P. nitric acid alone will not affect 14k. but will attack any lower quality, the effect being greater and leaving a darker mark the lower the quality.

Acids should be mixed frequently. Old acids lose their strength and cannot be relied upon.

### TESTS FOR SILVER.

Water, 2 oz.; sulphuric acid, 2 drs.; powdered bichromate of potash, 4 dwt. A drop of this mixture placed on Sterling Silver will turn a bright blood red; on lower qualities a duller red. On no other metal will it turn this color.

With a little experimenting and experience any jeweler may become fairly expert in making these tests. Care should be taken to always scrape the spot to be tested as there may be plating on the surface, and also grease, which would not allow the acid to work.

Great care should be taken in buying cases as frequently the lids are of a good quality of gold while the body is of a low quality, and sometimes only plated.

**GEO. H. LEES & CO.,**  
Gold Refiners, HAMILTON, ONT.



## Every Jeweler

Should keep his valuables  
over night in one of our

CHROME STEEL LINED

Jewelers' Safes.

These are built especially for the purpose; and besides being excellently finished are fitted up inside to suit the requirements of the purchaser. TERMS OF PAYMENT REASONABLE.

**J. & J. Taylor,**

Toronto Safe Works,

— Toronto.



upon these occasions, succeeded in picking up some gold and silver.

Among those who paid their last respects to the remains of the late F. Wolferstan Thomas, general manager of The Molson's Bank, were Messrs. Henry Birks and H. A. Nelson.

Prof. McLeod, of McGill University, superintendent of the time service of the Grand Trunk Railway, has been spending a much needed vacation in Florida.

In the early morning of May 30, an attempt was made to break into the jewelry store of Mr. Richard Hemsley, Notre Dame Street. The attempt to enter the premises was made upon a door which is connected with the office of the Dominion Burglary Company by burglar alarm wires. The alarm being given, Constable Baker, of the company, was soon upon the spot, and he succeeded in capturing one of the two would-be burglars. This man, Frank Ford, a fireman, was brought before the court and pleaded not guilty to the offence, and he was remanded pending the arrest of his companion.

About ten o'clock on the morning of May 30, a fire broke out in the hay-loft at the rear of the residence of Mr. William Eaves, jewelry jobber, 15 Dubord Street. The eastern division of the Montreal Fire Brigade responded to the alarm, and after pouring a plentiful stream of water upon the blaze, which threatened to be dangerous, succeeded in putting it out. The barn was seriously damaged by fire and water.

Several new customs regulations affecting the importer have been issued during the past month. The new regulation respecting duplicate invoices requires that one shall be filed at the port of entry and that one shall be forwarded to the Department of Customs, Ottawa. This will require that importers shall be provided with triplicate invoices, so as to retain one, and arrangements with this end in view should be made. Another important change provides that the bill of lading for the transportation of goods exported to Canada shall show the ultimate destination of the goods, from the place of original shipment, to be a port in Canada, without any contingency of diversion, and the goods shall not be entered for consumption or for warehouse, or remain for any purpose other than their transshipment or transit in any intermediate country. Therefore, exporters of goods from England to Montreal, or other Canadian cities, must have this shown plainly on the bill of lading, otherwise if the goods are consigned *via* New York, the rebate of  $33\frac{1}{3}$  per cent. will be refused.

All the fools are not dead yet, and Napoleon Lamarche, who calls himself a "trader," of Cadieux Street, Montreal, is well aware of the fact, and lives by his knowledge of it. Recently he sold "a man from the country" a watch for \$12, claiming that it was a gold one worth \$70, and that he was practically giving it away, as he was penniless, and his wife was waiting at the station to go home to the United States, and he hadn't the money to pay the fare, etc., etc. In fact, the same old story. Of course, the ticker was of practically no value whatever, and now the conquering Napoleon is to appear before the Court of Queen's Bench, to answer to the charge of obtaining money by false pretences. There he is likely to meet his Waterloo.

On Sunday evening, June 17, the Victoria Rifles attended

a memorial service at Sherbrooke Street Methodist Church, in honor of the late Private Bolt, the deceased having been a member of the congregation. The pulpit was draped in black, over which was hung the Union Jack, and in front a shield, with the inscription, "For Queen and Empire." The musical service was very beautiful and the sermon most powerful and pathetic.

Mr. Richard Hemsley and family are once again established in their delightful summer residence at Lakeside.

HOCHELAGA.



Under this head we solicit questions of interest bearing on optics, particularly the eye, the defects of vision and their correction by glasses. All communications must be addressed to Dr. John L. Owen, 23 East Adams Avenue, Detroit, Mich., U.S., and must not be received later than the 15th of each month in order to insure publication in the following issue of "The Trader."

H. M. A., Que. "Can a patient be hyperopic and have myopic astigmatism, or be myopia and have hyperopic astigmatism?"

A patient may have hyperopia in one meridian of the eye, and myopia in the meridian at right angles. Such cases are called mixed astigmatism. The hyperopia in such cases is developed and corrected by a spherical convex lens, while the astigmatism is corrected by a concave-cylindrical lens. The concave-cylinder will be stronger than the convex-spherical, and also to correct the myopia. For instance, if a given case of mixed astigmatism requires a plus 2ds combined with minus 4dc, axis 180 degrees, we would have a case of mixed astigmatism of 2d diopters of myopia. In the vertical meridian of the eye, the minus four cylinder after neutralizing the plus 2 spherical, corrects the 2d of myopia. Some opticians after spending considerable time on such cases as this, finally fit the case with cross-cylinders. It is, however, much better to be guided by a reliable system of examinations, and fit such cases with a spherocylinder as we have stated above.

T. E., Ont. "A patient, a lady, complains of severe headaches. I have examined her eyes very carefully and fitted the necessary glasses. She has no muscle trouble of any kind. After wearing the glasses for a week, she complains her headaches are as bad as before. Can you give me any light on this subject?"

Presuming that you have corrected visual defects without affording any relief to the patient, we are of opinion that the headaches are due to some other cause than the eyes. But what that cause may be, we cannot form an opinion from the description which you give of the case. It may be well for you to remember that there are many causes for headaches aside from defective eyes, also that it is not wise to promise to cure all cases of headaches with glasses. We have met with cases in which there was three diopters of latent hyperopia, and in others from twenty or thirty degrees of latent strabismus, and yet the patients made no complaint of any kind regarding



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WHOLESALE JEWELER AND MANUFACTURER OF

14 KARAT ROLLED PLATE CHAINS,

NEW GLASGOW, NOVA SCOTIA.

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it is not always necessary to buy the highest priced. There is a vast amount of humbug in the world of trade concerning the relations between value and price. The trimming on a lady's dress is the expensive extra which brings up the cost, but does not add to her protection from the cold. The Company which produces the best values without these trimmings in manufacturing process employs only skilled labor, economizes at every stage and produces the largest amount of goods at the lowest possible cost per cent., is bound to lead. The J. E. 14k. Rolled Plate goods are made in this way. Large productions at the lowest possible expense, all extra frills and trimmings lopped off. They have been too long before you to doubt their quality. We stop nothing short of **the best in the world for the money.**

GENTS' CHAINS.      STUDS.      LADIES' CHAINS.

BROOCHES.      BRACELETS.

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**"The Celebrated Mayflower Main Springs."**

BUY NO IMITATIONS.



their general health, eyes, or headaches. They wished their eyes examined merely to ascertain if they were perfect. In such cases it is wiser to advise that nothing be done until some trouble is experienced.

**H. R., Ont.** "I have a patient, a girl twelve years of age, who has an unusually large pupil in the right eye. She requires weak convex glasses to correct a slight hyperopia, but for reading requires them somewhat stronger in front of the left eye. The right eye can read with the distant glass without any trouble, but the left eye requires convex spherical, three diopeters stronger than the distant lens. What do you think is the trouble?"

This is evidently a case of accommodative asthenopia or partial paralysis of the accommodation of the left eye. The condition was most probably brought about by disuse of the left eye for near vision. Exceptional cases of this kind are met with in which the patient will apparently use both eyes for reading but really uses only one. Through continuous use of the eyes in this manner, one of them, and presumably the left one in this case, will lose its accommodative power for lack of use. A short course of daily treatment with a weak solution of eserine, coupled with active exercise of the accommodation of the eye, will soon restore the normal strength. In the absence of treatment reading with the left eye alone for 20 or 30 minutes each day would in the course of several weeks or months reach an equally good result. In beginning the exercise the patient should read the smallest print that could be read distinctly by the eye if necessary, beginning with newspaper advertisements or any print large enough to be read.

**A. C., Ont.** "Why is it almost universal to try convex-cylinders first whether the patient has hyperopia or myopia?"

The origin of correcting by trying a convex-cylinder first was probably due to the fact that a weak concave-cylinder, whether it is needed or not, will, in the majority of instances, improve vision slightly. Consequently it was found by experience to be advisable to try convex-cylinders first. The convex cylinder will not bring the accommodation into play, whilst the concave-cylinder, if it is not required or if it is an over-correction, will, in an eye that has not been mydriated, bring the accommodation into play. On account of the great tendency of the accommodation to contract and relax, it is always advisable as far as possible to avoid calling it into action.

## ON AN OPTICAL CAUSE OF DEFECTIVE CARRIAGE.

Dr. G. C. Savage says in an article in the *Ophthalmic Record*:

It has long been a matter of observation that some people, without any desire to put on airs, carry the head tilted to one shoulder. Stevens first pointed out the fact that they were hyperphorics, and that the head was tilted toward the opposite side, i. e., towards the shoulder corresponding to the cataphoric eye. Stevens and others who have written about this phenomenon have said that reason would suggest a titling towards the hyperphoric eye, but that in this instance, the facts stood opposed to the reasoning. All agree that the patient is helped by

the tilting, else the habit would never have been established. Hansell and Keber, in their book on Muscle Anomalies, offer an "explanation" which does not explain. These are their words:—

"The head is usually tilted towards the shoulder opposite to the hyperphoric eye, a statement that may sound strange, but when it is remembered that in right hyperphoria the image is really seen lower by the right eye, it naturally follows that the head must be tilted towards the left shoulder if the images are to be brought to a level and binocular vision thus rendered an unconscious act."

In binocular fixation the object as seen by one eye is not lower than the same object seen by the other eye, else there would be a diplopia which would contradict binocular fixation. There is a tendency toward diplopia, as the word hyperphoria (an upward tending of the eye, a downward tending of the object seen) indicates. It is to counteract or lessen this tendency to diplopia that this tilting takes place.

All hyperphorics do not tilt the head toward the cataphoric side, many walking with head erect, while some tilt the head towards the hyperphoric side. If counteracting this tendency has to be affected alone by the inferior rectus of the hyperphoric eye and the superior rectus of the cataphoric eye, these would be hindered and not helped by carrying the head towards the cataphoric side; but they would be helped, that is, could oppose more easily their stronger antagonists—by tilting the head toward the hyperphoric side. Help does not come from tilting the head towards the cataphoric eye, but in what cases and how?

In every case of persistent tilting of the head towards the cataphoric side there is more or less marked insufficiency of the superior obliques (Savage), latent plus torsion (Maddox), plus declination (Stevens), complicating the hyperphoria. In these cases, and these only, the tilting of the head is helpful. The hyperphoric eye elevated, the weak inferior rectus is helped in its effort to bring the visual axis down to the object of fixation by the superior oblique muscle, which, as is well known is a depressor of the anterior pole of the eye by means of elevating the posterior pole. This posterior pole of the eye elevated, the torsional power of the superior oblique is greatly augmented. This, being more than enough to counteract the plus torsional effect of the acting weak inferior rectus, tilts the naturally vertical meridian of this eye toward the nose (minus torsion or declination).

The cataphoric eye made lower by this peculiar tilting of the head must have its visual axis elevated by the contracting of the weak superior rectus, aided by the strong inferior oblique, whose torsional power, though lessened by position (elevated posterior pole), is still more than enough to counteract the minus torsional effect of contraction of the weak superior rectus, and the naturally vertical meridian of this eye is given a plus position (leaning at the top away from the meridian plane of the head), but parallel with the naturally vertical meridian of the other eye, which, as already shown, now has a minus position (leaning at the top towards the meridian of the head).

In this position of the head, the obliques (superior of the hyperphoric eye and inferior of the cataphoric eye) not only help the inferior rectus of the hyperphoric eye and the superior



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Announce that they have  
for sale the

## Ophthalmometer

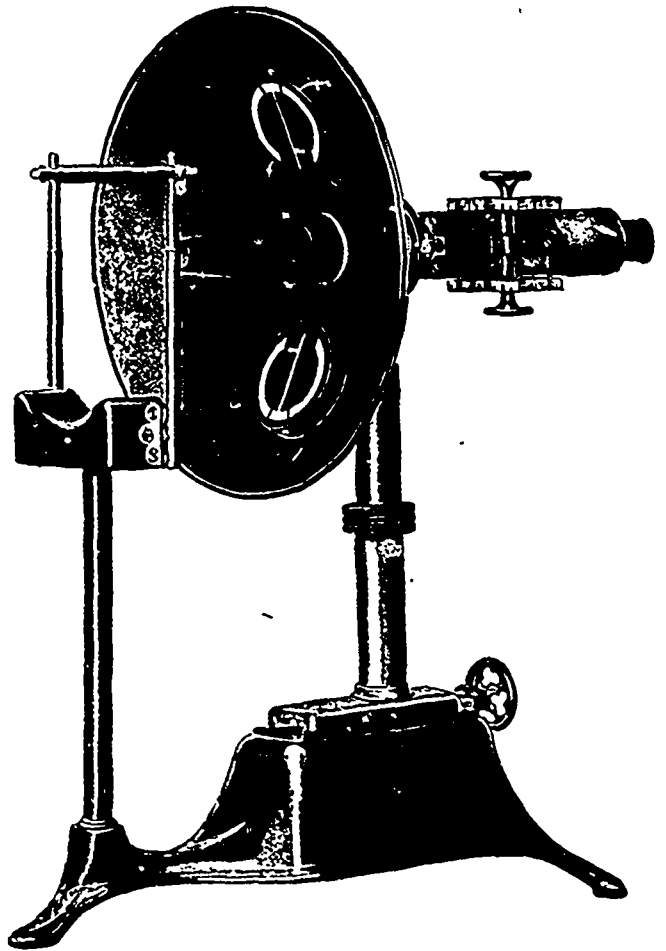
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the special features of  
which are

## Stationary Self Illuminous Mires with Moving Prisms.

Those interested would do  
well to write for booklet.

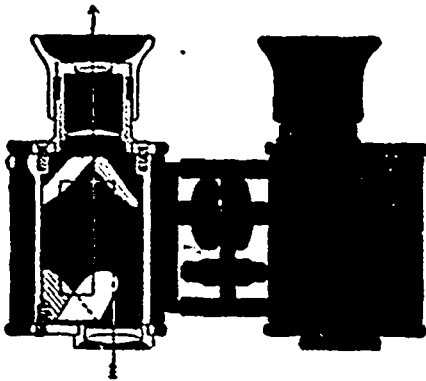


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## The Trieder Binoculars

In 3, 6, 9 and 12 Powers.

Those having customers interested in high  
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The Cohen Brothers, Limited,

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# Canadian Ophthalmic College of Toronto.

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It is a business venture of business men for business purposes.

It is the trade of the newly created and rapidly developing business that is sought, and the connection thus weilded during the course naturally remains steadfast.

The gratified student becomes a prospering and profitable customer.

The motto of the College, "Once a student, always a student," assures him that the knowledge and experience of the College staff are at his disposal through all his future trials.

The Canadian Ophthalmic College could not afford to give an indifferent course.

Interest does not end with the tuition fee.

A practical course is essential.

Students must be supplied not only with a theoretical training but with an abundance of practical knowledge of the spectacle-selling, dollar-making kind.

Prospectus and testimonials furnished on application.

For further particulars, address

L. G. AMSDEN, 24 Adelaide Street West, Toronto.

**NEXT CLASS, JULY 30th, 1900.**





**THE LEDOS MANUFACTURING CO.,**  
**34 and 36 Pearl St., NEWARK, N.J., U.S.A.**

Manufacturers of

Watch Case Materials and Jewelers' Findings,  
 Crowns, Pendants, Bows,  
 Solders, Fine Enamels, etc.

**NO MORE BREAKING OF  
 SLEEVES IF YOU USE THESE  
 CELEBRATED SLEEVE TIPS.**

**ASK YOUR JOBBER FOR OUR GOODS.** For 18s, 10s, 12s, 6s, 0s Size



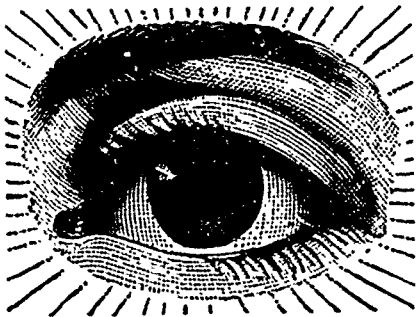
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Ladies' or Gents' superb ivory handled knife, or gold plated chain, or beautiful plated scissors, or latest pocket books, or silver butter knife or sugar spoon, or five sheets of latest music and hundreds of beautiful novelties of merit (no space to mention here) free with one dollar mail order of our famous any price teas or coffees, cocoas, baking-powder, chocolate, pepper, mustard, ginger, etc., at 25c., 30c., 35c. and 40c. a pound.

A \$2.00 order by mail gets you any two articles in the \$1.00 list or 1/2 doz. heavy plated silver forks, or tea, table, or dessert spoons, or 1/2 doz. granite pie plates, or large sauce dish, preserving kettle or splendid large tea or coffee pot, all Davidson's famous granite-ware. Your choice.

Trial order will convince you of the saving and exceptional quality. Agents wanted. Stamp for big price list. Write to us. Select your prize or we will for you. 3 and 4 lbs. order of anything \$1.00, 6 lbs. and 8 lbs. order \$2.00. Mention what you want, tea or coffees, or some of each.

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The best course of Personal or Correspondence Optical Instruction for beginners or advanced students. Established 14 years

FOR PARTICULARS ADDRESS

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 23 EAST ADAMS AVE., DETROIT, MICH.

**The Canadian College of Optics**

Has inaugurated a Correspondence Course for students, which covers the work completely taken up at the College. One fee pays for both. This allows you to get up the work at home and attend the College at your leisure.

The next course at the College will commence the last week in August or first week of September. Exact date will be given in next Trader.

Speaking of the **Correspondence Course**—

H. W. MITCHELL, of Prince Albert, Sask., says :

"I am more than pleased with it."

FOR PARTICULARS WRITE THE PRINCIPAL,

**DR. W. E. HAMILL,**

11 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

If you want  
**Every Jeweler in Canada**

to know the merits of your goods

Advertise in **The Trader**



rectus of the cataphoric eye to control the visual axes, so as to make them intersect at the point of fixation, but they are also better able to maintain parallelism of the naturally vertical meridians, in their forced declination towards the cataphoric side.

So long as the hyperphoria remains uncorrected the axes of astigmatic lenses should be shifted so as to correspond with the declinations of the retinal meridians.

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### THE ABSORPTION OF CATARACT.

Kaush, after treatment of a large number of eyes, reports (*Medical News*) excellent results from his method of conjoined manipulation and instillation in uncomplicated, immature cataract. He believes that senility is rarely a direct but may be a predisposing cause of the disease. Two great factors enter into its production—interference with the nourishment of the lens and eye strain. A deficient blood supply and perversion of the circulatory aliment have a direct causative bearing. Often faulty digestion with consequent intestinal auto-infection may furnish the explanation. The following conclusions may be drawn as to treatment:

1. Immature cataract may be regarded as a largely preventable disease.
2. It may, by properly directed treatment, local and constitutional, be prevented, arrested, retarded or cured.
3. The circulation of the blood must be regulated.
4. The faulty digestion must be rectified.
5. Constant supervision of the eye must be maintained by a competent ophthalmologist, that eye strain be relieved, and all changes in refraction be promptly remedied.
6. Treatment by conjoined manipulation and instillation should be instituted at the earliest possible moment.
7. Finally, if local and constitutional treatment should not provoke a favorable issue they will establish a more nearly normal state of the ocular tissues, and if an operation be found necessary, this improved condition of the ocular structures will ensure a large degree of success.—*Medical Standard, February, 1900.*

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### AN OPTICAL CENTENARY.

The year 1900 marks the 100th anniversary of the foundation of the optical industry in Rathenow, and with it the firm of Busch known as "The Rathenower Optische Industrie Anstalt," and thus forms an interesting page in optical history. The Rathenow industry owes its origin to the work of a clergyman, August Duncker, who having been appointed to the pastorate of the then small agricultural village of Rathenow and having some knowledge of and interest in optics, obtained permission to grind lenses, etc., in order to augment his income and that of the parish so that the needs of the poor might be more plentifully supplied.

This commenced an industry which has made the town of Rathenow famous and given employment to thousands of men and women during the past 100 years, about 7,000 men being now employed.

The parson, as time went on, handed the business over to his son Edward, who commenced the work of optical construction upon scientific basis, a considerable increase being made in the business, so that when Emil Busch, the nephew of Edward Duncker, came into the business he found seventy men in employment. From this time the business developed in a rapid way, and a reputation was built up by the really original creations and discoveries of this man, which earned him the title of Councillor of Commerce. To him is accorded the credit of having first constructed a Petzval lens corrected for Achromatism, and his later production, the "Pantoscop," a very wide-angle photo lens, which stands even to this day unrivalled for certain kinds of photographic work. He also commenced the manufacture of telescopes, field and opera glasses, and the firm was soon busily engaged in this department on behalf of the Governments of Germany, Russia and Austria, who have been large buyers of the glasses, which experience in many hard campaigns has proved to be of first-class optical and mechanical construction.

Emil Busch, having no son to succeed him, sold the business to a company, now known as the Rathenower Optische Industrie Anstalt. Since the foundation of the industry by this firm, many competitive houses have grown up, but the factory started in such a remarkable way by a clergyman, and carried on later by Emil Busch, still maintains its reputation for first-class optical work, and has added very considerably to that reputation during the past few years by the production of their Aplanat photo lenses and field glasses, etc., which have been made known in this country largely through the agency of Mr. Henry F. Purser, of 33 Hatton-garden, London. The centenary festivities are to be held in August of this year, when the whole population of Rathenow and many scattered over the country will take part in various events expressing their gratitude to the founder and successors of the optical industry, who have done so much to raise the once unknown village to a position of world-wide renown. Among the items forming the festival programme will be the unveiling of a monument of August Duncker and Emil Busch.

---

A UNIQUE METEOROLOGICAL CLOCK.—Sir William H. Bailey, of Sale Hall, is presenting to the new Sale Park a meteorological clock, which, it is said, is to be an improvement upon any similar apparatus of the kind in the country. This clock will indicate the time on a large dial, and the movement, we understand, will also actuate a drum upon which there will be graphic diagrams of the fluctuations of the barometer, the direction of the wind, the rainfall, the variations of temperature, the diagrams giving a weekly record. This clock Sir William Bailey has designed as a modification of previous similar instruments made by his firm, and it is claimed to be the first one of its kind in this country that will record all these variations on one chart. It is to be erected in a suitable tower, which will be named the Joule Memorial Tower, to commemorate the fact that Dr. Joule, the discoverer of the mechanical equivalent of heat, and one of the greatest investigators of the age in physical science, was for many years a resident in Sale.



# Clinical Thermometers

Can be sold because a Clinical Thermometer is a hygienic necessity in every household.

When a person is indisposed, the first question is, "Is there fever?"

A doctor's first act is to take the temperature. He notes the favorable or unfavorable changes by the rise and fall of its mercury.

No Thermometer at all is better than an inaccurate one.

An inaccurate Thermometer is a false guide.

The One Minute Clinical Thermometers of the Montreal Optical Company are certified to be correct.

They are guaranteed to give the exact temperature in one minute with absolute correctness.

These Thermometers are made in sterling silver; pearl handles, gilt and aluminum cases.

Clinical Thermometers afford a good profit.

If you are interested in Clinical Thermometers, we shall be glad to hear from you.

## Clinical Certificate.

Montreal, May 31st, 1900

### This Certifies

That Registering Clinical Thermometer, No. 800,000.....  
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105°	-0° 0
110°	-0° 0

The corrections in the foregoing table are applicable to that Thermometer only which is described by name and number above.

NOTE.—When the correction is + it must be added to the observed reading, and when - subtracted.

Observed Temp.,	95°	96°	97°	98°	99°	100°
Correction,	+0.2	+0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3
Corrected Temp.,	95°.2	96°.1	97°.0	97°.9	98°.8	99°.7

**MONTREAL OPTICAL CO.,**  
Montreal.

**Montreal Optical Company,**  
Montreal, P.Q.



# The Optical Institute of Canada Repeats an Important Announcement.

We have to announce that we have removed our school from Toronto to Montreal.

We have engaged as instructor J. LYONS GAUTHIER, M.D., graduate of the Laval University and one of the prominent Oculists of Montreal.

We have fitted up a comfortable lecture room at No. 1685 Notre Dame Street.

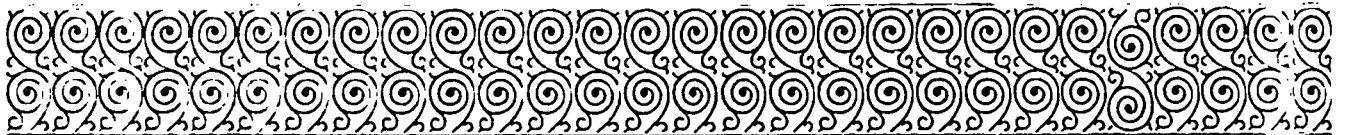
Classes are to be given alternately in English and French.

For dates of classes and other particulars apply to J. S. LEO, President, No. 1685 Notre Dame Street, Montreal, Quebec.



# Why not consider

*the inevitable results of selling  
"Junk"*



DO YOU think it wise to educate your customers down to buying "Junk," under the impression that it is Silverplate such as they have known in the past?

It may be easier to sell cheaply finished goods but they will certainly soon prove unsatisfactory to the owners and the certain result will be very damaging to your regular trade.

Our aim has been to improve in every way possible the manufacture of our goods and to turn out nothing in which the workmanship and finish is not capable of standing the closest inspection. We could make "Junk" as easily as anyone—it requires little art and no skill—but we do not consider that it would be to the advantage of any factory wishing to maintain its reputation for high class goods.

We believe it is prostituting the legitimate Silverplate trade to foist such stuff upon the market.

Kindly examine finish and workmanship carefully when comparing prices.

We are constantly adding attractive, salable and finely finished goods to our present line and it will pay you to wait for our travellers.

*Standard Silver Company, Limited,*  
TORONTO, ONT.



EDITED BY M. M. COHEN, TORONTO.

All communications intended for this department must be addressed to the Advertising Department of The Trader Publishing Co., Toronto, Ont.

Designs for embossing should be plain. Meaningless flourishes are to be avoided. Crests are always effective. Embossing offers a wonderful scope for ingenious designs.

At the present time there is a growing fad for collecting unique designs of embossing. They are used for decorating picture frames and fire screens principally. This fad gives to embossed stationery double advertising advantages.

Lithography is very popular. It affords great opportunities for shading and designing. This has been carried almost to grotesque extremities. Every engraver knows it is more difficult to do plain lettering well than fancy designs.

Flourishes and dashes cover much bad work. Classical letters, belonging to the same period, following in symmetrical order are more tasty than a motley assortment, no matter how beautiful each line in itself may be.

What applies to lithography is equally applicable to printing. The way some printers combine type is barbarous.

Again referring to prices, bear in mind that the stationery is a small consideration in the cost of the correspondence. The postage cannot be economized. The time used in printing has a definite value. The difference in percentage of good stationery plus postage and time and poor stationery plus postage and time is very insignificant, whereas the actual effect of a letter on high grade tasty stationery over low grade botchy stationery is enormous. It is almost like being ushered into a beautiful dining-room where the table is covered with rich damask and beautiful china and bright silverware all artistically mingled. It puts one in the humor for enjoying the real feast. Slovenly stationery hints at a slovenly writer.

There existed an idea, which even yet is cherished by some old timers notwithstanding their steadily decreasing business, that it is the goods and prices only that the people want, and they are not at all particular about the fixtures, but the successes of the Birks, and the Ryries, the Kents and the Dicksons have proven that people who live midst beautiful surroundings wish to shop also amidst beautiful surroundings, and so people who delight in the beautiful and the artistic do appreciate good stationery. Then again, there is the compliment conveyed to those receiving the letter written on artistic stationery, that is considered that they can appreciate a good article.

But to resume our consideration of "Systematic Thoughtfulness."

(To be continued.)

## Beauty and Glasses.



Women strain their eyes

waste nerve energy and produce premature wrinkles, because they think glasses detract from their personal charms.

Properly fitted glasses positively improve the looks of those with defective eyes.

We put beauty in glasses as well as behind them.

**JAMES SMITH,**  
Scientific Optician,  
MOONSTOWN.

No. 49.

## Eyes Are Workers.



Sight is the only special sense which we use constantly except during sleep.

Perfect eyes see without effort. The imperfect ones are constantly under muscular strain.

Is it any wonder eye strain is so hurtful?

How are your eyes?

Consultation free.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

**RICHARD ROE,**  
Ophthalmic Optician,  
JONESTOWN.

No. 50.



## Toilet Articles Ebony and Silver

make beautiful Christmas Gifts,  
—rich, yet inexpensive—  
useful, yet ornamental.

We show a pleasing assortment, at  
pleasing prices.

**JOHN DOE & CO.,**  
Jewelers and Opticians,  
SMITHVILLE.

No. 51.



Experts Commend—Botches Condemn.

Philadelphia, October 9th, 1897.

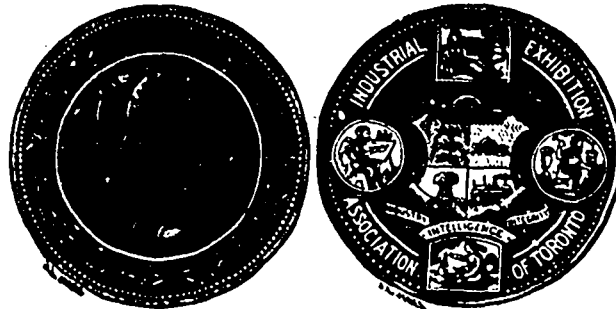
MR. H. R. PLAYTNER,  
Director Canadian Horological Institute,  
Toronto, Ontario.

DEAR SIR:

I take much pleasure, I assure you, in complimenting you on the work done by students at your Institute and submitted in the Faneuil Watch Tool Company's Prize Competition, in which The Philadelphia Horological Society acted as judges, at its regular monthly meeting on the 7th inst. Your pupils have been awarded first, second and third prizes, and their work is highly creditable to their instructor in the science and art of horology.

Respectfully yours,

WILLIAM T. LEWIS,  
President The Philadelphia Horological Society.



Silver Medal, Highest  
Award,  
for Skilled  
Mechanical Work,  
Toronto Industrial  
Exhibition, 1895.

The new School year—the eleventh—and opening of the new term will begin on September 3rd. Kindly place your application now.

## ATHOROUGHLY PRACTICAL WATCH REPAIRERS' SCHOOL.

38 hours per week practical watch work at the bench. Individual instructions. English or German languages.

4½ hours per week technical horological drawing. Individual instructions. English or German.

3 hours per week lectures on horology. These are given in classes and in English only. Ten applications for each workman we can supply.

Repays students more than ten fold for outlay of time and money. Terms reasonable. Satisfaction assured.

**FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION. - - - WRITE TO-DAY.**

## CANADIAN HOROLOGICAL INSTITUTE,

115 to 121 King St. East,

H. R. PLAYTNER,  
Director.

Toronto, Ont.



## DR. S. LYONS GAUTHIER.

In our last issue we announced that the Optical Institute of Canada had removed their school to Montreal, and that they had secured the services of Dr. S. Lyons Gauthier as Instructor.

We have much pleasure this month in presenting to our readers an excellent portrait of Dr. Gauthier, an account of whose life the *Canadian Optician* publishes the following, and which we reproduce in view of the active part the Doctor is likely to take in the development of optics in Canada.

"Dr. Lyons Gauthier comes from a family of distinguished physicians. He is a son of the well-known Dr. S. Gauthier, and brother to Dr. J. C. S. Gauthier.

The subject of our sketch distinguished himself at the famous College of St.-Laurent, where he obtained honors in mathematics and in Belles-Lettres, and where he was conspicuous as an athlete.

To his great love of many sports he owes his magnificent physique, rich and voluminous voice, and which, joined to his charming manners renders him an ideal lecturer.

He possesses an extensive command of language in both English and French, and has that fortunate knack of always having the right word for the right place. His conspicuous ability as a mathematician has developed his reasoning faculties, and has proven of wonderful assistance to him in his chosen profession.

From the earliest stages in his professional career the study of the eye has had a particular fascination for him. After having graduated with honors at the Laval University, where he received special instructions in Ophthalmology under the distinguished councils of Professor Desjardins and Chretien-Zaugg, well-known oculists of the Canadian Metropolis, the doctor left for Paris to perfect himself in his profession, giving particular attention to Ophthalmology.

While there, he received many testimonials, certifying to his successful work. He served as chief of the clinical laboratory of the famous Dr. Despague who has certified personally to the ability of Dr. Gauthier. The doctor is still a young man, and his future is indeed promising. His methods of teaching are eminently practical. His demonstrations simple and convincing. He weaves a web of interest about the driest and most matter of fact subjects.

"The Optical Institute of Canada is indeed to be congratulated upon having obtained the services of so able a man."

## IVORY IN SIBERIA.

African ivory is likely to become gradually scarcer and scarcer, and if there were no other source of supply this beautiful substance would apparently soon reach a prohibitive price.

As a matter of fact, there exists in the frozen tundras of Siberia a supply of ivory which will probably suffice for the world's consumption for many years to come.

This ivory is the product of the mammoth ("elephas primigenius,") a species nearly allied to the Indian elephant, but protected from the cold of the Arctic regions by a coat of long, coarse hair with a finer woolly under fur at the base.

How the mammoths were enabled to exist in a region where their remains became so speedily frozen, and how such vast quantities of these became accumulated in certain spots, are questions which do not at present seem capable of being satisfactorily answered. Such accumulations do exist, and the soil of certain portions of tundras seems to be almost crammed with such remains.

It may, however, be remarked that the contents of the stomachs of the frozen mammoths, as also those of the two species of rhinoceros which were their fellow inhabitants of the tundras, contain remains of pine needles and other vegetable substances. And from this it may be inferred that the tundras themselves were clothed with forest during the mammoth epoch.

Although inside scientific and commercial circles comparatively little is known with regard to the subject, mammoth ivory, in place of being a modern

discovery, was known to the ancients, and has for centuries been an article of trade and manufacture.

With regard to the amount of mammoth ivory that comes into the market, accounts are by no means so numerous nor so accurate as might be desired.

About the year 1840, Dr. Middendorff, who visited the country, estimated that the annual output of Siberian ivory reached 110,000 pounds, representing at least a hundred individual mammoths, so that the total number of animals whose remains have been exported since the conquest of Siberia must be between 20,000 and 30,000.—*Knowledge*.

VACATION this year at the American Waltham Watch Factory will last but two weeks, beginning July 2, probably, and continuing through July 14.

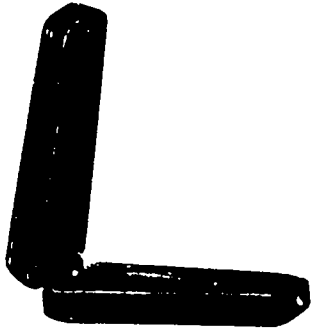


S. LYONS GAUTHIER, M.D.

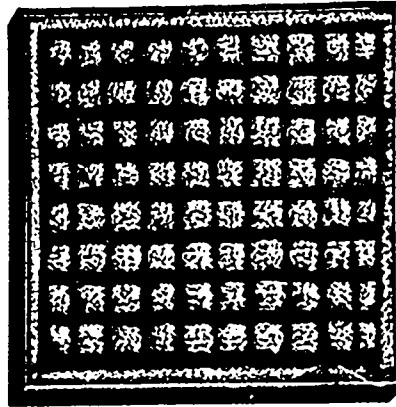




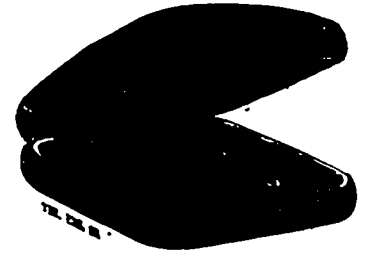
# THE BEST GOODS IN CANADA. ALL OUR OWN MAKE.



Scarf Pin—No. 45.



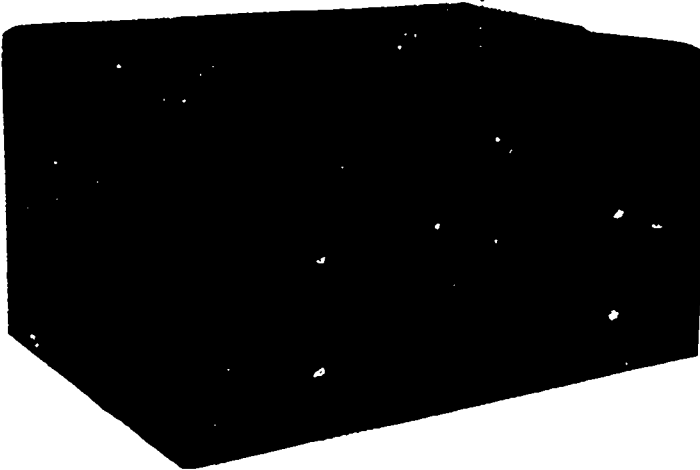
Ring Tray—No. 306.



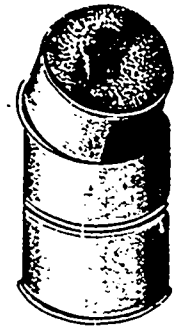
Velvet Brooch—No. 65.



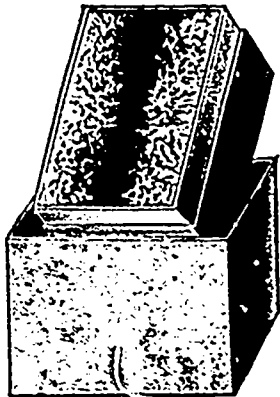
Velvet Ring—No. 28.



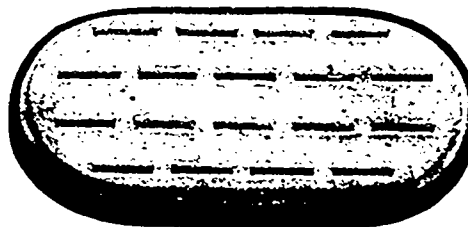
Cabinet—No. 5.



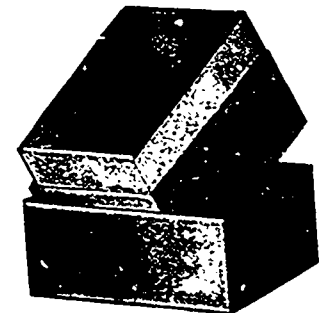
Leather Ring—No. 27.



Paper Ring—No. 450.



Ring Tray—No. 331.



Paper Thimble—No. 545.

# THE J. COULTER CO., LIMITED. 130 KING STREET WEST, - - TORONTO.



THE TRADE

## INQUIRY COLUMN

This column is opened for the purpose of giving short and concise answers to enquiries regarding watch repairs, or anything else connected with the Jewelry business. The craft are cordially invited to draw on the knowledge of our experts whenever they think that we can be of any assistance to them. Address all communications to The Trader Publishing Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

especially if the temper of the steel is low; reducing the endshake of the staff as much as possible and slightly bevelling off the edges of the pivots will remove the difficulty, but you must bear in mind that in a fine adjusted watch it is dangerous to reduce the diameter of the ends of the pivots as you then interfere with the position adjustment. In any event a very slight rounding off the edges will be quite sufficient to prevent a respreading of the ends to a greater diameter than the full size of the pivots. If you have to reduce the endshake do so by turning away a small portion of the setting shoulder, thus bringing the upper and lower balance jewels close together rather than make the alteration by bending the balance cock.

Student writes: I am making some experiments and in connection wish to obtain a piece of ivory of a certain shape. It would facilitate matters greatly if I could render the ivory plastic or so that I could form it like rubber into the design I wish to get. Is there any plan by which ivory might be so treated, if so, would you kindly give it to me?

We believe that if ivory is placed in a solution of phosphoric acid of 1.130 specific gravity, and allowed to remain there until transparent it will become as soft as leather and can then be reshaped to a considerable degree. When the ivory becomes transparent take it out, wash carefully and dry between soft linen. Exposure to the air will soon harden the ivory again, but as soon as that begins to take place put it in warm water and it will regain its plasticity.

Gold Screw writes: Frequently American watches of various makes have gilded screws which become broken or lost, and as it is not very practicable to keep a varied stock of such screws, I thought I might be able to gild them myself. If it is a simple matter will you kindly give me the recipe for gilding them?

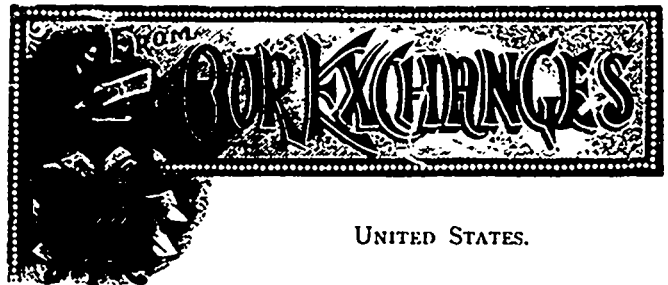
You may prepare a gilding solution for steel yourself or may purchase it through your material dealer. To prepare it get some pure gold and dissolve it in nitro-muriatic acid, then evaporate the solution to dryness to expel the excess of acid. Dissolve the residue in pure water and add three times the quantity of sulphuric ether. Then shake the mixture in a well-stoppered bottle until, when standing quietly, the ether appears of a golden-yellow color, and the water beneath it is entirely clear. Polished screw heads and other steel parts plunged into the solution are instantly beautifully gilded. If the gilding should not be satisfactory at first add more ether.

Discontinued writes: I wish to obtain an American 8 size movement if possible; am not particular about the make but want it a stem winder. Do you know where such a movement could be obtained?

It is not likely that a new movement in 8 size could be had at all, but we noticed recently a number of second-hand American movements, said to be in first-class repairs, advertised for sale by the Joe Brown Co., 67 and 69 E. Washington Street, Chicago. You might write them for fuller particulars.

Balance Pivot. writes: What causes balance staff pivots to become spread at the ends so that the pivot will not come out of the hole jewel, and what is the best way to provide against this annoying defect?

A fall or knock is, of course, the most likely cause, but if the endshake is considerable and the watch is subject to considerable shaking so that the ends of the balance staff pivots fall against the cap jewel with even comparatively slight force, the ends of pivots are quite likely to become riveted over



UNITED STATES.

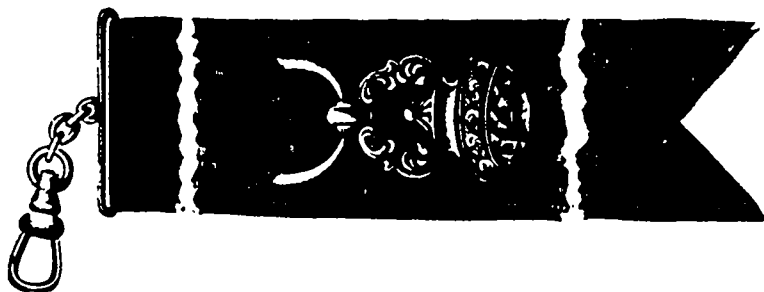
THE directors of the Hamilton Watch Co. at their meeting, Thursday last, declared their second dividend of five per cent. the first having been declared six months ago. This watch company is one of the city's most flourishing industries and they have orders booked far in excess of their present capacity. The working force is being constantly increased.

CLEVELAND, O., JUNE 16.—A circular has been issued by R. H. L'Hommedieu, general superintendent of the Michigan Central Railroad, appointing Webb C. Ball, of Cleveland, general watch inspector for that system to succeed J. W. Forsinger, of Chicago. Mr. Ball is now general inspector for all the Vanderbilt lines west of Buffalo.

THE International Silver Co., at a meeting of their directors, Wednesday, decided to defer payment of the 1 3/4 per cent. quarterly dividend on the preferred stock of the company. As a reason for their action, it was semi-officially stated by an officer of the corporation that the company were manufacturing more goods than they were selling, and it was deemed best to lean to the side of conservatism. The company have an authorized capital of \$11,000,000 common and \$6,000,000 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock, and, in addition, a funded debt of \$3,900,000 bearing 6 per cent. interest. The passing of the quarterly dividend, while not wholly unexpected in financial circles, nevertheless caused considerable comment and was subject to a number of newspaper articles. Vice-president C. A. Hamilton is reported as saying: "The only reason advanced by any director for deferring action on the dividend was that of overproduction. We are making more goods than we are selling. The company is also inclined to be a little more conservative, owing to the Presidential election this Fall, which may have some effect upon business." The decision to pass the dividend, it was intimated, was by no means unanimous, and the meeting was by no means harmonious. It is said that the company owe less money by about \$250,000 than



# OUR CANADIAN POLICY



1228-774—Fob Chain Amethyst Charms



1730.



1728—Hand Carved Rim.



1726



1727.

IS to furnish such goods as are best suited to the trade; make them of better stock than others, by our own special process, give them a finer finish, guarantee them with our broad and liberal guarantee, and lay them down on your counter duty paid, cheaper than any other house in this country can.

We make a specialty of **Silk Ribbon** and other **Vest Chains**, and have a large assortment to select from. Also **Bracelets, Brooches, Pins, and Sash Buckles**. Our new patterns in **Sterling Silver Toilet and Manicure Goods** are now ready.

Our **Locketts** are all made of the best gold front stock, hand engraved, and these examples are all set with pearls and opals.

## THEODORE W. FOSTER & BRO. CO.,

Our Canadian Representative,

**MR. GEO. E. SMITH,**

350 King Street, KINGSTON, ONT.

Manufacturing Jewelers and Silversmiths,

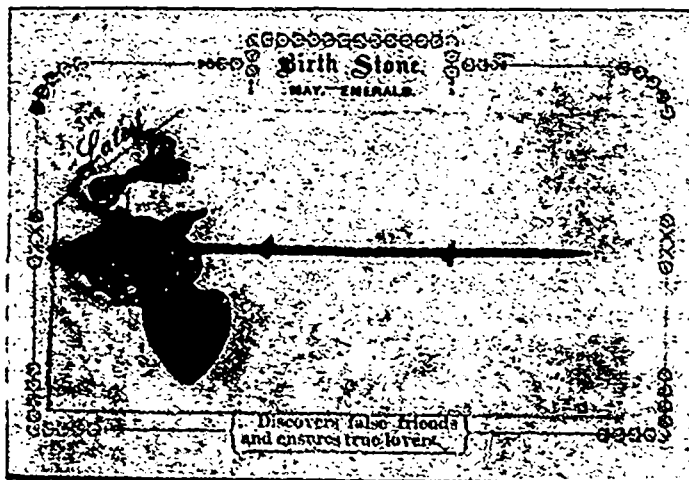
100 Richmond Street,

PROVIDENCE, R.I., U.S.A.

**BIRTH STONE BANGLE RING.**



Prices from \$2.50 to \$6.00 per doz., in fine Rolled Plate.



The above is one of our latest. We have them in the Twelve Birth Stones and they are pronounced the best thing out for the price, \$3.60 per doz.

**KLONDIKE BANGLE RINGS.**



From \$3.00 to \$6.00 per doz. Bangle Rings in endless variety.

One gross of Birth Stone Pins, with the name of any town or cut of building on the bangle, for \$36.00.

You will make no mistake in ordering some of these.

Prices subject to catalogue and cash discounts.

**S. BREADNER,** MANUFACTURING JEWELER,

CARLETON PLACE, ONTARIO.



they had at the first of the year. The passing of the dividend on the preferred stock is believed to be only temporary.

THE New Columbus Watch Co., Columbus, O., have increased their facilities and their working force and have placed on the market a new line of high grade movements having from fifteen to twenty-five jewels. The new movements will be particularly adapted for railroad use.

THE Elgin National Watch Company will try the experiment of stripping jewels by a new process. It is said it will be a saving to the company of fully one-half. Under the old process the price paid was \$2.50 per hundred. Some objection was raised by the employees, and at a conference on Wednesday President Hulburd agreed that the jewel strippers shall receive at least \$3 a day for a year under the new process, and if there is an over-production of jewels the company will give work in other departments to those thrown out of employment.

THE ELGIN COMPANY ANNUAL.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Elgin National Watch Co. all the directors were re-elected except John M. Cutter, Ernest A. Hamill, one of the large stockholders, being selected to succeed him. At a meeting of the board of directors C. H. Hulburd was chosen president and Mr. Hamill vice-president. There was no change in the remainder of the offices. President Hulburd states that Mr. Cutter has been retained in the position of general manager of the company and that his duties will be the same as heretofore, the only difference being the recognition of Mr. Hamill. He also stated that a large increase in the output of the factory is under way and that one hundred employees have been added to the plate department within the last sixty days, which will necessitate large additions to the other departments. About sixty have been taken on in the train department and a considerable number in each of the other rooms. It is expected to increase the output within a few months to 2,800 watches a day and great efforts are being made to fill promptly orders received. There is absolutely no stock on hand and no prospect of an accumulation in the near future. The watch industry is flourishing.

ATTLEBORO, Mass., May 5.—Saturday's mail brought to the Attleboro and North Attleboro jewelers an appeal from the Department of State for aid in solving a serious problem, the disappearance of \$400,000,000 in American coin. A brief mention was made of this matter in these columns some weeks ago, but now it is possible to speak of it more definitely. It was discovered a few months ago that such a loss had taken place. The Treasury Department found that an even \$1,000,000,000 in coin had been issued since specie payments were resumed after the war. As a very accurate record of the whereabouts of all United States money is always kept, this record was looked up, and the surprising discovery made that only \$600,000,000 could be accounted for. It was then attempted to estimate into what channels the remaining 40 per cent. had disappeared. The sum of \$1,500,000 was set down for coin melted or otherwise destroyed in the arts and manufactures. The other items, however, including hoarding, natural wear and tear, foreign shipments, and so forth, utterly failed to explain away the immense sum. It was found that

Americans travelling abroad took little with them, making this item an insignificant one, easily balanced by the amount brought by immigrants. Hoarding by people suspicious of banks could not exceed a small figure, and wear and tear could not explain any great decrease in the money in circulation. It was finally decided to appeal to manufacturers and discover what they could offer in solving the problem, as it was seen at once that the paltry \$1,500,000 estimate must be far too low for that branch.

The manufacturers to whom the Department first turned were the jewelers and optical goods makers. With aid from the Department of State, some 900,000 letters were sent out to get a full and complete statement. Everything sent to the headquarters of the investigation by any manufacturer is perfectly confidential, and the figures contained are used only for purposes of tabulation and for the finding of aggregates. Many have hesitated to send the desired replies from a mistaken fear that the Government is trying in a roundabout way to ferret out unlawful mutilation of coin. As a matter of fact there is no law against the complete destruction of a coin of any sort, so this need not deter anyone. It is given out that already some 55 per cent. of the letters have brought replies. One reply from a spectacle house announced that that concern used in the time specified \$540,000 in coin in the manufacture of frames. This shows what the manufacturers are doing and proves that when all are heard from the missing \$400,000,000 will be practically explained away.

The inquiry has just gotten around to the New England jewelers, easily leaders in the destruction. The queries received last week ask each firm to fill out a printed form with blanks. They are to tell how much in face value of gold and silver coin they have destroyed; what value of mint or assay office stamped bars of bullion they have melted up; what value in private refinery bars; what commercial value in foreign gold and silver coin; what commercial value in old jewelry and plate, what commercial value in native grains and nuggets, and what commercial value in gold or silver wire. It will be a surprise to learn what the jewelers in Attleboro alone accomplish in this direction. An investigation into the daily melting of silver was once made in Attleboro by a curious manufacturer to whom the jewelers furnished approximate figures, and the result surprised even the jewelers themselves. Attleboro is a great center of the jewelry trade, and with its radiating villages devoted to the same industry, decreases Uncle Sam's coin supply very fast.

#### EUROPE.

BADEN-POWELL MEDALS.—London, June 4.—Birmingham medallists have been overwhelmed with work supplying mementos of the siege and relief of Mafeking. Upwards of two million Baden Powell medallions were produced between Friday night and Saturday. Orders by telegram poured in from all parts of the country, and it was only by noon yesterday that the supply got abreast of the demand. Fifty miles of tricolor ribbon were used, while a rough calculation places the number of flags sold at 27,000.

MEDALS FOR SOUTH AFRICA SERVICE.—The designs for the medals by which the present campaign in South Africa is



# THE TORONTO SILVER

ELECTRO SILVER PLATE.



No. 182. Sugar.

No. 992. Fruit.

No. 183. Sugar.

No. 648.

No. 647. **SALT CELLARS.**  
No. 648. **Open Work with Colored Glass Linings.**

No. 649.



No. 0174. Bread Plate.

No. 102. Cake Plate.

No. 0173. Bread Plate.



# PLATE CO., LIMITED, SILVERSMITHS AND MANUFACTURERS OF ELECTRO SILVER PLATE.

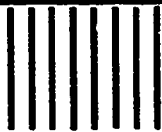
STERLING SILVER.



Our stock is very complete in New Designs in every line of our manufacture.

Our new Flatware Catalogue will be ready to issue to the trade in a very few days now.

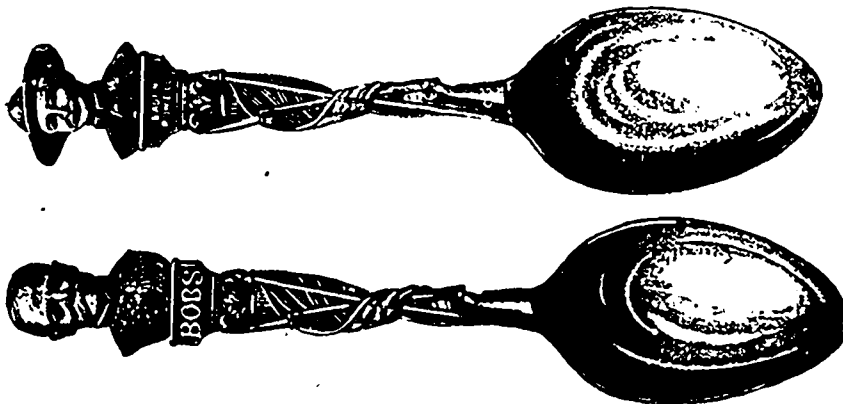
If interested in the lines illustrated in this advertisement write for our special net prices.



No. 353. LOVING CUP.  
8 1/2 inches high.

## LORD ROBERTS and BADEN-POWELL SOUVENIR SPOONS.

As these designs are becoming very popular, we repeat them. We can, of course, supply them with the names of places etched in bowls.



**Factories and Salesrooms:**

**King Street West,**

**TORONTO, CANADA.**

**E. G. GOODERHAM, Managing Director.**



# THE DUEBER HERALD

THE ADVOCATE OF HONEST BUSINESS METHODS.  
 \* DEVOTED TO THE RETAIL JEWELRY TRADE. \*

Vol. 1.

CANTON, OHIO, JULY, 1900.

No. 23.

1.  
 The Dueber-Hampden Works are the largest, best-appointed watch manufacturing plant in the world.

2.  
 The Dueber-Hampden Works are the only watch manufacturing plant in America producing a complete watch (movement and case.)

3.  
 The management of the Dueber-Hampden Works have for years persistently and assiduously opposed every measure, policy, coalition, "new invention" or device, etc., that tended to work harm to the interests of the watch dealers and watch purchasers of the country, and every measure, policy, coalition, "new invention" or device, etc., so opposed, has proved to be, as the management of the Dueber-Hampden Works predicted, a **FAILURE!**

4.  
 The Dueber-Hampden Works have exposed and defeated practically every abuse in the watch industry, and are the successful champions of honesty in watch-making.

5.  
 The product of the Dueber-Hampden Works is absolutely peerless.

A clear brain, a steady nerve and a perfect watch are a railroad man's requisites. Providence must supply the first two; the jeweler the last.

- "Special Railway," 23 Jewels.
- "Special Railway," 21 Jewels.
- "John Hancock," 21 Jewels.
- "New Railway," 17 Jewels.

The above is a list of Dueber-Hampden watches, made in 18 size, especially designed for railroad use.

- "John Hancock," 23 Jewels.
- "Dueber Watch Co." 17 Jewels.
- "Dueber Grand," 17 Jewels.

The above is a list of Dueber-Hampden watches, made in 12 size, for the use of bankers, lawyers, merchants, etc.

- "Mollie Stark."
- "Diadem."

These two watches of the line called "The 400" are the smallest ladies' watches made in America.

Dueber-Hampden watches are **LEVER HAND SET**, which is the safest and surest. Fatal railway accidents have been caused by watches set otherwise.

Elmira, N.Y.  
 Have carried my 17-jewel Dueber-Hampden watch for three years. Would not change it for any on the road. It has not varied over a half minute in months, in fact it is always right.  
 EUGENE H. RIBBLE, Engineer,  
 N.Y. Central R.R.

Railroad watch inspection, when conducted fairly and honestly, meets the approval of all intelligent railroad men, but when run for the benefit of **PERSONAL** and **INDIVIDUAL** interests, and when **DISCRIMINATION** and **PREJUDICE** blind the sense of justice, it becomes an unmitigated evil and an **IMPOSITION**.

"**MOST ACCURATE TIMEKEEPER.**"  
 Trinidad, Col.  
 I have been carrying a Dueber-Hampden watch for several months and find it to be the most accurate timekeeper I have ever carried.  
 D. H. LEWIN,  
 Engineer, N. P. R. R.

**WILLIAM ALLEN YOUNG,** Sole Canadian Wholesale Agent  
 Dueber-Hampden Watches,  
 393 Richmond Street, LONDON, Ontario.



to be commemorated are to be thrown open to general competition, in order that the various industrial centres may be afforded an opportunity. These will be submitted in due course to the Mint authorities, who will be the preliminary judges of the various designs sent in. The early designs which have already been submitted to the Queen are by Wyon, the well-known medalist and chief engraver of her Majesty's seals. If the Government delays the issue of the medals to such inordinate lengths as those for the Fenian rising in Canada, those who have been fighting for their country in South Africa—or their descendants—may expect to receive them somewhere about the year 1933! However, we do not anticipate delay in the matter.

REFUSED \$250,000 FOR IT.—Paris, June 10.—Among the exhibits in the Petit Palais des Beaux Arts at the Paris Exhibition is a white marble clock, for which an offer of \$250,000 has just been made. The clock is by Falconet, and is composed of statuettes of three nymphs standing and is called the "Clock of the Three Graces." They are connected by festoons of flowers, surrounding a broken fluted pillar, which serves as the base of a two handled vase decorated with festoons of oak leaves. The vase contains the works of the clock, to the dial of which one of the nymphs is pointing with her finger. The owner of the clock is Comte Isaac de Camondo, and the offer of \$250,000 was made through M. Jacques Selligmann, the great dealer in curiosities. As the clock is among the objects which Comte de Camondo intends to leave to the Louvre on his death, the offer was declined.

### PRESERVING THE EYESIGHT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

The following letter, recently published, will be of interest to all opticians and is worthy the attention of those in a position to apply the recommendations to practice.

*To the Editor of the Scientific American:*

As a parent, and high-school principal, I am thankful you have opened the discussion of the defective eyesight of school children.

One cause which I have not seen emphasized, and which in my opinion has much to do with the matter, is the position of the book on the desk.

A lady in the Post Office Department in Washington lately said. "I have ruined my eyes in copying from books and papers in a horizontal position." This is almost the exact position of school books on the slightly inclined desk lids. In such position the eye has an oblique instead of direct vision of the printed page.

The remedy is simple; namely, the use of inexpensive easels or book-rests, with some suitable devices for holding the book wide open. Such appliances are to be found at the book and stationery stores, at trifling cost.

A Boston oculist once said that such a device would both save eyes and prevent round shoulders.

The fine high school building at Bridgeport, Conn., has easels attached to the desks that hold the book in proper position with page parallel to the face of the student.

Haverhill, Mass.

JOSEPH DANA BARTLEY.



Jewelers throughout Canada will oblige the Editor by sending into this office, not later than the 20th of the month, any item of news that they think would be of interest to the Jewelry trade generally. Address all communications to The Trader Publishing Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

"The Trader" is issued on the first of every month. In order to insure the insertion of new advertisements, or changes in those already standing, copy must be received at this office not later than the 20th of the month previous to date of issue. In all cases they should be addressed to The Trader Publishing Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

MR. L. G. AMSDEN has just returned from a well-earned holiday.

MESSRS. KEETCH BROS. have opened up a jewelry business at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

MR. F. A. SUTHERLAND has started a jewelry store in London, Ont., at 251 Dundas Street.

MR. S. W. HODGINS has removed his jewelry business from Leamington, and opened up in Sarnia, Ont.

MR. A. BEATH, the well-known jeweler of Sudbury, has added an optical department to his business.

MR. PERCY S. BLACHFORD, of Toronto, completed a personal course on optics at the Detroit Optical College, last month.

MR. STEPHEN REID, for several years engaged in the jewelry business in Montreal, died last month at Amherst, N.S.

MR. G. W. ELLIOTT, of Pembroke, Ont., has purchased the jewelry business of Isaac Thompson, of Egansville, Ont.

MR. L. H. LUKE, secretary of the Ambrose Kent & Sons Company, Limited, was elected a member of the Toronto Board of Trade last month.

JOHN WANLESS & Co. were awarded the contract for supplying the medals and prizes competed for at the public school games of the city of Toronto this year.

TOM BUTLER, the Eastern traveller for the Montreal Optical Company, took a flying trip westward, spending a couple of enjoyable days in Toronto.

THE *Canadian Optician*, in its efforts to organize the opticians of the Dominion, should receive the support of every one of them. Keep it up, Brother Amsden.

MR. T. JOHNSON, formerly engaged with Andrew & Co., of Winnipeg, Man., as watchmaker, has opened up a business in the same city on his own account.

MR. R. N. BEGLEY, late of Klein & Binkley, of Hamilton, has taken the position of head watchmaker with Mr. Jas. W. Easton, the Bank Street jeweler, of Ottawa.

THE announcement of the Optical Institute of Canada that they will give classes in French as well as in English is said to be much appreciated by the craft in Quebec.

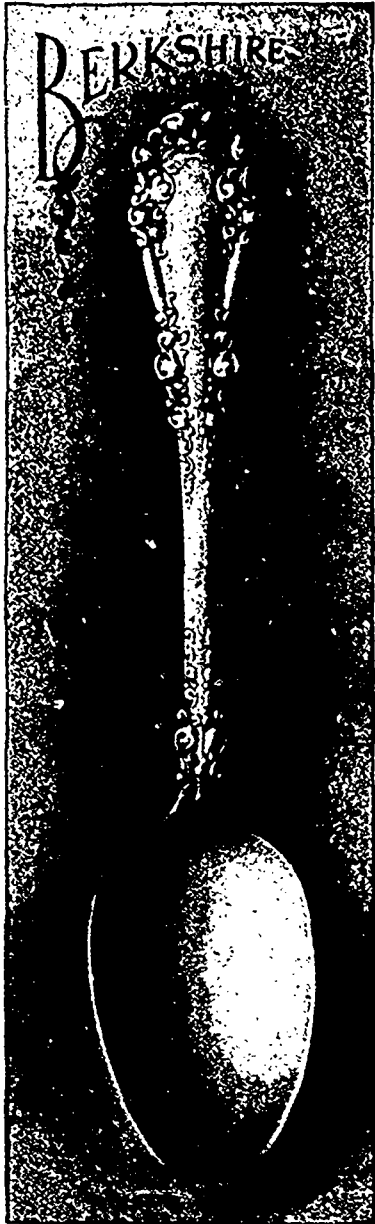
PERSONAL.—Mrs. Chanter, wife of Mr. W. R. Chanter, jeweler, of Queen Street West, Toronto, has just returned from a very pleasant visit to her sister in New York City.

MR. JAMES RYRIE, of Ryrie Bros., left for New York about the middle of June to look up any American novelties that might be in the market, in readiness for the fall trade.





**"SILVER PLATE  
THAT WEARS."**



**"1847,   
ROGERS BROS."**

**In  
Olden  
Times**



silver shoe buckles, coin, and odd pieces were made into spoons by Rogers Bros. After perfecting the process of electroplating, they discontinued making solid silver spoons, and stamped their plated ware

**1847 ROGERS BROS.**

You will find it on the silver plate that is most desirable in design, most suitable in style. This stamp is a sign of old-fashioned, enduring honesty in the materials and making—new-fashioned energy and good taste in the finish.

**THE "BERKSHIRE"**


and many other late patterns are shown in our Catalogue No. 60. Send for it.

**Every Dealer Selling 1847 Rogers Bros.**

**Flatware and  Hollow-ware**

is entitled to and should receive all the benefits in the way of advertising that go with the handling of these reliable brands.

Many dealers, for convenience, buy our goods through a jobber, therefore their names do not appear on our books.

To such dealers in particular we make the request that they mail us their name and address, and state from whom they purchase goods of our manufacture; also, whether if, in addition to 1847 Flatware,  Hollow-ware is carried.

On receipt of this information we will mail you several propositions and suggestions, which, if carried out, will considerably increase your sale of our goods in your vicinity.

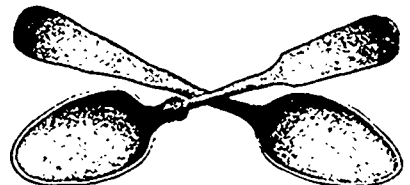
**MERIDEN BRITANNIA COMPANY,**

**NEW YORK, CHICAGO, SAN FRANCISCO,**  
208 Fifth Avenue. 195 State St., 134 Sutter St.  
**HAMILTON, Canada. LONDON, England.**

MADE AND  
GUARANTEED BY



Trade Mark on  
Hollow-ware.



The style they made in  
1847.



MR. R. A. DICKSON, of the firm of R. A. Dickson & Co., jewelers, Montreal, was last month elected as one of the directors of the Dominion Lighting and Heating Co. of that city.

The course of the Canadian Ophthalmic College, which commenced June 25th, has a fair attendance. The names of the graduates will be published in our next number.

MR. HENRY NYE, jeweler, of Halifax, N.S., proposes removing to the North-West Provinces, and is at present engaged in selling off his stock by public auction with that end in view.

MR. HYMAN LAZARUS, while on a trip through Ontario in the interests of the Cohen Brothers, Limited, was taken ill and had to return. He is now better, and will soon resume his work.

MR. F. L. KAHN, the genial representative of the Cohen Brothers, Limited, has just returned from a very successful trip through Manitoba, the North-West Territories and British Columbia.

MR. J. T. WHATMAUGH, who for the past two years was watchmaker with A. Ross & Co., of Port Arthur, Ont., has opened up a repair shop for watches and jewelry at Fort William, Ont.

MR. F. H. SPRIGGS, formerly of Toronto, has opened up a jewelry business on his own account at Ashcroft, B.C. Mr. Spriggs is well known down east as a first-class workman and a thoroughly reliable man in every way.

FILE CATALOGUE. Messrs. P. W. Ellis & Co. have sent out a splendidly illustrated catalogue of the celebrated Grobet Files to the trade during the past month. Every jeweler who uses a file will be interested in this catalogue.

MR. D. R. DINGWALL, of Winnipeg, passed through Toronto on the 4th June on his way home from Europe, where he had been for the past three months buying goods for his business. He reports a good and successful trip.

MR. O. T. SHADD, jeweler, of St. Catharines, Ont., visited Toronto last week to select stock for his summer trade, and took advantage of the occasion to look through several of the leading factories in connection with the business.

THE JEWELRY STORE of M. S. Brown & Co., of Halifax, N.S., has recently been re-decorated and many improvements made in the show cases and other fixtures. It is now one of the handsomest stores in the Maritime Provinces.

MR. WM. CROSS, jeweler, Sutton West, Ont., died on the 16th May last leaving an estate valued at about \$8,000. His widow applied to the court last month for letters of administration for the estate, the deceased having left no will.

THE contractors for the clock and bells for the new City Hall, Toronto, Messrs. Gillett & Johnston, of Croydon, writes to the city that they are making good progress with the work. They are sending a man over to hoist the bells.

MR. GEORGE R. POWELL, jeweler, of Cayuga, has opened a branch store at Little Current, Ont., which he will manage in person. His former place of business, which he will also continue, will be under the management of Mr. Allen Riley.

THE *Canadian Optician* has almost ready for distribution a new set of window show cards, the designs of which are very unique. They are the work of Mr. M. M. Cohen, and are to be given free to all renewing their subscription to that journal.

THE FOLLOWING special notice has been issued by the Hampden Watch Co.: "On and after July 2nd, 1900, no Rebate Certificates or watch warrants will be issued. The list prices will not be changed. All rebate vouchers issued up to June 30th, 1900, will be cashed by us as usual."

MR. A. R. HARMON, Canadian agent of the Waltham Watch Company, spent a few days in Toronto last week on business. He says "in spite of all they can do at the factory the goods go out as fast as they can make them and they have orders ahead for many months to come."

MR. ALFRED MASON, city traveller for P. W. Ellis & Co., has taken his holidays this year by visiting the World's Fair at Paris. He is having a good time generally and teaching the French natives how Canadians can speak the Gaelic language. We wish him a good time and a safe return.

M. E. L. COUNTER, who has been for years at the head of the jewelry department of C. W. Papst, Seaforth, has just opened up business in that town. Mr. Counter is well and favorably known and enjoys the full confidence of his townsmen who wish him every success in his new venture.

THE SUPREME COURT at Ottawa last month dismissed with costs the appeal in the case of the Dueber Watch Case Co. v. Frank S. Taggart and Charles A. Campbell, a case that our readers are aware has been dragging along ever since the failure of Frank S. Taggart & Co. several years ago.

MR. ROWLAND RALEIGH made an unsuccessful attempt to end his life by drowning on the 15th June at Toronto, but was fished out in time to save his life, for which he should be thankful. He is a diamond setter by trade and was evidently in a state of temporary collapse when he attempted the deed.

MR. ALEXANDER CAMERON, jeweler, of Mitchell, who intended giving up his business on account of ill health last year, has quite recovered, and proposes to continue on as formerly. He has made a success of it for many years, and his friends in that vicinity will be glad to learn of this change in his intentions.

MR. D. CHAMBERS, of Chambers, Inskip & Co., Chicago, the inventor of the Ophthalmometer which bears their name, visited Toronto during this month. He made arrangements with The Cohen Brothers, Limited, for handling their instruments. Their advertisement will appear in our next issue.

MR. T. W. STEWART, for many years with Smith & Fudger and H. H. Fudger, of Toronto, who has been out prospecting in British Columbia for a considerable time, has again returned to Toronto, and entered the employ of the Fancy Goods Importing Co., the successors to the old firm he was formerly with.

THE LEVY BROS. CO., LTD, Hamilton, ask the attention of the trade to their tool and material department, which they claim to be one of the largest and most complete in the Dominion. A glance at their advertisement in this issue will give our readers some idea of their stock and the variety of goods that they handle.

MR. J. COULTER, of the J. Coulter Co., King Street West, leaves home in a few days for an extended trip to Montreal, Boston, New York, and other American cities. While the trip is for pleasure and recuperation, Mr. Coulter will have an eye open for business, and expects to return loaded with up-to-date ideas for the fall trade.

THE NEW JEWELRY STORE of Mr. Brock Wilkins, of Galt, seems to have improved his business considerably, so much so that he has had to engage additional help and has all he can do to attend to his customers. His new optical parlor is one of the best in the Province and is attracting lots of trade from well-satisfied customers.

MR. EDGAR A. WILLIS, formerly secretary of the Canadian Association of Jobbers in American Watches, sailed for England on the 15th June, where as one of the delegates of the Toronto Board of Trade, he will represent that organization at the meeting of the Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire to be held at London.

A GOOD SAMPLE of the absurdity of the compulsory early closing movement comes from Ottawa, where Mr. A. McMillan, the well-known jeweler of that city, was fined \$1 and costs by the police magistrate for an infraction of the early closing by-law passed by the City Council. It appears that Mr. McMillan has been holding auction sales of jewelry in the evenings, and he claims that this case did not come under the provisions of the city by-law. As Mr. McMillan proposes to appeal the matter to a higher court it is probable that we shall soon have an authoritative pronouncement upon this matter. In the meantime it is just as well to "go slow" in the matter.



# Is Your Stock Complete?

## It Should Be.

We are showing this month something very new in the Latest New York Designs in Rings, Brooches, Pendants, Locketts, Scarf Pins. \* \* \* \* \*

\*\*\*\*\*

# J. J. ZOCK & CO.,

. . . . MANUFACTURERS OF . . . .

## FINEST JEWELRY,

32 and 34 Adelaide Street West, Toronto.

\*\*\*\*\*

## REPAIRS.

We make a specialty of having all repairs Done Neatly, Promptly and at the Lowest Possible Cost to you. \* \*



MR. M. M. COHEN, the editor of our advertising department, has in the hands of the printer a booklet advertising spectacle-ware which he proposes to sell at a very reasonable price to opticians in Canada, his idea being to assist them in improving the sales of their optical departments. Those interested will do well to communicate with him.

MR. BRUCE KNIGHT, watchmaker with Mr. Thomas Porte, jeweler of Winnipeg, spent a few days in Toronto last month on pleasure and business combined. During his stay he accepted invitations to visit several of the leading jewelry, silverware and watch factories in the city, and expressed himself as both pleased and profited by what he saw.

UNITED AT LAST.—It has been stated by those who have been behind the South African scenes that there has long existed between Presidents Steyn and Kruger a conspiracy to bring about the political union of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State. Their efforts are now about to be crowned with success. The two late Republics will now come under one political head; to wit, Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria.

MR. JAMES TROTTER, of Galt, Ont., has made a considerable addition to his store during the past month. His large burglar-proof safe has been removed back into the workroom, and the salesroom proper lengthened, and beautified by the addition of two elegant cherry wall cases which fill up the entire end of the store. The effect of these alterations is very marked, and has been much admired by his customers.

SAUNDERS, LORIE & CO. are now comfortably settled down in their new factory, 67 Adelaide Street West, where they will be pleased to see any Canadian jeweler who may pay them a visit. Mr. Lorie says that he has just purchased a large lot of choice Havana cigars which he keeps for any friends in the trade who drop in to see them. Their new factory is certainly worth a visit of inspection.

MR. JAS. W. EASTON, who has been doing a thriving business in Renfrew for some years past, has, in addition to it, established his headquarters at 91 Bank Street, Ottawa, where he has fitted up a really up-to-date jewelry store with one of the most attractive window displays in Eastern Ontario. In order to recuperate after his exceptionally busy time he indulged in a well earned rest at Caledonia Springs.

THE CANADIAN HOROLOGICAL INSTITUTE is now completing arrangements for the new term which commences after the mid-summer vacation. We have no need now to praise up this splendid institution. All that we want to say about it is that any young man proposing to follow the watchmaking business should read its advertisement in this issue, and then either go and see Prof. Playner or write him for information about it.

MR. W. H. MALLETT, of Brandon, has just purchased and moved into his new store, which is one of the most desirable locations in that city. Mr. Mallet has fitted his store out in a style which few jewelry stores in Canada can excel, and is another evidence of the great advance the Province of Manitoba has made. His many friends in the craft wish him a continuance of the success he has had in the Wheat City of the Prairie Province.

THE retail merchants of Toronto seem to be on the warpath as regards the use of trading stamps. Last month meetings were held by the retail butchers and grocers, both of which trades agreed almost unanimously to discontinue their use after July 1st. It is quite evident that, if the retailers have sand and sense enough in them to unite on such a course, the trading stamp tax on the retail business of Toronto will soon become a thing of the past.

MR. SAMUEL GRANT, of Henry Grant & Sons, Montreal, has invented a most ingenious eyeglass guard, the most characteristic feature of which is the simplicity with which it can be adjusted to every possible angle. It is said to be the only offset guard that has ever been constructed where there is no difference between "rights" and "lefts," the range of adjustability being so great that the offset can be completely turned around. He ought to make a good thing out of it.

MR. HAIMON, the representative of Henry Picard & Sons, tool and material dealers of Paris and London, has been in town recently on his annual business trip. Mr. Hamon travels all over the world and always has a great fund of entertaining information, which he imparts with his wonted cheerfulness. While in Calcutta he was so sure that the British would enter Pretoria in May that he wagered a silk hat as an endorsement of his opinion. He's saving up now.

BY AN ERROR on the part of our sporting editor, Mr. Geo. H. Lees, of Hamilton, was said to have been present at the Woodbine races on the 24th May to see the Queen's Plate run for. That this was a mistake is evident from the fact that on that day Mr. Lee was enjoying the ocean breezes at Nantasket Beach, near Boston, which place he visited after some time spent in Providence, R.I., making purchases of new machinery for his factory. The sporting editor herewith acknowledges the error.

IN FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES.—The Toronto Showcase Company is again in financial difficulties, and an offer of compromise at the rate of 25c. on the dollar has been made to the creditors. Some time ago the firm succumbed to financial embarrassments, but was taken over by Mrs. Wilhelmina Wiener, whose husband previously conducted the business, which has not been over prosperous of late, hence the present trouble. The liabilities, it is understood, are considerable, amounting, all told, it is thought to about \$3000.

WAS IT A MISTAKE?—Frank Glendenning, a respectable looking farmer from Scarboro', was charged in the police court last month with stealing two watches from Henry Fogler, jeweler, of 141 King Street East, Toronto. The owner of the watches is alleged to be W. H. Rutsey, 167 Parliament Street. It is said, however, that a mistake has been made and that Glendenning did not steal the watches, which he claimed belong to his dead brother. The watches were being repaired at Fogler's and Glendenning paid for the repairs.

OPTICAL STUDENTS.—The following students have just completed a course in optics at the Canadian College of Optics, under the instruction of Dr. W. E. Hamill: W. C. T. Bethel, Pembroke; W. J. Aelick, Manitowaning; J. D. Bower, Perth; Major Kelley, Meaford; A. H. Humphries, Arthur; H. S. Hamill, Garden Hill. The Canadian College of Optics will hold its next regular course early in September or last of August. Students purposing attending are advised to go over the work by a correspondence course during the hot weather. If you are interested write to Dr. Hamill, 11 King Street West, for fuller particulars.

MR. J. W. GLEDHILL, jeweler, of Huntsville, Ont., spent a couple of days in Toronto last month picking up stock for his business in that town. He expresses himself as fairly satisfied with trade this year so far, and thinks the outlook for the fall very satisfactory. By the way, his friends in Toronto were congratulating him on the discovery he had recently made of ruby, black diamond and zinc mines up in his part of Ontario. If these mines turn out to be anything like as good as the surface indications suggest, Mr. Gledhill and his associates in the venture should all be millionaires in the near future. We will hope so anyway.

THE ANNUAL BICYCLE RACE of the employees of the Goldsmiths' Stock Company of Toronto, was held on Saturday, the 9th June, from the Woodbine Hotel to the Half-way House on the Kingston road, a distance of five miles. There were twelve entries and the race was as usual keenly contested, the result being that the gold medal was secured by L. E. Bowerman and the silver medal by A. M. Graham. The entire party were entertained at supper by Mr. J. A. Heatherington, the secretary of the Goldsmiths' Company, and a right good host he proved to be. We were pleased to observe that Maughan-ed men did not Abs-sent themselves.

ON THE 20th of June Her Majesty Queen Victoria celebrated the 63rd anniversary of her ascension to the British throne, she having become queen on that day in the year 1837. Her reign is the longest, as it is the greatest and most glorious of all the British monarchs, and under her beneficent rule the Empire has not only more than



# LEVY BROS. CO., HAMILTON. Limited.

## Tool and Material Department.

*Watchmakers' Tools of Every Description.*

*Watch and Clock Materials.*

*Work Benches.*

*Watch Glass Cabinets.*

*Watch Case Materials.*

*Jewelers' Supplies.*

*Try our Genuine "L. B. Special"  
American Mainsprings,*

*FOR ALL AMERICAN WATCHES.*

*Acknowledged to be the Best Spring ever placed on the Canadian Market.*

*We have a Complete Line of Genuine American  
Watch Material.*

*IT IS THE CHEAPEST IN THE END.*

*Genuine W. B. Co. Watch Glasses.*

*"THE BEST FINISHED AND BEST GAUGED GLASS."*

*ORDERS FILLED FROM ANY CATALOGUE  
CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY.*



doubled in size, but relatively occupies a much higher place amongst the nations than ever before. We are sure that every British subject of whatever race or color throughout the world will, in spite of her age and infirmities, heartily echo the sentiment embodied in the National Anthem, "Long to reign over us," "God save the Queen."

**HEMMENTAL.**—A wedding of interest to the jewelry trade was celebrated at the Metropolitan church on the morning of the 5th of June when Miss Laura G. Segsworth, third daughter of Mr. John Segsworth, formerly wholesale jeweler, of Toronto, was united in marriage to Mr. R. S. Robertson, barrister, of Stratford, Ontario. Only immediate home relatives and a few friends of the contracting parties were present, it being intended that the wedding should be of a very quiet nature. Mr. and Mrs. Robertson left immediately after the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. Mr. Turk, for Detroit and other western cities for their honeymoon trip, after which they will return and reside in Stratford, Ont.

**MR. RICHARD RUSSELL**, president of the Fairview Corporation, was in Toronto for a couple of days during the early part of June looking after the interests of his company. He had just returned from England, where he was successful in arranging with a strong English syndicate to purchase a large interest in the company's "Stemwinder" mine and to furnish ample money for its complete development and working. In Mr. Russell's opinion the stock of the Fairview Corporation should experience a decided revival in the near future as soon as the new stamp mill and machinery can be got at work. He left for Fairview, B.C., and had telegraphed ahead to have everything ready for an early start immediately after his arrival.

THE new electric clock which Mr. James Trotter, of Galt, has recently added to his equipment, is something that is well worth the attention of every retail jeweler. The clock proper is situated in the workroom immediately in rear of the store, and wires are run through the cellar connecting it with a large handsome dial on the right-hand side of the main entrance. The figures on the dial are Arabic and large, and easily distinguishable at a considerable distance; and the hands are also extra large and heavy. The jumping of the large hand is a continual source of attraction to passers-by, and the clock is a perfect success as a timekeeper. The work was performed by Mr. Trotter and his expert watchmaker, and reflects the highest credit on their mechanical skill.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY of the United States in convention on the 21st June unanimously nominated William McKinley as their candidate for the forthcoming presidential election, with Governor Theodore Roosevelt as his running mate for vice-president. As the Republican Party stands for protection to American industries, sound money and sound trade expansion, they will carry with them the hearty good wishes of the majority of the Canadian people. Wm. McKinley has proved himself to be one of the greatest statesmen that ever occupied the Presidential chair of the United States, and the people of that country will, we think, make no mistake in giving him another term. So far as we can see at present, it looks as if McKinley and Roosevelt will have a practical walk over, as the Democrats have no man in sight that either has the confidence of the country or can hold his own party together.

THE Canadian Ophthalmic College reopened May 18th, with fourteen students in attendance. The class, which was largely composed of recent graduates of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, made an excellent headway, and the following received the coveted diploma. May class—Roy L. Nickerson, Simcoe; Thomas L. Travnor, Carleton Place; Walter M. McKay, Port Colborne; William L. Nasmyth, Woodstock; Athol F. Stewart, Ailsa Craig; J. B. M. Hodgins, Arnprior; E. R. Des Rosiers, Ottawa; Ernest R. Ostrom, Alexandria; W. T. Rapley, Strathroy; Patrick J. Nesbitt, Ottawa; Valmore LeDoux, St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.; E. A. Labonte, Farnham, P.Q. June class—L. J. Manchester, Ottawa; Wm. Envoy, Stratford; W. F. Davidson, Toronto; J. A. Scott, Tavistock; A. E. Woodroffe, Woodstock; E. A. Rea, St. Mary's; J. S. Shurie, Trenton, C. N.; Wheatley, Guelph, C. D. Kerr,

Ottawa; W. H. Crossley, Peterboro'; A. G. Brown, Toronto; T. J. Leitch, Brantford; C. F. Reid, Brandon, Man.

**SOMETHING NEW**—Postmaster General Mulock is to be commended for his adoption of the latest Yankee postal wrinkle in connection with postage stamps. Hitherto the purchaser of postage stamps was obliged to carry surplus quantities about in a breast pocket, a basket, or some such receptacle. Stamps so shelved had an ugly habit of evading their undoubted destiny. The level-headed Yankee, however, blocked this provoking tendency by inventing stamp books interleaved with wax paper, and Mr. Mulock has adopted a similar scheme. It will now be the privilege of every Canadian to purchase for the sum of 25 cents a small book of 2-cent stamps, each containing 12 stamps of that denomination. Each book consists of two pages of six stamps each, waxed paper preventing the uniting of the twenty-four cents' worth into one harmonious whole. The book is small enough to be inserted in a vest pocket. Its covers and fly-leaf are full of information regarding postal rates, etc., which are of much interest to the public and will be appreciated.

**A VERY GOOD ONE.**—The celebration of the news of General Roberts' capture of Johannesburg and Pretoria by the people of Toronto, was, as everybody knows, noted more for their enthusiasm than their discretion, and the numbers of American tourists who happened to be tarrying in the city at the time were not only astonished but shocked at the pandemonium which reigned for 24 hours in "Toronto the Good." Although they were astonished, they were not all impressed by the demonstration, and even from this delirium of British rejoicing some of them managed to extract glorification for Uncle Sam, as the following conversation which was overheard on King Street will show. After gazing at the noisy multitude for a time a Connecticut Yankee explained the war situation to a fellow-patriot. "You see," said he, in a knowing voice, "old Kruger had to give in because McKinley wouldn't interfere. Of course if McKinley had said the word Paul would have stayed right with the game, and there wouldn't have been any of this noise."

**MR. GEORGE HUNTER**, superintendent of the Elgin National Watch Company, spent a couple of days in Toronto last month on the business of his company. He says that they have increased their product to over two thousand movements per day and are straining every nerve to get it up beyond that figure as quickly as possible. In spite of all their endeavors, however, the demand for their watch movements far exceeds the supply and they see but little prospect of catching up to their orders in the near future. Mr. Hunter struck Toronto on the day that its citizens were celebrating the capture of Johannesburg and Pretoria, and he thought that for a sober, God-fearing community, such as Torontonians were commonly reported to be, they were cutting a pretty wide and hilarious swath that day. However, as it was explained to him, such events don't come very frequently, and its all right to unbend the bow once in a while anyway. Mr. Hunter left for home with a very favorable impression of Canada in general and Toronto in particular, declaring that it was one of the most beautiful cities he had ever seen.

**THREE GOOD MOVES.**—Acting upon the suggestion of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association the Federal Government have decided to issue a complete monthly return of all the goods imported into the Dominion, properly classified and tabulated in such a manner as to be of real benefit to the importers and manufacturers of this country. In order to put this arrangement into effect the Government purpose removing the statistical departments from the various ports and consolidate them at Ottawa. It is also proposed to reorganize the Board of Customs, the work of which will be centralized in Ottawa, and will consist of four members, two Dominion appraisers, two members to be appointed, and the commissioner. The board will determine upon the cases in Ottawa in place of the old method of going about from port to port, as has formerly been done. The third and most important change is a new regulation requiring duplicate invoices, one to be filed at the port of entry and



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Prices.

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TORONTO, ONT.



the second to be forwarded to the Department of Customs, Ottawa. This change will make it necessary for the merchants to get their invoices in triplicate instead of in duplicate, as at the present time.

MR. HARRY RYRIE arrived home from his European trip about the middle of June, looking the picture of health. He reports a very prosperous buying trip and succeeded in picking up a lot of novelties in jewelry and *oric-a-brac* that will no doubt be appreciated by the patrons of the firm later on. In diamonds he was also fortunate in securing a large and very choice stock at very favorable prices. Mr. Ryrie visited the Paris Exposition during his trip and, contrary to the opinion expressed by some of the American visitors, notably Mr. Roosevelt, of New York, who pronounced it a huge fake, Mr. Ryrie says that it is a most delightful and artistic exhibition. He spent considerable time there and saw it thoroughly, and in his opinion it is a great success in every way. As usual the Parisian architects and designers have shown their taste and skill in everything pertaining to the Exhibition, and Mr. Ryrie is disposed to give them full credit for what they have accomplished. The Exposition is situated almost in the very heart of Paris and is very easy of access even to strangers, who appear to be fairly and liberally treated considering the conditions which now prevail in the French capital.

**THE BIGGEST THING YET.**—In spite of all that the French can do in the way of mechanical attractions at their Paris world's show, we doubt if they have anything which will prove half as interesting as the novelty that the St. Louis people have decided upon for their world's fair of 1903 in the shape of a mammoth watch. This gigantic timekeeper will lie on its back, will have a polished metal case, just like the ordinary watch, and will be so large and roomy inside that people will be able to walk around it, among the moving wheels. It will be nearly seventy-five feet in diameter and more than forty feet high, with a neat little stairway running all about in it, and all the wheels properly protected, so that no one can be hurt or have his clothes soiled. The balance wheel will weigh a ton, and what is called the "hair spring" in a watch will be as thick as a man's wrist. It will take about two minutes for the balance wheel to swing around and back again. It will be pivoted on two enormous agate blocks—substitutes for diamonds—and will be made of brass. One of the greatest difficulties will be in getting a balance spring of the size and strength that can stand the strain and keep its elasticity. The mainspring, of course, will be an enormous affair, somewhat more than three hundred feet in length.

**CUSTOMS CHANGES REGARDING DIRECT IMPORTATIONS.**—An important regulation governing shipping from Europe by the St. Lawrence route has been issued by the Customs Department. The Customs Act provides that the value for duty shall be the fairmarket value of goods when sold for home consumption in the principal markets of the country whence imported direct to Canada. This word "direct" has been somewhat loosely interpreted in the past in the case of British and Continental goods imported through United States ports. It is the intention of the Customs Department now to apply the law relating to direct importations more strictly, and to require that the evidence of goods brought from Europe to Canada *via* the United States being a direct importation shall be clear and conclusive. It is expected that the new regulation will promote trade *via* the St. Lawrence, as there can be no question of importations by ocean steamers to a Canadian port being direct. Hereafter European goods coming into Canada through the United States will be valued for duty as though imported from the United States, and duty will be levied on the open market value in that country, unless the bill of lading clearly shows the goods to have been consigned from Europe to an importer at a particular port in Canada.

WE ARE GLAD to see that the American Government have refused permission to the two noted Fenians "Skin the Goat" and Mallett—who arrived in New York on the 31st May, to remain in the United States, and have, therefore, deported them back to Old Ireland. As our readers probably know, these men were tried, convicted and sentenced to prison for life for being participants in

the celebrated Phoenix Park murder, Dublin, and, after serving for about sixteen years, were set free by order of the British Government. They were deported by the American Government on account of their having been convicted criminals, a class America has no use for. As was to be expected, this slap at Fenianism has been warmly resented by that body in general and by the two convicts in particular, who declare that, bad and all as their British prison was, it was in every way preferable to their place of confinement at New York, and that the American Government is under the thumb of England, and they should fly the British flag at Washington, instead of the Stars and Stripes. There is no pleasing some people, however; but, generally speaking, the common sense of the American nation will endorse this action of their Government.

**ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW.**—Although Solomon said "that there is nothing new under the sun" we think he must have intended that rather rash statement to apply only to his own time and not to ours. That this is so may be gathered from the following news item cabled from Great Britain last month, which, if true, gives promise of a considerable revolution in the system of public clocks the world over. The item reads as follows: "The Royal Society held its annual conversation at Burlington House recently, when, as usual, a large and distinguished company assembled to view an interesting collection of scientific appliances and inventions. Of these perhaps the most remarkable is a clock controlled at a distance by wireless telegraphy of the Hertzian wave system. The great potentialities of the invention may be understood when it is explained that under the conditions which the exhibitor, Mr. Richard Kerr, F.G.S., proposes it would be possible for the whole of the clocks in London to be simultaneously adjusted by one clock to which the necessary contrivance had been attached. To render a clock sensitive to the influence of the wave system it would be necessary to affix a receiving instrument with a coherer, an arrangement which might be extended not only to the public clocks, but to those of private residences. Then by means of a transmitter established at any point of the city, it would be possible to adjust every clock in the metropolis by the instantaneous pressure of a button."

WHEN the festivities in Toronto on account of the capture of Pretoria were at their highest pitch a young man was found in a semi-unconscious condition near the corner of Leader Lane and Wellington Street. He was at once taken to the Emergency Hospital where he sank rapidly and died about 10 o'clock the same evening. The next day the body was identified by M. H. P. Chapman, of Preston Avenue, as that of his son, Arthur Chapman. The deceased was only 21 years old and leaves a young widow, to whom he was married January 22nd last. For some years past he was in the employ of P. W. Ellis & Co., jeweler manufacturers of 31 Wellington Street East. The police traced the deceased's movements before he was picked up. It was learned that Chapman, in company with about fifty of his fellow-employees, had paraded the city streets until about 11 o'clock, when he complained of feeling unwell. He returned to his place of employment and found a comfortable spot in the basement, where he tried to rest. About two hours later Mr. J. H. Klein, another official in the employ of the company, discovered him and aroused him from his slumbers. Chapman then left the building and it is believed he sank down just after crossing the street. Dr. G. Chambers, who made the post-mortem examination, is satisfied that death resulted from a hemorrhage of the brain, brought on by a long standing cancerous growth, and thought that an inquest was unnecessary. The body was handed to the relatives for burial.

**A CONTRAST.**—As our readers are aware, the Boer delegates to the United States have been perambulating that country for the past month or more, and making the air blue with the vehemence of their charges against the tyranny and illiberality of British rule in South Africa. Mr. Fischer, the secretary of the delegation, was declaiming about their wrongs not long ago to a party of interested American politicians, when he was approached by a resident of Capetown, who was well known to him at home and who had had business transactions with him at different times. This gentleman said to





# The Perfected American Watch.

A large, stylized, and textured letter 'W' that serves as the initial for the word 'WALTHAM' in the following text.

WALTHAM watches earned for Americans the title of watchmakers to the world. They have always triumphed at the great international expositions wherever exhibited—London, Paris, Melbourne, Sydney, Philadelphia, Chicago—because they have always been the best. After nearly half a century of progressive achievements, the AMERICAN WALTHAM WATCH COMPANY stands further ahead of all competitors in the quality and volume of its product than ever before. You do not wander in the field of doubt when you buy a WALTHAM watch. The dealer who sells it may go out of business, but the AMERICAN WALTHAM WATCH COMPANY stands sponsor, guaranteeing the movement to be made of the best materials and upon the most approved principles.

To fill the widely ranging demands in all countries, the AMERICAN WALTHAM WATCH COMPANY makes six sizes and more than fifty grades of watch movements. The choice of size is largely a matter of individual taste, but some grades are particularly adapted to certain vocations.

Railroad men, for instance, must have very close running watches. Most of the railroads in the United States have watch inspection service, which is conducted under the management of experienced watchmakers with the same degree of system that prevails in any other department of these corporations. Their trainmen are required to carry watches of determined jewelery and adjustments, which must be regularly submitted to an authorized inspector for examination. It is well so. On lines employing the inspection service, the percentage of accidents arising from the use of faulty timepieces has been minimized. Doubtless such a safeguard will be adopted on all railroads within a few years.

The manufacture of "railroad watches," to speak colloquially, began with the CRESCENT STREET. This was for years the highest grade of 18 size WALTHAM watch. Later came the APPLETON, TRACY & Co.; RIVERSIDE; VANGUARD and others. The AMERICAN WALTHAM WATCH COMPANY was the first and for many years the only watch manufacturing concern that constructed a movement specially adapted to railroad service. All railroad watches of other makes are comparatively recent efforts.

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SELLING AGENTS,

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TORONTO, ONTARIO.



him. Mr. Fischer, you have been making charges against the British in Cape Colony of illiberality in election matters and trying to show how much more liberal than theirs was Mr. Kruger's franchise offer to the Outlanders. Is it not a fact, Mr. Fischer, that you personally voted in two different constituencies in Cape Colony at the last Parliamentary election?" After some hesitation, Mr. Fischer had to admit that he had so voted. "Now," said this gentleman, "you were not born a British subject nor were you ever naturalized, were you?" and Mr. Fischer was again forced to admit the truth of both of these queries. The gentleman then said to him: "This being the case, you voted in a British country for members of Parliament without either being a British subject by birth or having taken the oath of allegiance, and hundreds upon hundreds of your fellow-Boers have done the same thing for years, and yet, knowing all this, we British Cape Colonists have never objected to your so voting or sought to try to deprive you of the privilege." Turning to the Americans present, he said: "Gentlemen, if you will kindly contrast this liberal treatment of the Boers in Cape Colony in franchise matters with Mr. Kruger's proposals to Sir Alfred Milner at the Bloemfontein Conference, you will at once see the utter hypocrisy of the Boer contention that they offered the Outlanders a fair or even reasonable chance to become citizens of the Transvaal Republic, as many were willing to do." The wide-awake Americans at once caught on to the point, much to the discomfiture of Mr. Fischer.

THE BY-LAW recently passed by the Toronto City Council, making it compulsory for retail merchants to close their stores not later than seven o'clock in the evening, merits more than a passing remark, inasmuch as in our opinion, it most decidedly interferes with the true liberty of the subject, which is not only the birthright, but the proud boast of every British citizen. We cannot see how the Council has any right whatever to say to retailers, "you must cease doing business at seven o'clock every evening, under penalty of a fine." While such a by-law does not affect the large stores, which nearly all close at six o'clock anyway, it does affect, and that adversely, the small places of business, which are run mainly by the proprietors alone, or perhaps with the assistance of one or two clerks. To the man who attends exclusively to his own store it seems particularly hard as he often makes the bulk of his day's sales after the large down-town stores are closed. We can see neither rhyme or reason in the City Council compelling such a merchant to close at seven o'clock if he wants to work, and we are satisfied that if a test case were made and carried through the courts the by-law will be found *ultra vires*. It seems to us that the City Council has just as much right to prevent a man from working in his garden in the evening as working in his store, and the nonsense of the proposal would become speedily apparent were they to attempt to follow this paternal legislation to its legitimate conclusion and prevent labor of any kind after certain hours. It seems to us that every man has the inalienable right to work as many hours as he pleases so long as he does not interfere with anyone else, and looked at from this standpoint and also that such legislation could only be enforced in restraint of trade and to the occasional inconvenience of the public, it seems to us to be a very unwise as well as a very foolish piece of civic legislation. We notice that almost a similar view to the one we have expressed has been recently voiced by so great a statesman as Lord Salisbury, Premier of Great Britain. Referring to similar legislation passed in England, the Premier pronounces it to be unjust and unwise, and an interference with the liberty of the subject and of the freedom of trade which should exist in every community. The present indications are, that, so far as Toronto is concerned, this civic by-law will be more honored in the breach than in the observance.

THE FARCE originated by the *Philadelphia North-American* newspaper in sending a memorial from the school children of Philadelphia by a special messenger boy to President Kruger at Pretoria, will go down into history as one of the most absurd jokes of the nineteenth century. It appears that so far from this childish schoolboy demonstration being spontaneous, it was the result of a

carefully-prepared scheme for the purpose of booming the circulation of the above-named Philadelphia newspaper, which not only paid all the expenses connected with the getting up of the message and special messenger boy, but also sent along one of its own newspaper staff to chronicle the historic meeting of President Kruger and the Yankee messenger boy. This newspaper historian faithfully executed his trust and cabled back to his journal so as to give them a scoop on the news, the details of the momentous event. The messenger boy and his newspaper keeper reached Pretoria just as President Kruger and his Government were in the middle of their preparations for flight. The occasion was so important, however, that the aged President at once suspended all these preparations, gathered his civil and military advisers around him, and proceeded to the legislative hall in order to receive the Philadelphia deputation as befitted their rank and station. The scene belongs to farce comedy rather than to history. The moment was impressive. The correspondent refers eloquently to the rumbling of ox-carts, and suggests that the burghers were fleeing from Pretoria in expectation that the British were already close to the capital. Amidst all this turmoil and confusion the correspondent of the *Philadelphia North-American* enters the legislative hall, having in tow the despatch boy, who is travelling as the advertising agent of John Wanamaker's journal. President Kruger and Secretary Reitz are compelled by the laws of politeness to pause and serve as bill-boards for a fake advertising scheme. The messenger boy, in what is described as a brief but manly speech, handed him the album. The illuminated assurance that so many thousand American schoolboys sympathized with the Boers must have been of exceedingly great value to President Kruger in this hour of trial. The resolution, in the form of an album, with the autograph of each sympathizing schoolboy, may have cheered the retiring firm of Kruger & Reitz, but did not inebriate them with the strength to stay and fight the British. It affected the President to such an extent, however, so the chronicler avers, that the tears trickled slowly down his nose as he thanked the American schoolboys for their message of sympathy which he knew was but a reflex of the sentiment of their elders, and he deputed the messenger to convey to them all and sundry his paternal blessing. Then, blowing his nose and resuming his faithful pipe which he had taken from his mouth while addressing the delegation, he slowly and mournfully departed from the scene of his former triumphs and glories. *Sic transit gloria mundi*.

SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE, momentous events have happened in South Africa. On May 28th Lord Roberts, on behalf of the British Government, formally annexed the Orange Free State to the British Empire, the same to be known henceforth as the "*Orange River Colony*." In military matters, it has been one of the most eventful in the history of the war. By vigorous marching and hard fighting, Lord Roberts has driven the Boer armies back pell mell out of the Orange Free State, captured Johannesburg and the celebrated gold mines of the Rand intact, captured also Pretoria the capital of the Transvaal, and driven President Kruger and his Government out into the country to scurry their capital around in a palace car as long as they are able to hold the railway. Lord Roberts has also liberated all but 900 of the British prisoners captured since the commencement of the war who were confined at Watervaal, near Pretoria. Mafeking, with its heroic commander, Baden-Powell, and its gallant garrison, has been successfully relieved, and the entire western and southern parts of the Transvaal Republic has been taken possession of by the British troops. In Natal, General Buller has defeated the Boer army pitted against him and driven them successfully from one fortified position after another, including those historic landmarks of Boer prowess, Majuba Hill and Langs Nek. The Langs Nek tunnel, which the Boers thought they had blown up so effectively as to prevent its use for months, has been cleared out and repaired by the British engineers, and trains are now running regularly from Durban through to Heidelberg, and probably will go through to Pretoria in a few days. This new line of railway will give Lord Roberts a means of obtaining supplies less than one-half as long as the one from Cape Town which he has hitherto been



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are seasonable and find a ready sale amongst Canadian jewelers generally at this season of the year.

We are now showing at our new warerooms, 50 Bay Street, Toronto, the largest and most complete line of Sterling Silver Flatware, Hollowware and Novelties generally that has ever been brought together in the Dominion of Canada.

These goods have been manufactured with great care and are specially adapted for the jewelry trade. Our styles are the newest and most elegant ever offered to Canadian jewelers, and our prices are as low as any manufacturer can afford to sell honest goods for.

They are profitable goods to handle and will be sure to make customers for you.

Remember the address and give us a call when in the city. If you can't come, drop us a letter for a sample order.

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Manager.

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forced to employ, and one moreover that can be guarded with one-tenth of the troops, seeing that it runs mainly through a friendly country. Another effect of the possession of this railway and the junction of the armies of Lord Roberts and Buller will be to completely isolate the Boer armies of the Free State and the Transvaal, and thus once effected they will be easily dealt with in detail by the British forces which can be concentrated upon them. In fact the situation at present looks as though the Boers have about played their last card, and nothing is apparently left to them but surrender or a guerilla warfare in which they would speedily be hunted down by the superior forces opposed to them. The Boers have put up a good fight in some ways, but their leaders must be a badly disappointed crowd now that the hollowness of their military strength has been so completely exposed to themselves as well as to the world. These two countries which might have remained as independent powers had they only had the sense to have fallen in with modern conditions, have now to look for their future *within* the British Empire, and they may just as well make up their minds to accept the situation and make the best of it. Under the new conditions they will be citizens of a country which will give them the fullest measure of liberty and a higher phase of freedom and civilization than they could ever have hoped to enjoy under the rule of the oligarchy which has been disgracing the name of republic for the past eighteen years.

## LITERARY NOTICES.

ERNEST SETON-THOMPSON'S "Wild Animal Play" gives special interest and sprightliness to the *July Ladies' Home Journal*. Into its roles children are ingeniously fitted to impersonate the wild animals Mr. Seton-Thompson has known and told about with so much charm. The early days and notable incidents of "The Fashionable Summer Resorts of the Century" are graphically recalled, and the story of a real heroine of the Continental Army is told in "The Girl Who Fought in the Revolution." Edward Bok sets forth with much emphasis the benefits of living in the country, "An American Mother" writes on "Is a College Education the Best for Our Girls?" and Edward B. Rawson points out the harmful effects of "Letting Children Rust in Summer." The experiences of "A Missionary in the Great West" are continued in the *July Journal*. The fiction features are "The Story the Doctor Told" and "The Voice in the Choir." "The American Girl at Her Sports," by H. C. Christy, is shown in a page drawing. Other pictorial features are examples of the work of "Albert Lynch: a Painter of Fair Women," "In Some Old-Fashioned Gardens," "Here and There in a Summer Cottage," "Through Picturesque America," etc. Timely articles on every branch of home making and special features for the entertainment of children make the *July Journal* instructive and helpful, as well as interesting and attractive. By the Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia. One dollar a year; ten cents a copy.

"THE REDEMPTION OF DAVID CORSON." Comment by Newell Dwight Hillis, Plymouth Church, Brooklyn. The historical novels, like "To Have and To Hold," and "Richard Carvel," have their limitations, clear and sharp, and are easily placed. But it is not easy to classify such a story as "The Redemption of David Corson." It strikes a strong, healthy, buoyant note. If there are stormy elements in the scene, there is also a bow of promise in the black cloud. If there is the life-long story of human frailty and trouble, there is also victory over trouble. If this youth and maiden finally eat the fruit of the tree of knowledge of good and evil, and are driven out of the paradise to wander amidst thorns and thickets, they soon revolt from the thorny path, and leaving the desert, they turn eagerly back toward the lost Eden, and in the cool of the evening they find again the old path that leads to happiness and peace. This Quaker boy enters the scene, clothed with the fascination that only the strong possess. He dreams, he sings, he sees visions of the future, he is tempted, he loves, he hesitates, he sins;

he falls, he wakes with a shock of horror, he climbs slowly upward upon the rounds down which he descended, he conquers our admiration and our love.

The plot is very simple, and that itself is high praise. All complex work is poor, and all good work is simple. The sweetest song represents a single chord embroidered with a few notes, high and low. The Venus de Milo is simple; a single substance, marble, for the wide brow, shaped by a single line, named the curve. The perfect gown for the bride is the Greek gown; one color, white; one flower at the throat, a red rose. And "David Corson" deals with but two or three universal elements. A Quaker boy, at once strong and fine, but undisciplined; a gypsy girl, whose native beauty and goodness are ancestral, whose sweet waywardness comes through environment and association; a quack doctor, familiar fifty years ago to every American town and city; then, the play of a few simple motives—doubt, love, jealousy, sin, reaction, forgiveness of one's enemies, and at length the youth, no longer prostrate in the mire, but David Corson, who has recovered his native simplicity.

Charles Frederic Goss is well known in the west for his studies of municipal life, and for that charming little volume, "The Optimist." This is his first attempt in fiction, and "The Redemption of David Corson" has its place among the strong books of the year. Fortunately the field is new. Other novelists have worked the old Jesuit regime, the Puritan life of New England, while more recently the story of old Maryland, Virginia and Kentucky has been freshly told. There remains only the old Dutch life at Albany, with its somewhat sombre tints, the rich tropic atmosphere of early Florida and South Carolina, to which must be added that fresh field named the interior and West. In the Ohio Reserve there met a strange, strong, motley company, and in these pages we taste that early life with the crisp pungency that belongs to the wild strawberry. Mr. Goss has a great field, and if his first novel has charmed and delighted his readers, it is a pledge and prophecy of a second novel already in preparation—a book that we hope is soon to come. William Briggs, Publisher, paper 75; cloth \$1.25.

LONDON TO LADYSMITH VIA PRETORIA. By Lieut. Winston L. Spencer Churchill. Few men at the age of twenty-five have attained such remarkable prominence as Lieut. Winston Spencer Churchill. Of distinguished parentage—a son of the late Lord Randolph Churchill—he early showed inherited tendencies toward greatness; but with his own hand, he has made the bell of the world ring out his name as soldier, war correspondent and novelist. It is as a maker of books we have to deal with him now, though his personal history is very interesting and difficult to lay aside.

Hardly had his latest book, "London to Ladysmith via Pretoria," issued from the publishing house before comments full of highest praise appeared in the leading journals not only of the British Empire but the United States.

Written of things passing before the author's sight, this story of the war has all the vivacity, all the intense interest of a great play. The account of the departure from England, and the sea voyage, is not made tedious. Then comes the first advance toward the front. With a thrill we read of the narrowing freedom of the line as the scene of active operations was approached; and the fight on the armoured train, when Lieut. Churchill was made a prisoner—a lively scene. When he again reached the front—after his escape—it was on the banks of the Tugela River, and the story becomes wholly absorbing—the operations there being yet fresh in our minds. A simple diagram enables the reader to get at the exact situation before Spion Kop, and the story of Acton Homes and the Kop itself is told with concise clearness. The writer's view of the failure to permanently dislodge the Boers from Spion Kop after a desperate fight should be studied by everyone interested in the progress of the war.

One by one the vital positions of the besiegers were taken, and the deadly British bayonet glutted itself with Boer blood. At length the town was in sight, the relieving column was in touch with the defenders. News came to the advance guard that the way was open to the city.



With the vanguard, Lieut. Churchill galloped toward Ladysmith, and thus graphically describes it:—

"Never shall I forget that ride. The evening was deliciously cool. My horse was strong and fresh, for I had changed him at mid-day. The ground was rough with many stones, but we cared little for that. Beyond the next ridge, or the rise beyond that, or around the corner of the hill, was Ladysmith—the goal of all our hopes and ambitions during weeks of almost ceaseless fighting. Ladysmith—the centre of the world's attention, the scene of famous deeds, the cause of mighty efforts—Ladysmith was within our reach at last. We were going to be inside the town within an hour. The excitement of the moment was increased by the exhilaration of the gallop. Onward wildly, recklessly, up and down hill, over the boulders, through the scrub Hubert Gough, with his two squadrons, Mackenzie's Natal Carbineers, and the Imperial Light Horse were clear of the ridges already. We turned the shoulder of a hill, and there before us lay the tin houses and dark trees we had come so far to see and save.

"The British guns on Caesar's Camp were firing steadily in spite of the twilight. What was happening? Never mind, we were nearly through the dangerous ground. Now we were all on the flat. Brigadier, staff, and troops let their horses go. We raced through the thorn bushes by Intombi Spruit.

"Suddenly there was a challenge. 'Halt! Who goes there?' 'The Ladysmith relief column!' and thereat from out of trenches and rifle pits artfully concealed in the scrub a score of tattered men came running, cheering feebly, and some were crying. In the half light they looked ghastly pale and thin. A poor, white-faced officer waved his helmet to and fro and laughed foolishly, and the tall, strong Colonial Horsemen, standing up in their stirrups, raised a loud, resounding cheer, for then we knew that we had reached the Ladysmith picket line."

The book is appropriately bound in the color of khaki. Paper, 75 cents; cloth, \$1.25. Published by the Copp Clark Company, Limited, Front Street West, Toronto.

"GRAMMA," the story of a cat, by Dr. John S. Owen, of Detroit, has just been perused by us with a great deal of interest, not only on account of the author, who as our readers are aware, has edited the optical column of THE TRADER for nearly twelve years; but more on account of the story itself which is well told and portrays the cat's life from the cat's standpoint in a very natural and interesting way that will hold the attention of its readers. In our opinion Dr. Owen's little work is timely as to its object, which is to secure more considerate treatment for cats generally, while from a literary standpoint it will rank alongside of "Black Beauty" and "Beautiful Joe" those old favorites of which hundreds of thousands of copies have been sold during the past few years. Dr. Owen's little book is well illustrated with half tone engravings, and in paper cover sells at the modest price of 25 cents.

**CEMENT GLUE.**—Following is a composition to make glass adhere to precious metals: Sandarac varnish, 15 parts; marine glue, 5 parts; drying oil 5 parts; white lead, 5 parts; Spanish white, 5 parts; turpentine, 5 parts. Triturate all to form a rather homogeneous paste. This cement becomes very hard and resisting.

**PRODUCTION OF ARTIFICIAL, MOLTEN OR SINTERED CORUNDUM.**—This is produced by bringing a mixture of aluminium to a reaction with an oxygen compound (e. g., chromic oxide, boracic acid, etc.), whereby with possible separation of the metal or metallic oxide originally bound to the oxygen, the formation of aluminium oxide results in a molten or sintered state. From the corundum thus obtained grinding bodies, etc., are formed by the mixtures chosen not becoming liquid in the reaction and retaining the desired form already before the reaction. The introduction of the endothermic reaction is accomplished from one place. The corundum bodies formed in a fire liquid state are used for drilling, grinding and other purposes.

## HELP COLUMN

As "The Trader" aims to be of practical assistance to the Retail Jewelers of Canada, it makes no charge for ordinary advertisements in this column. The subject matter of any advertisement must not exceed 50 words, and must reach us not later than the 20th of the month. In no case will answers to advertisements be permitted to be addressed to the care of this office. All advertisements intended for the Enquiry Column should be addressed to The Trades Publishing Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

**BUSINESS FOR SALE.**—A good jewelry business in Alameda, Assa., including stock, store and dwelling. Value, \$1,500. Terms, two-thirds cash, balance in 9 months. Proprietor giving up business on account of failing health. Address T. H. Scott, Alameda, Assa.

**FOR SALE.**—A jewelry and undertaking business in a good live town in Ontario. Good reason for selling. N. Cameron, Kemptonville, Ont.

**JEWELRY BUSINESS FOR SALE,** in Drumbo, with or without stock. First-class chance for young man to get an established business. Address W. H. Wegenast, Drumbo, Ont.

**JEWELRY BUSINESS IN MANITOBA FOR SALE.**—A well-established business in a good city. Stock and fixtures, \$6,000, or would take a partner with \$2,500 cash. Address The T. H. Lee & Son Co., Limited, Toronto.

**SITUATION WANTED.**—By a practical watchmaker, jeweler and optician. Good salesman. Address W. J. Aelick, Manitowaning, Ont.

**SITUATION WANTED.**—By man having long experience in watch, clock and jewelry work. Can give good references. Address Watchmaker, 49 Dovercourt Road, Toronto.

**SITUATION WANTED.**—At the watch bench. Have been a year and a half at the trade. Can do ordinary watch and clock work. My desire, to improve, wages no object. Age, 19 years. Satisfactory references as to character, etc. Address A.P., Lock Box 14, Brussels, Ont.

**SITUATION WANTED.**—By a young man, age 22, strictly temperate, with 5 years' experience at watch, clock and jewelry repairing. I have my own tools, including a Rivet lathe; can furnish references as to ability and character. Address Box 132, Renfrew, Ont.

**WANTED.**—Watch repairer; first-class hand, to take charge of repair department. \$15.00 per week to start. None but first-class hand need apply. E. Davidson, Hamilton, Ont.

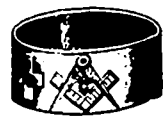
**WANTED.**—At once, a young man of about 18 to 20 years of age to take charge of watch, clock and jewelry repairing. Must talk English and French; also furnish references. Apply to P. O. Box 205, St. Johns, P.Q.

**WANTED.**—By an expert mechanic, all round jeweler, optician and engraver, a position of trust. Am able to take complete charge of factory or store. Can furnish the highest testimonials of character and ability. Address R. C., Jarvis Post Office, Bank St., Ottawa.

**WANTED.**—A young man, with natural ability for the watch-making business, with from two to three years' experience, who can do hard and soft soldering and all ordinary clock work and do it well. No one but a steady, honest and industrious young man need apply. Please send references and state amount of wages expected in first letter. T. N. Rickard, Lock Box 94, Bowmanville, Ont.



# J. H. JACKSON & CO.



### Jewelry Engraving and Enameling in all branches

Special attention to Society Emblems, Jewels,  
Rings, Flag Pins, Charms, Etc.

Monograms, Inscriptions, Crests, Seals and  
Ornamental Work.

Dies Cut for Enamel Work.

MAIL ORDERS promptly attended to.



9 1/2 Adelaide Street East, TORONTO.

## BM LIQUID AMBER. BM



Merit made the reputation  
of Liquid Amber.

It is now being assailed  
with a number of poor imitations  
under somewhat similar  
names.

Don't accept cheap and  
nasty substitutes when you  
ask for this article.

There is no other cement  
"just as good" as Liquid Amber,  
and it doesn't cost any more  
to get the best.

# Silver Cream...

The favorite preparation for cleaning and polishing silver  
and gold plated ware, nickel and tin goods, metal or glass-  
ware. By use of Silver Cream the plating will last longer,  
and retain perfectly new appearance.

**THE SILVER CREAM COMPANY,**  
88 WELLINGTON ST. WEST, TORONTO.

NOTE.—To introduce SILVER CREAM we will send any quantity (from  
one dozen up) per Express (charges paid) on receipt of price, \$1.50 per doz.

**The proof** that our work is properly done is in the  
fact that our customers stay with us.  
We were established in 1874, and some of  
our customers have dealt with us ever since. The trade can rely on  
getting first-class work done both in Watch Repairing and Jewelry  
Jobbing. Also the best training shop for young watchmakers  
in every-day work. Orders for Watch Material carefully filled.

**C. W. COLEMAN, 10 King St. West, TORONTO.**

Estimates furnished for Tower Clocks.

## Jewelers' Security Alliance of Canada.

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**1900 FEE FOR NEW MEMBERS \$2.00.**

SEND IN YOUR APPLICATION AT ONCE.  
ED. BEETON, Secretary,

47 Adelaide Street East,

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# ALBERT KLEISER,

IMPORTER OF

Watchmakers' and Jewelers' Tools and Materials and GENUINE  
AMERICAN Watch Material.

V.T.F. Watch Glasses, Beaded Label, in 1-16 Genevas, per grs. ....	\$1 50
V.T.F. Watch Glasses, Beaded Label, in 1-16 Mi. Concaves, per grs.....	1 50
Nickel Bows, 6, 16, 18 size, separate or assorted, per doz.....	25
White Metal Bars or Swivels, per doz	35
Fine Gilt Bars or Swivels, per doz.....	57
Roll Plate Bars or Swivels, per doz ....	1 25
Fine Roll Plate Lever Button Backs, per doz. ....	50
Imitation Half Pearls, assorted, per grs.	40
Watch Paper, box of 1,000 sheets, per box	40
Fine American Roll Plate Wire, per 1/2 oz. coil. ....	65
Swiss Mainsprings, best quality, per doz.	50
Swiss Balance Jewels, sapphire and rubies, assorted, per grs.....	2 75

- American made Balance Staffs for Elgin, all sizes.
- " " " Waltham, all sizes.
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- Also for all other makes not mentioned above.
- Gray finish, per doz., 75c. Polished, per doz., \$1.00.
- Jewels for all sizes American Watches, Garnet, per doz., 50c.
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- Ruby Pins " " " per doz., 15c.; per grs., \$1.50.
- Genuine Waltham A.K. Mainsprings for all sizes Waltham, per doz., 75c.
- " American A.K. " " " Am. Watches, per doz., 75c.

I pay Postage on all small parcels, also Express on orders for Ontario amounting to five dollars or over, and on orders for the North-west and Lower Provinces amounting to ten dollars or over.

The above prices and quality of Staffs and Jewels are only to be had by sending orders direct to my Office, 67 Yonge St., TORONTO, as I do not send out Travellers.



# THE M. S. BROWN CO., LIMITED,

## STREET RAILWAY CHAMBERS, MONTREAL.



## Something new in Rings.

Our travellers are now showing a new line of seamless gold-filled rings, that will wear equal to solid, and are better value than the low karat, light-weight rings now being offered by some jobbers.

The line includes

**Wedding Rings, Band Rings and Gypsy Rings.**

Be sure you see our samples.

## Watch Cases.

We are showing a new and attractive line of watch cases in Nickel, Silver, Filled and Gold, made by the Montreal Watch Case Co., which we guarantee to be equal in pattern and finish to any goods shown in Canada.

## Repairs.

We are giving special attention to all kinds of repairs in jewelry for the trade only.

In watch repairs we have exceptional facilities, having both American and Swiss workmen for this purpose.

Send us your complicated repairs. We will do the work well and promptly.



**The M. S. Brown Co., Montreal.**  
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# THE KEYSTONE WATCH CASE CO.,

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Is the largest and most reliable Watch Case manufacturing concern in the world. It has a capital stock of \$3,300,000, over 1,500 employees and an output of over 3,500 Watch Cases per day! It is this financial "Rock of Gibraltar," and a reputation for inflexible honesty covering nearly half a century, that is back of the celebrated

## JAS. BOSS FILLED CASES,

and the Guarantees that go with them.

Sole Agents in Canada for all Cases in all Grades made by this Company.

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**ELGIN AND WALTHAM MOVEMENTS.**

SILVER AND GOLD JEWELRY.	CUT GLASS.
NOVELTIES.	FINE LEATHER GOODS.
DIAMOND GOODS.	CANES.
CLOCKS.	UMBRELLAS, ETC.

**EVERYTHING THE JEWELER NEEDS IN HIS BUSINESS.**

SEE WM. PITT PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES.

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**TEMPLE BUILDING, MONTREAL.**



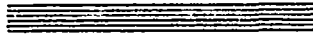


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**Wholesale  
Watch, Clock and  
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