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FEBRUARY, 1890.



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### NEW AND STAPLE GOODS.

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The New Inlaid Keystone Nickel Cases.

The New Shakesperian Silver Motto Bangles, for which we are appointed Sole Agents by the manufacturers.

New Samples of Keeper Rings, Gem Rings, &c.

NEW, everything NEW, in Roll Plate, White Stone, and Moor Stone, Gold Goods, &c., &c.

SEE OUR ADVERTISEMENTS PAGES 50 & 51.



# The Goldsmiths' STOCK COMPANY OF CANADA (LIMITED)



POLO CROOK —No. 200.



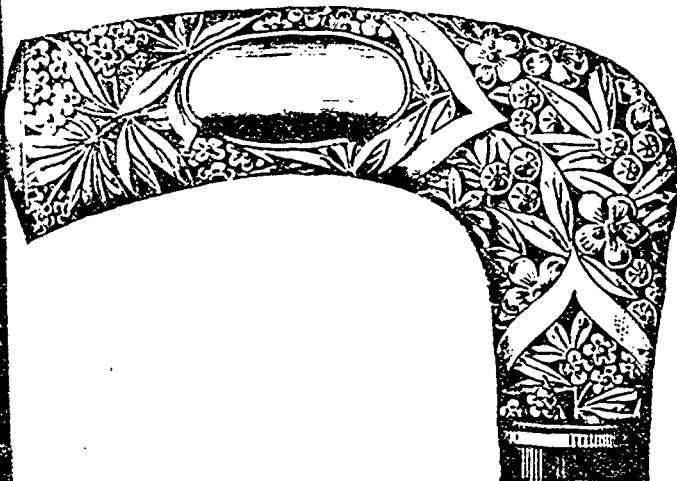
## GOLD \* HEAD \* CANES WITH GENUINE EBONY STICKS.



SQUARE CROOK.—No. 201.

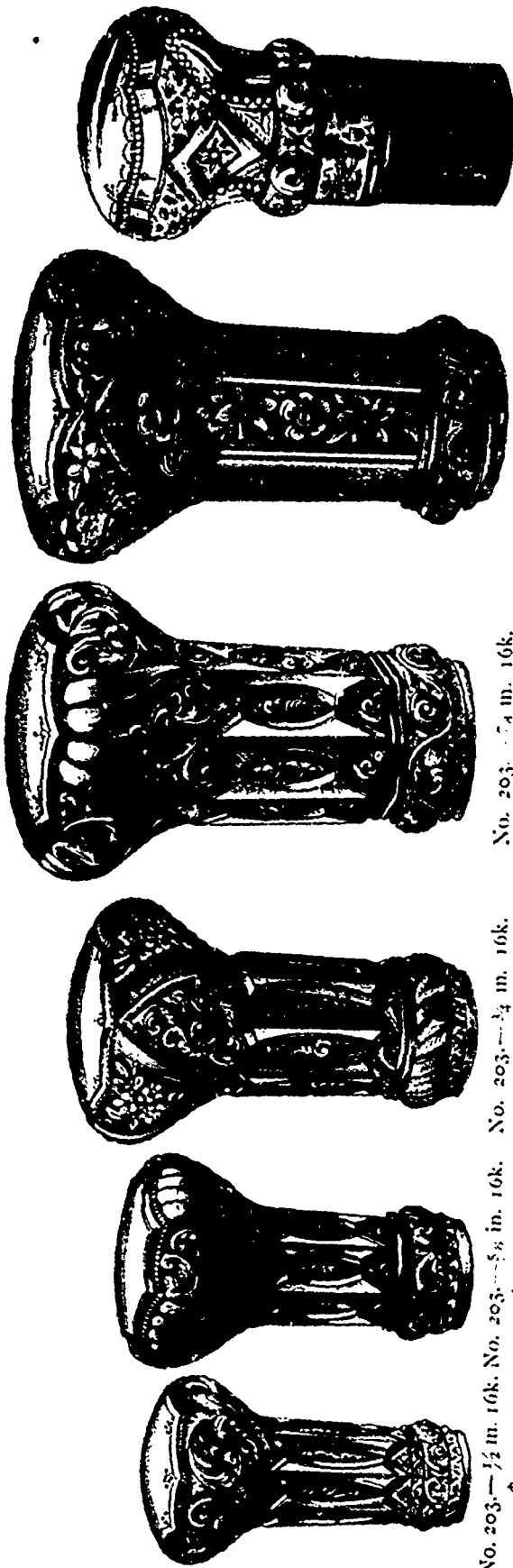
	POLO.		SQUARE.		CURVE.	
	12k.	14k.	12k.	14k.	12k	14k.
3/8 in.	\$ 6.75	\$ 9.00	\$ 6.75	\$ 9.00	\$ 9.00	\$11.25
1/2 "	9.75	12.75	9.75	12.75	12.00	15.00
5/8 "	12.00	15.00	12.00	15.00	14.25	17.25
3/4 "	15.00	18.00	15.00	18.00	17.25	20.25
7/8 "	18.00	21.00	18.00	21.00	21.00	24.00
1 "	21.00	24.00	21.00	24.00	22.50	25.50

These goods for finish and design are unexcelled. We are adding a choice assortment of Oxidized Silver Crooks and Heads; also a line of Umbrellas which will be catalogued at an early date. We print prices the trade can quote to customers, for discount key write us.

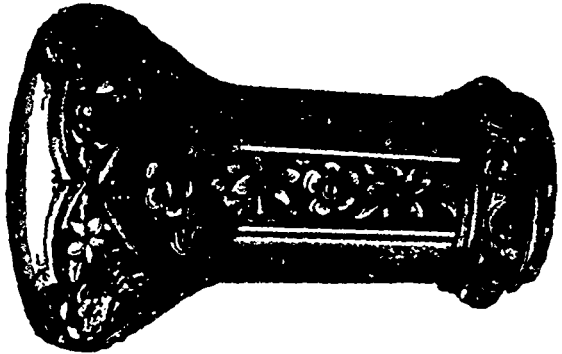


CURVE CROOK.—No. 202.

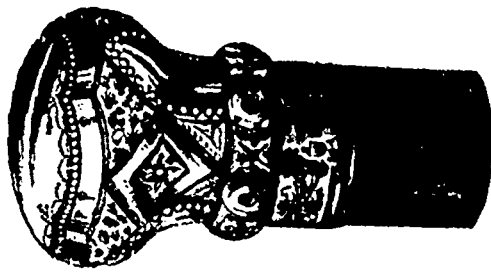
The Goldsmiths' Stock Company of Canada, Limited.



No. 203— $\frac{1}{2}$  in. 16k. \$9.00.  
 No. 203— $\frac{5}{8}$  in. 16k. \$12.00.  
 No. 203— $\frac{3}{4}$  in. 16k. \$15.00.  
 No. 203— $\frac{7}{8}$  in. 16k. \$18.00.

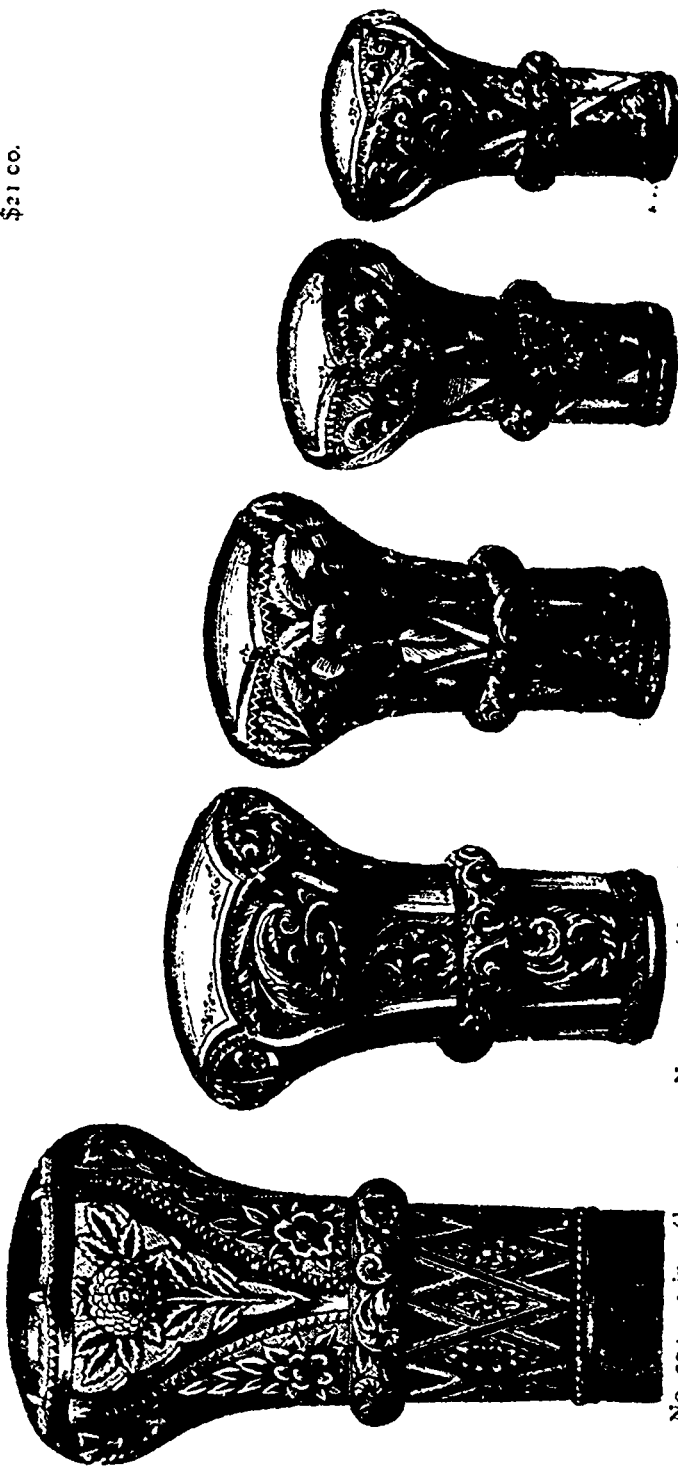


No. 203—1 in. 16k. \$21.00.



No. 205—14k.

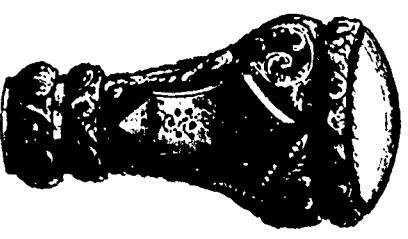
$\frac{1}{2}$ in.	\$ 6.75
$\frac{3}{8}$ "	7.90
$\frac{3}{4}$ "	9.00
$\frac{7}{8}$ "	10.15
1 "	11.25



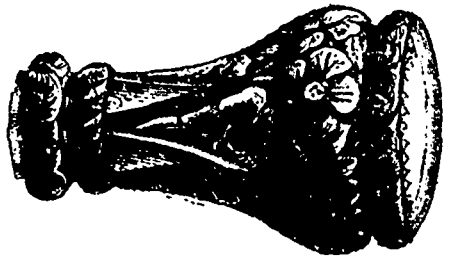
No. 204—1 in. 16k. \$18.00.  
 No. 204— $\frac{7}{8}$  in. 16k. \$15.00.  
 No. 204— $\frac{3}{4}$  in. 16k. \$12.00.  
 No. 204— $\frac{5}{8}$  in. 16k. \$9.00.  
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No. 205.—Bright Silver.  
 Fibonized Stock.

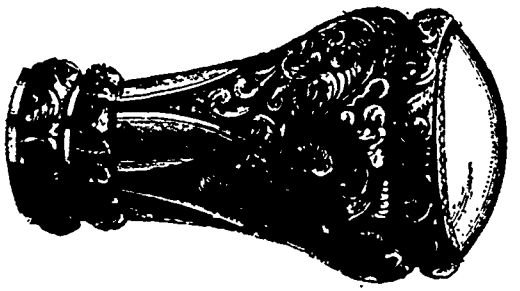
$\frac{1}{2}$ in.	\$ 3.40
$\frac{3}{8}$ "	3.75
$\frac{3}{4}$ "	4.15
$\frac{7}{8}$ "	4.50
1 "	4.90



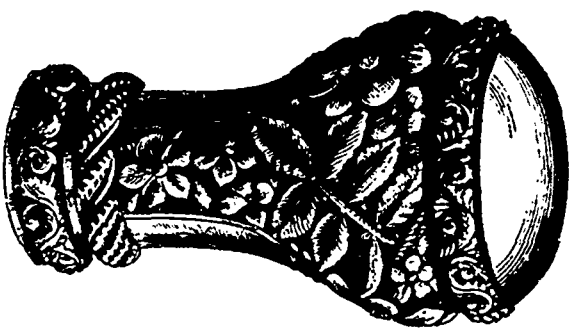
No. 206— $\frac{1}{2}$  in. 16k.  
\$9.00



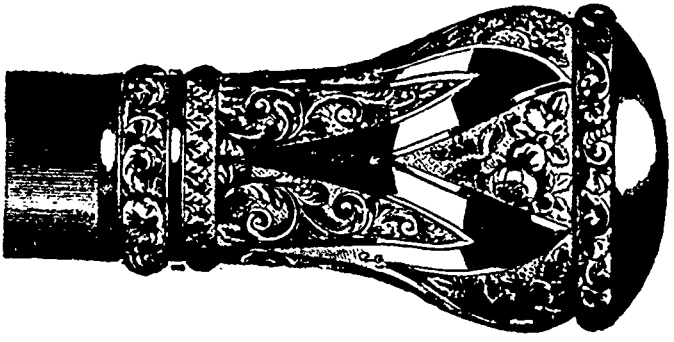
No. 206— $\frac{3}{8}$  in. 16k.  
\$12.00.



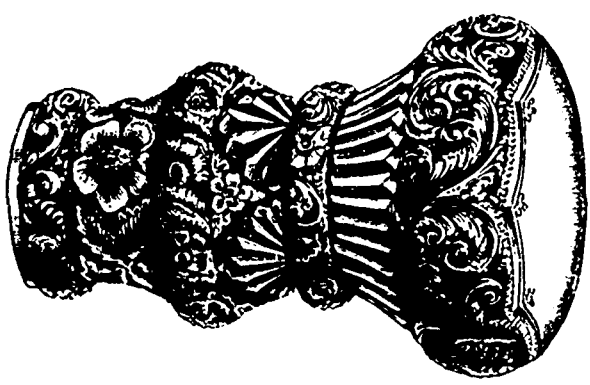
No. 206— $\frac{3}{4}$  in. 16k.  
\$15.00.



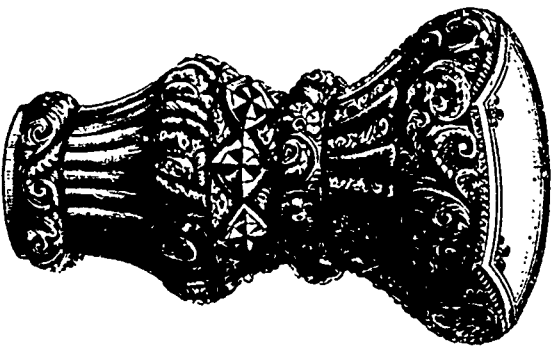
No. 206— $\frac{7}{8}$  in. 16k.  
\$18.00.



No. 206—1 in. 16k.  
\$21.00.



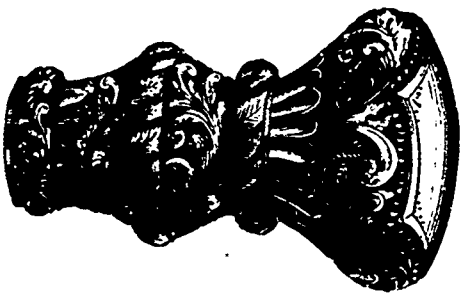
No. 207—1 in. 16k.  
\$21.00



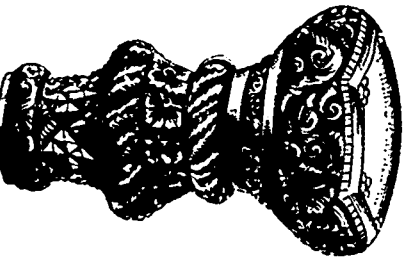
No. 207— $\frac{7}{8}$  in. 16k.  
\$18.00



No. 207— $\frac{3}{4}$  in. 16k.  
\$15.00

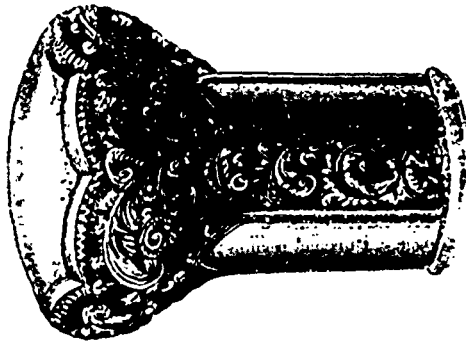


No. 207— $\frac{5}{8}$  in. 16k.  
\$12.00.

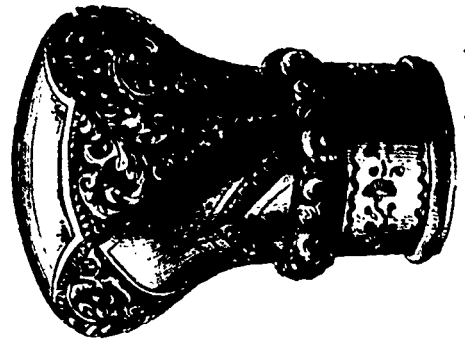


No. 207— $\frac{1}{2}$  in. 16k.  
\$9.00

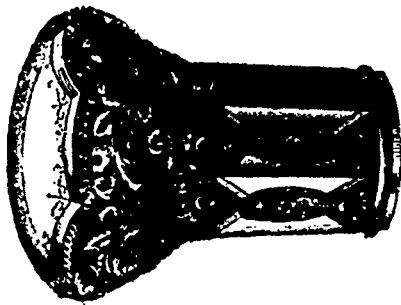
Fine Cane Cases supplied by 'The Goldsmiths' Stock Company of Canada, Limited.



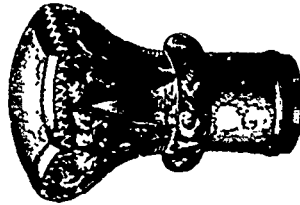
No. 208.—1 in 14k.  
\$14.85.



No. 209.—1 in 14k.  
\$14.85.



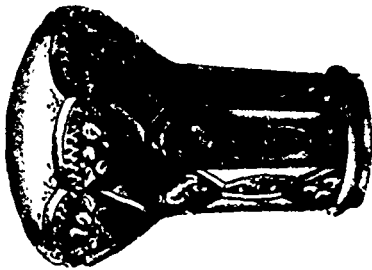
No. 208.—7/8 in. 14k.  
\$12.75.



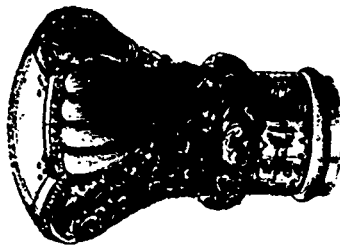
No. 209.—1/2 in 14k.  
\$6.60



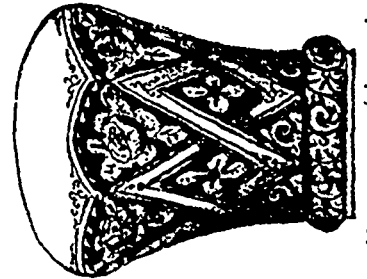
No. 210.—1 in. 12k.  
\$9.75.



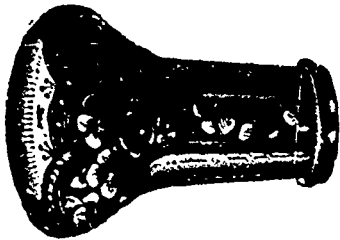
No. 208.—3/4 in 14k.  
\$10.90.



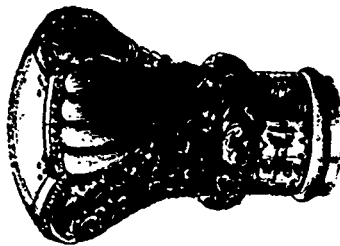
No. 209.—5/8 in. 14k.  
\$8.65.



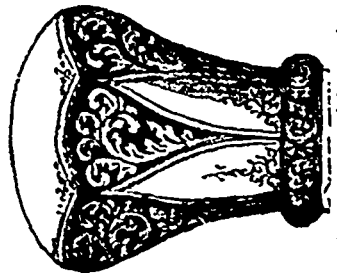
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\$8.25.



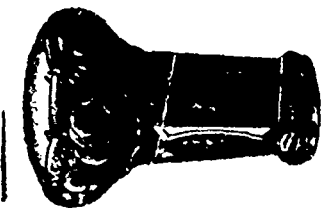
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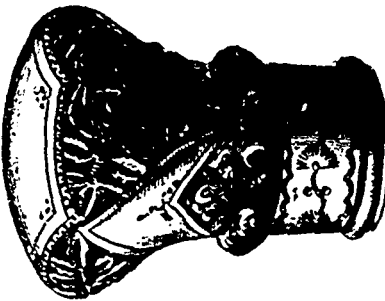
No. 209.—3/4 in. 14k.  
\$10.90.



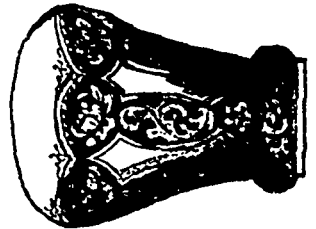
No. 210.—3/4 in. 12k.  
\$7.50.



No. 208.—1/2 in.  
14k. \$6.60.



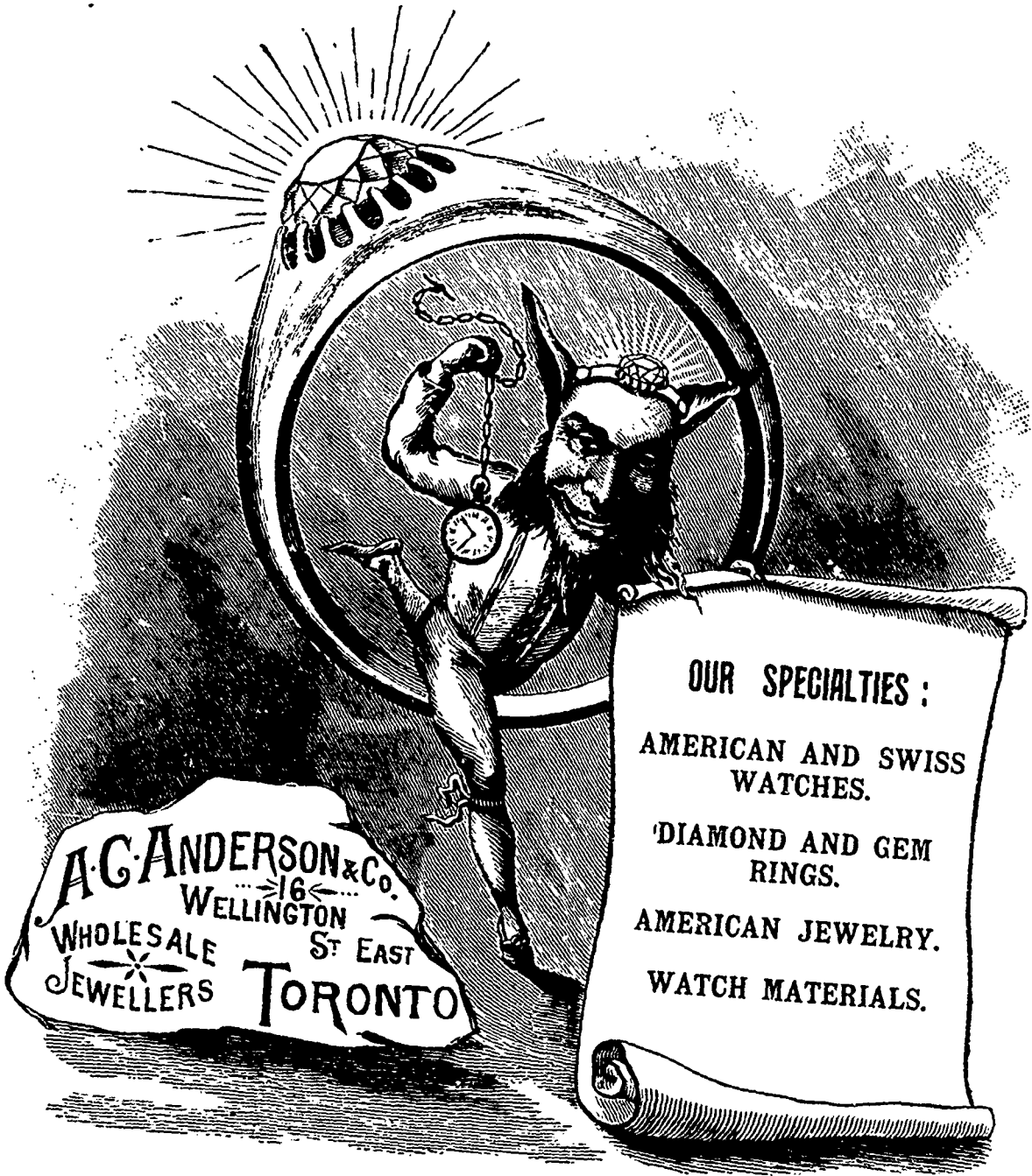
No. 209.—5/8 in. 14k.  
\$12.75.



No. 210.—5/8 in. 12k.  
\$6.75.



No. 210.—1/2 in.  
12k. \$5.65.



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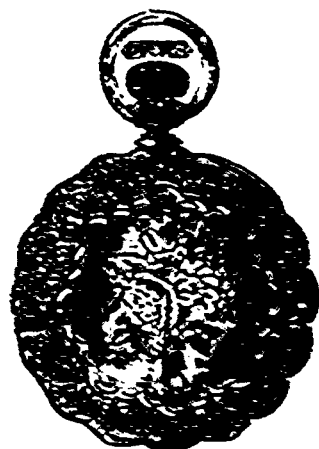
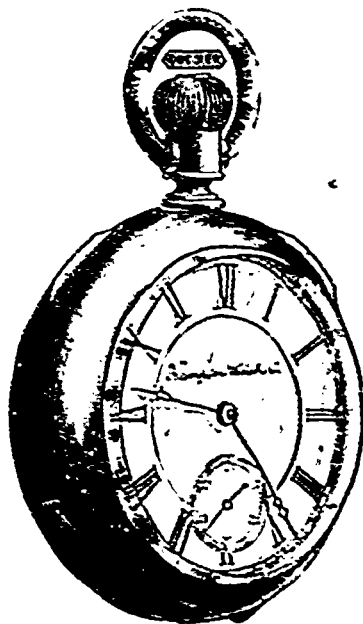
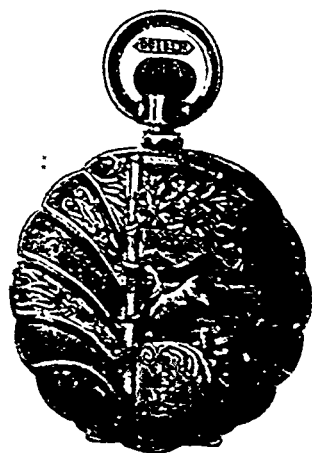
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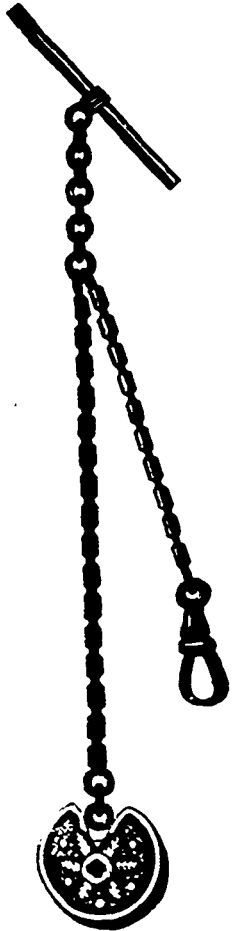
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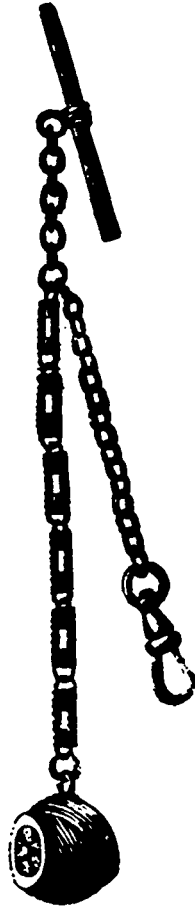


# R. F. S. & CO.

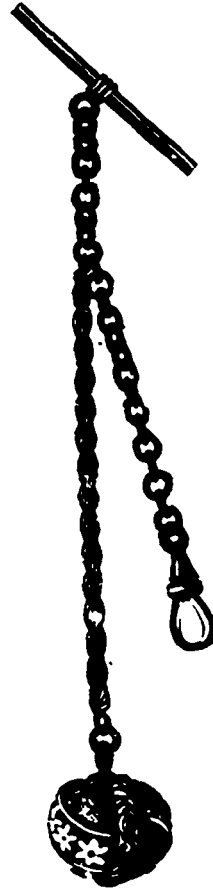
## "SAFETY QUEEN."



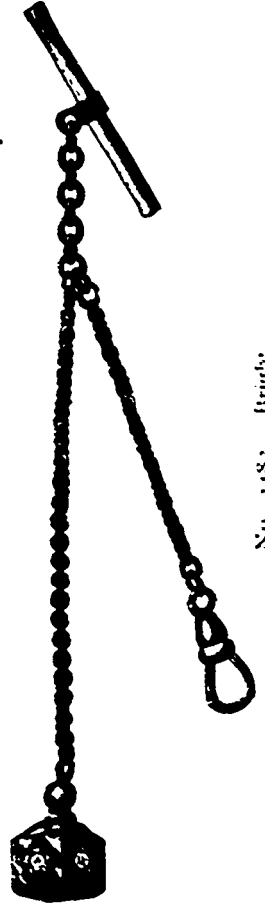
No. 2520.—Bright.



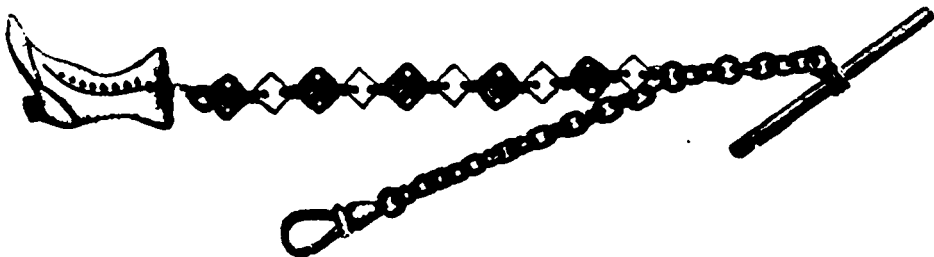
No. 2468.—Roman Gold.



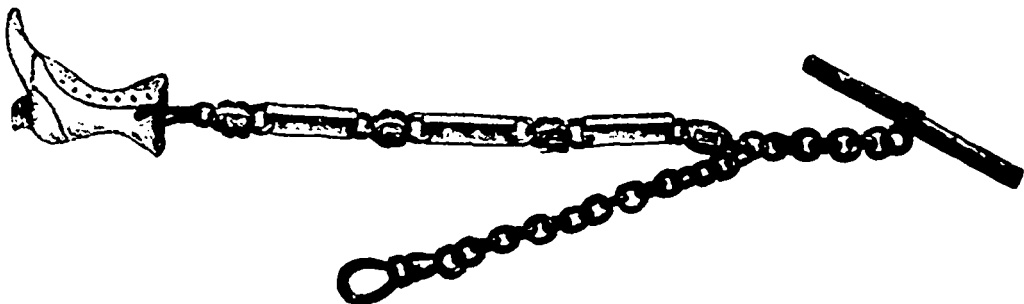
No. 2490.—Bright.



No. 2483.—Bright.



No. 2497.—Pearl and Gold Combination. Pearl Charm.



No. 2500.—Pearl and Gold Combination Pearl Charm.



TORONTO, ONT., FEBRUARY, 1890.

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

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

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

All business and other communications should be addressed to  
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 27 ADELAIDE ST. W., TORONTO, ONT.

**SPECIAL NOTICE.**

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

**EDITORIAL.**

**LA GRIPPE.**



**H**AVE YOU had it? is now the usual salutation of our citizens, and what is true of Toronto is probably equally true of the majority of other towns and cities in Canada, most of which have been visited by that strange epidemic commonly known as "la grippe."

Although in some localities the epidemic has had the effect of more than doubling the death rate, it is as a rule almost harmless if the people will only exercise ordinary discretion in its treatment. Doctors are not agreed upon the nature of this disease, how it spreads, or what remedy is best calculated to effect its cure. But in one thing they all agree, and that is when a person is once seized with it, the safest plan is to stay indoors and protect one's self from chills and other vagaries of the weather.

Care and common-sense are amongst the best of agencies for preserving one's health. Don't worry about taking it and having to lay up for a few days. The man who is afraid of any such disease is generally pretty sure to take it, therefore don't worry about it.

The best advice that we have seen regarding its prevention is from a leading medical gentleman of this city who says: Be careful. Keep your head cool and your feet warm, and you will easily survive an epidemic which owes half of its power to the fears of its victims."

**WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH THE BOTCH?**



HE clever letter of our old friend, Mr. A. W. Moffat, the well-known retail jeweler of Port Elgin, under the above caption in our January issue, opens up a subject upon which there no doubt is much diversity of opinion.

Like the poor, the "botch" watchmaker we have always with us, but how to get rid of him is a problem to which we are hardly prepared to offer a solution.

Mr. Moffat suggests two courses: (1) a school for horological instruction, and (2) the interference of Government so that only duly qualified watchmakers should be allowed to

work at the business.

So far as the second suggestion is concerned, we hardly think it possible to get such a law passed, and if it could be passed we would have grave doubts as to its efficiency. Referring to the difficulty of getting such an act passed, Mr. Moffat truly says, "certainly the case is not life as with the medical profession," and in so saying he pretty much gives away all reasons for the existence of such a law. If watchmakers require an Act to prevent "botch" workmen from spoiling good watches, why should not every other trade have a similar one in order to prevent incompetent workmen from interfering with those who are thoroughly up in their business. Such an Act, in our opinion, could not possibly pass because its promoters could show no real necessity for it. So much for number two.

Can our workmen be improved by means of a good Horological School? We think they could, provided that the school was fully up to the mark, had the right kind of instructors and was careful to give diplomas *only* to those who could pass a thoroughly satisfactory examination.

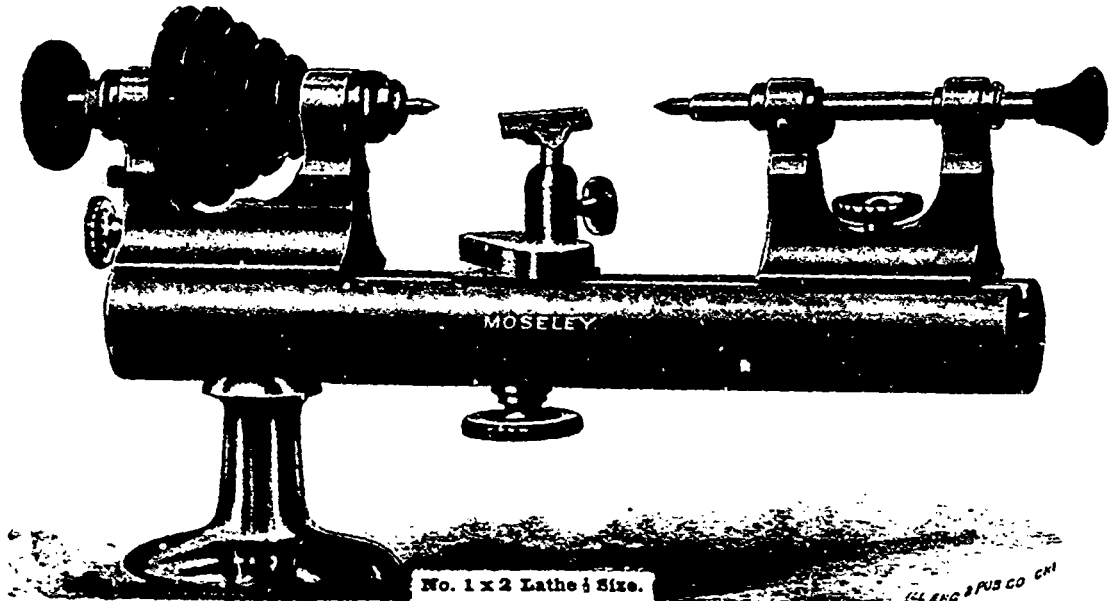
Water naturally seeks its own level, and if the standard of such an institution were as high as it ought to be, it would certainly bring its graduates up to a very much higher plane than now occupied by our ordinary Canadian watch repairers.

A diploma from a first-class horological institute would be worth money to any journeyman watchmaker, or even to the retail jeweler, just as soon as the trade of the public found out that the holders of them were in the front rank of their profession.

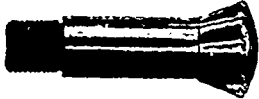
This is a question about which much can be said, and while we have briefly outlined our views on it, it has been done more with a view of provoking discussion amongst our retail jewelers, who are the parties chiefly interested, than anything else. This is a live question to every one of them, and Mr. Moffat deserves the thanks of the trade for bringing it again before them,—"*What shall we do with the botch?*"



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Boniton,  
Bobolink.

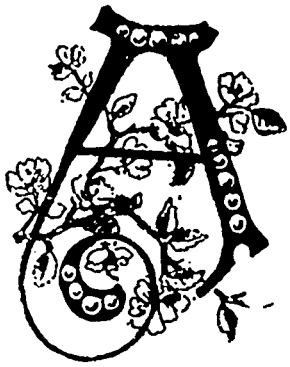


8 DAY.  
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Grayling,  
Rambler,  
Shamrock,  
Tomahawk,  
Nereid,  
Irex.

**E. & A. GUNTHER**

16 JORDAN STREET, TORONTO

HOW DO YOU STAND?



THE risk of being charged with the want of originality, we embrace the opportunity furnished by the present season of the year to again press home to our readers the necessity for an annual investigation into the details of their *own* business.

We have always advocated an annual stock taking. In our opinion a systematic and thorough overhauling of one's business is a

real necessity in this age of keen and oftentimes ruinous competition, if one wants to keep up with the procession.

The merchant who does not make a yearly investigation of his business so as to find out the weak points, is almost certain to come to grief sooner or later, generally sooner.

In order to effect a thorough mastery of the state of one's business, we know of no better way than for a merchant to take stock carefully at the same period each year. This done and his books properly balanced, he is in a position to say whether or not he has made money during the past season. If he has made money he can readily find out during this investigation which have been his best paying lines of goods, and which have paid him the least profit, or it may be none at all.

The lessons gained from the business of past years can thus be utilized for future benefit, and he must be a dullard indeed who cannot gain wisdom and reap profit from the experience thus gained.

In no department of business can this be more quickly seen than in a merchant's book accounts, and nothing will help any business more than for him to make a habit of going carefully over all such accounts every month, and making a real effort to collect them. All business men of large experience will tell you that an account is never so easily collected as when it first becomes due, and that every day it is allowed to run after that time the less chance is there of its being paid in full. We don't think it ever does a merchant any harm to be known as a man who wants his money when it becomes due. While such a business method may repel those who dislike to be asked to pay their debts, it will on the other hand attract those who like square dealing and straight up and down business, and who don't want to be made pay for the bad debts of other people.

If any of our readers have in the past been neglecting the collection of their accounts and simply taking what money their debtors have been pleased to pay in whenever they felt so inclined, we trust they will try the experiment for the present year of looking after their accounts and collecting them as promptly as possible without being offensive. We think one year's experience will induce them to continue the practice as long as they remain in business.

Another and equally important point that can be gained from these annual investigations is the knowledge of what bad and unsaleable stock a merchant has on hand.

As a rule, when an article gets slow or practically unsale-

able, it is pushed out of sight, and its chances for selling are therefore very much worse than they formerly were.

This is clearly not good business, for it is almost certain that, if persisted in, that merchant's stock will eventually be little else than a collection of unsaleable goods. We know of more than one solvent merchant to-day whose surplus consists almost entirely of old and unsaleable articles, which are taken in stock year after year at a fictitious value, and which if turned into cash would not realize twenty five cents on the dollar. Such merchants, it is needless to say, are cheating themselves with the idea that they are well off, whereas as a matter of fact, if they were wound up many of them would not be able to pay their liabilities.

In our opinion, as soon as stock becomes slow it should be brought more prominently into notice, and so reduced in price as to attract the attention of buyers. If such goods can be got rid of at anything above cost, so much the better, it is clear gain, but if not they should be reduced below cost, if needs be, so as to turn them into money.

A dollar bill that a merchant can use to purchase new, attractive and saleable goods, is worth more to him than two dollar's worth of old and unfashionable stock that he has got hidden away on his back shelves.

Did we say worth double, we should have said worth ten times more, and then we should have been under the mark.

The cleaner and fresher merchants can keep their stock, the better their trade will be, and the more certain they are of making money out of what they have to sell. We know that many jewelers are averse to reducing prices, but if an article goes out of fashion and won't sell at the regular price, the sooner it is placed on the "bargain counter," the more money will be made out of it.

The above suggestions may not commend themselves to everybody, but they are the result of experience, and well worthy of a trial by our readers.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WANTS TO KNOW.

Editor TRADER—Sir:



would like some of your readers to tell me how to remove electro gold plating from solid silver without injuring the silver.

Yours truly,

Thorold, Ont.

IMPROVER.

FINDS IT USEFUL.

Editor TRADER—Sir:



HAVING always been accustomed to reading THE TRADER, and finding it very useful, before coming here to start business, I wish you would favor me with a copy. I remain, yours respectfully,

ERNEST H. MANN.

Niagara-on-the-Lake, Jan. 12, 1890.



# SIMPSON, HALL, MILLER & CO.,

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

## Artistic and Useful Hollow Ware.

Our Hollow Ware is heavily Electro-Plated upon Fine Hard White Metal, and there is nothing in Designing, Ornamentation or Manufacturing which our artists and workmen cannot produce.

**OUR FACILITIES FOR EXECUTING FINE WORK ARE UNEXCELLED.**

OUR ASSORTMENT IS SUITABLE FOR THE BEST TRADE.



Every Piece is Stamped Thus

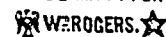
TRADE MARK FOR



HOLLOW WARE.

All our Flat-Ware bears this Trade Mark

TRADE MARK FOR



KNIVES, FORKS, SPOONS.

And is Fully Guaranteed

OUR SPOONS, FORKS, ETC., PLATED UPON THE FINEST NICKEL SILVER IN  
**EXTRA, DOUBLE, TRIPLE AND SECTIONAL PLATE.**

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

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

**READS IT WITH PROFIT.**

*Editor TRADER—Sir:*

I HAVE read THE TRADER for a number of years with pleasure and profit, and hope it may always be the success it has been. Wishing you many years of prosperity.

I am, yours respectfully,  
A. J. GRIGG.

Ridgetown, Ont.

**BROKEN DIAL FEET.**

*Editor TRADER—Sir:*

IN REPAIRING Swiss and "old style" American watches, in which the dials are secured by pins passing through holes in the dial feet, or by screws engaging with notches cut into their ends protruding above the pillar plate, the workman not infrequently meets with a dial foot which has been broken off so that it does not reach over the level of the plate.

Of course a job cannot be considered well done unless the dial is properly adjusted and the post made to answer its purpose. A good way to do this is to introduce a screw from the circumference of the plate inward to meet the foot, as in modern American watches. But as the accomplishment of this takes considerable work and time, and as the feet are not always conveniently situated, other means are sometimes desirable.

Stretching the foot so as to bring it to its original length so that a hole may be drilled or a notch filed into it, will be found to answer every purpose. The easiest and safest way to do this is to grasp the foot operated upon between the jaws of a pair of round-nosed pliers, pressing them firmly together and repeating this on different points and from different sides until the proper length is attained, always being careful not to let any part of the pliers rest on the dial while the pressure is being performed, lest the foot be bent and the dial broken.

In this way the foot may be stretched a sixteenth of an inch or more without encountering any risk.

January 16th, 1890. AD REM.

**WE MOSTLY AGREE WITH YOU.**

*Editor TRADER—Sir:*

I ALWAYS find your paper contains interesting reading for me, and I hope some time to be able to pay my subscription to you for the benefit you have conferred on me, as I look upon it as a debt, although you send it to me without charging me, still I know I am in your debt, because I have value received.

I have read with interest your opinion on the tariff of this country, and although I am not a Tory or a Grit either for that matter, I can see good logic in your arguments, which I believe certainly are directed for the honest good of this country and the people thereof.

I just wish to ask you one question, and I know that the

newspapers and people had better be asking their contributors and fellow citizens this question than any other question. It is your opinion on our Money System?

Did you ever notice how a person who is hard up for money will drop his feelings to hard pan on the introduction of this question.

I notice lots of people send for THE TRADER, and I think I remark now few say, please find enclosed my subscription \$—.

I call your attention to these facts and occurrences, wishing to know if the Money System is not the real root of the weakness of Canada as compared with the United States.

Is there a journal as good as THE TRADER, given free to subscribers without subscription in the United States?

Mr. TRADER, the curse of Canada is want of money, it's neither mean principles, poor climate, lack of resources or lack of goods. It's National Money as well as National Policy that Canada wants.

This is a long letter that I am writing you, and I must say with poor cash inducements for you; but you have asked, what is thought by retailers to be the great want of the honest retailer? and I am trying to tell you it's *Cash*; we want our customers to have it; I as a retailer of ten years' standing in Canada want cash, and am willing to work eighteen hours a day for it.

If we had a national bank system like the United States, Canada would keep her increase instead of paying it to foreigners and runaway debtors.

Hamilton, January, 1890. CHRIS. MOODY.

**PRACTICAL HINTS ON WATCH REPAIRING.**

BY EXCELSIOR.

THE ANGLE METER. CONCLUDED

(453) You now move the balance around till the lever fork rests against the other bank, and the ruby pin against the other side of the notch, and the pointer, *e*, will show the angle through which the ruby pin is in connection with the lever fork, (405.) to the quarter of a degree. To find the angle during which the balance receives impulse from the fork, turn the balance till the tooth of the escape wheel arrives at the beginning of the driving plane of the pallet, and the number of degrees from that point till the tooth drops from the delivery edge of the driving plane is the impulse angle, or angle through which the lift of that pallet drives the balance. By testing the other pallet in the same way, we find if the lift is equal on both pallets. It is well to repeat this test with several teeth, as any want of truth in the teeth, or in the concentricity of the wheel, may make an apparent difference in the roller angle,—any such defect in the wheel being so magnified by the pointer as to be clearly seen.

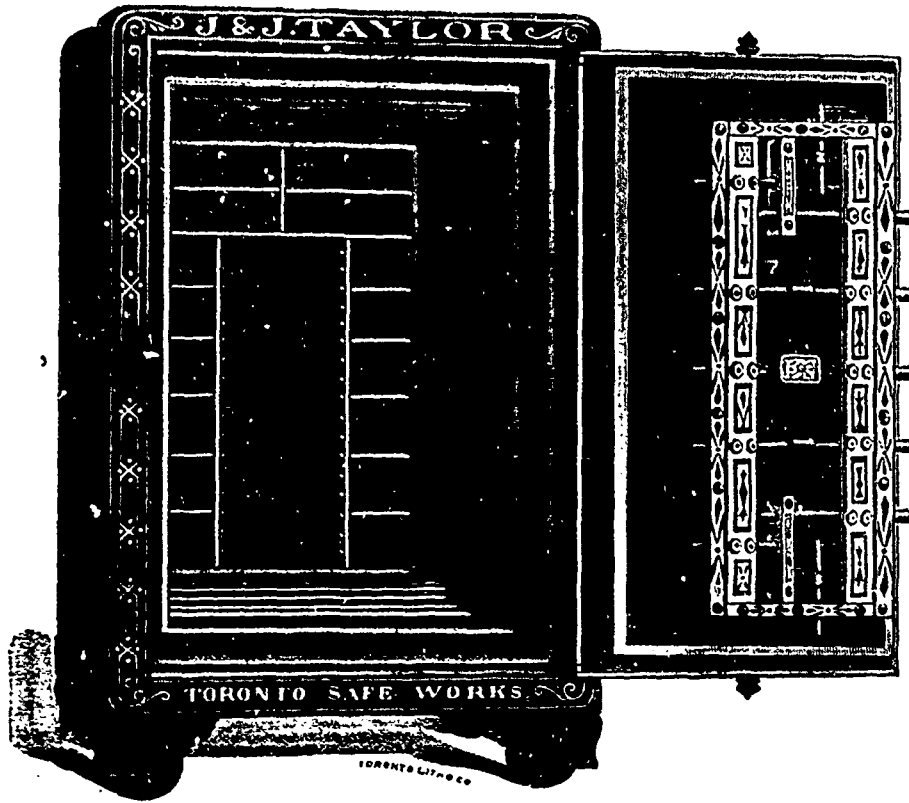
(454) To test the different parts of the lever, the movement is adjusted to bring the pivot of the pallet arbor exactly under the point of the arbor of the angle-meter, and the lever fork pointing to the scale, *D*, and there fastened. An arm, *l*, with a suitable claw, is inserted so as either to rest against (445) or clasp (450) the outer end of the lever fork, in any way that may be most convenient in that particular instance. The first thing to be done is to find the play of the pivots in their jewel holes. Turn the balance around so that the ruby pin does not touch





# SOMETHING NEW IN JEWELERS' SAFES

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



**DOUBLE TONGUE AND GROOVE  
FIRE-PROOF DOORS.**

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

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

**FINE AND BURGLAR PROOF SECURITY WITH MODERATE COST.**

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

To the above improvements is also added our new patent

### **DOUBLE TONGUE AND GROOVE FIRE-PROOF DOORS**

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

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

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

CATALOGUES AND PRICES ON APPLICATION.

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

the fork. The pressure of the escape wheel then forces the pivots of the pallet arbor to one side of their holes, the fork resting against one of the banks. Turn the pointer to the *O* on the scale, then press the arbor with some tool so as to force the pivots to the opposite side of their holes, and the pointer will show the amount of play.

(455) To measure the banking play, the ruby pin being shut away from the notch, let the fork rest against one of the banks, turn the pointer to the *O*, then press the guard point against the roller edge, and the pointer shows the banking play

Fig. 28.

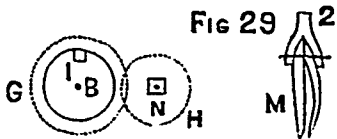
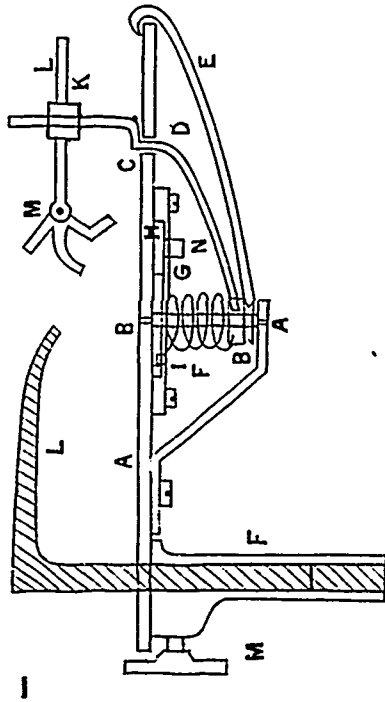


Fig 29

in degrees. As the lever and pointer have the same centre of motion, the pointer will give the actual angular movement of the lever in all these tests. By turning the balance around, a little at a time, we can find if the banking play is alike in all positions of the roller.

(456) To find the play of the ruby pin in the notch, bring the pin into the notch, hold the balance still, and wiggle the fork by placing the finger on the end of lever, *a*, when the pointer will show the amount of play the pin has. If the pressure on the fork during this test is considerable, or in the right direction, this measurement will include the play of the pivots in their jewel holes. Supposing this measurement to be  $\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ , which is as much as it should be, this amount must be added to or deducted from the measurements in the following tests, as will be seen. If the play is greater in some positions of the balance than in others, it should be least where all the parts of the fork and roller action are on the line of the centres (420), and in that position it should be  $\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ , as above stated.

(457) To find the locking angle, or distance the escape wheel tooth moves up the locking face of the pallet, turn the

wheel, *b*, Figs. 28 and 29, to cause the arm *l*, to press against the lever fork, then hold the fork against the bank, and let the ruby pin rest against the inner side of the notch, as described in section (452); placing the pointer, *e*, at the figure *O*, on the scale. Now move the balance slowly around till the tooth passes over the corner of the locking face on the driving plane, when the pressure of the escape wheel will cause the fork to jump forward so that the other side of the notch will rest against the ruby pin. The pointer, therefore, indicates the unlocking angle, and the play of the ruby pin in the notch in one sum. Deducting the amount of the latter, ascertained as in section (456), which we will say is  $\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ , we have the unlocking angle alone.

(458) To find the lift of the pallets, we either note the figures at which the pointer stands at the instant that it jumps forward, as in the preceding section, or we hold the balance perfectly still at that place, while we turn the pointer again to the *O*. Then turn the balance onward till the tooth drops off the discharge edge of the driving plane. In the former case we deduct from the figure shown by the pointer, the unlocking angle, and to the remainder add  $\frac{1}{2}^\circ$  for the play of the ruby pin, which gives the lift, or angular movement of the fork caused by the passage of the tooth from the front to the rear corner of the driving plane. But if the pointer had been moved back to the *O*, we add  $\frac{1}{2}^\circ$  to the distance moved by the pointer from the "jump," to the drop off the pallet, and get the same result. In moving the balance for these tests, a piece of folded paper should be placed between its rim and the plate of the movement, or some other similar means adopted for causing the balance to move slowly, no faster than desired, and to stay where it is put. If the paper is used, the pressure exerted on the balance should arise from the *unfolding*, not from wedging in of solid paper. When the upright-holder is a part of the tool, the bristle-carrier, (60,) (61), may have a bristle adjusted to press on the balance rim with sufficient force to prevent too easy motion.

(459) The preceding method gives the lift of the pallet with a pointed-tooth wheel. But when the lift is made up by the action of driving planes on both the tooth and the pallet, as with club tooth wheels, the foregoing test gives the total lift produced by both. But they may be separated. The distance moved by the pointer from the "jump" of the fork above mentioned, to the arrival of the back edge of the tooth at the front corner of the driving plane of the pallet, with  $\frac{1}{2}^\circ$  added, gives the lift caused by the driving plane of that tooth. The distance moved by the pointer while the back edge of the tooth passes over the driving plane of the pallet, till it drops off, is the lift produced by the pallet alone.

(460) To find the run of the tooth on the pallets, when the tooth drops off either pallet on the other, notice the figure on the scale, then move the balance on till the fork rests against the bank. If the tooth, when dropping, lands safely on the locking face, as it should do, this run or extra motion of the fork should be very slight in fine movements. In coarsely made watches, more allowance is required, for poor fitting of the pivots in their holes, etc., but  $1\frac{1}{2}^\circ$  is as much as good work will allow.

(461) To test the depth of the wheel and pallet action, we observe very carefully the figure on the scale, when the



# UNIVERSITY FEDERATION OR INDEPENDENCE,

## WHICH IS IT TO BE?

---

We hope that while our Methodist friends are arguing this knotty question, which we trust will be amicably settled, they will not forget that while Universities may come and Universities may go, Thayer's Watches go on forever. In fact they are going so fast (in a selling way —no pun intended), that we can't get up to our orders.

---

### ELGIN, ILLINOIS, COLUMBUS MOVEMENTS.

---

GOLD, SILVER AND FILLED CASES.

A Large Assortment to choose from.

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### AMERICAN JEWELRY.

All the latest patterns and no old stock.

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Buy only from live, go-ahead firms, like

**THAYER & CO.,**

And you will do double the business, and be independent  
in a very short time.

THE BUSIEST HOUSE IN CANADA.

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# THAYER & CO.,

3 WELLINGTON ST. EAST,

TELEPHONE 1591.

TORONTO.



with drops, as above, hold the balance perfectly still, and note the position of the tooth on the pallet. If the tooth did not reach the locking face as it should, but dropped on the corner or on the driving plane, of course the depthing or pitching is too shallow, and should be corrected. If it strikes on the locking face more than  $\frac{1}{2}^\circ$  above the corner, the pitching is unnecessarily deep, but may not be injuriously so, unless excessive. To find the amount of the depthing lap, when the tooth drops, instead of allowing the fork to move on to the bank, turn the balance *backwards*, till the tooth slips over the corner of the pallet on which it had just dropped. Then notice the distance the pointer has moved during this operation, which, after deducting  $\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ , (457), will give the depthing lap on that pallet.

(462) To measure the motions of the escape wheel, its pivots should be brought under the centre of the arbor, and over *B*, there fastened, and a suitable claw adjusted to press against either the inside or the outside of the web of the wheel. Place the lever fork against the bank, the pointer at the *O*, and move the balance slowly till the point of the tooth reaches the front corner of the driving plane of the pallet. The pointer thus far has shown whether there is any backward motion or recoil of the tooth while passing over the locking plane. While the tooth is passing over the driving plane, the pointer shows the angular motion of the wheel during the pallet "lift." When the tooth drops off the discharge edge of the pallet, the distance which the pointer jumps forward gives the amount of the "drop" off that pallet. It is a little difficult, however, to adjust the bearing of the claw on the rim of the wheel, and the friction of the ring of the pointer at its centre, to prevent the shock of the drop causing some slipping of the parts, either of the claw on the wheel or of the pointer on the hub, and giving a greater motion of the pointer than it should have been. It can be done by care, but this test is seldom necessary unless uncommon accuracy and exactness are required, for some special purpose—as the equality of the drops off the two pallets can be determined closely enough by the eye alone, after a little practice. If we wish to measure the amount of the play of the wheel in the pallets, we place between the lever fork and the plate, some folded paper or a slice of soft cork, to hold the fork firmly except when moved by the balance, as already described. At the instant of the drop just mentioned, the paper or cork should hold the fork and pallets still, while the wheel is wiggled backward and forward, by touching the upright end of the lever *Z*, or with the tweezers, and the pointer will show the amount of freedom it has in the pallets. In all the foregoing tests, the mainspring is supposed to be wound up, and pressing the escape wheel and the lever forward.

(463) It will be seen that, by this instrument, with care and delicacy of touch, every part of the escapement motion can be easily and accurately measured. Nor must it be supposed that it is a task requiring much time, for, as is usually the case, it takes very much longer to describe the operation than to perform it. A very few moments will suffice to test every part, and make a note of each item on the note book, which should always be kept handy on the bench, for such purposes, instead of trusting everything to the memory. Different tests of the same thing can be closely compared, and the results are always preserved in a trustworthy shape, for present use or subsequent

reference. Before leaving this subject, I would say that Fig. 28 is not drawn to scale, but shortened up, and everything omitted except the parts necessary to give an idea of the construction. The lever and pointer are made of tempered steel wire, small and light, yet stiff.

#### THE DUPLEX ESCAPEMENT.

(464) In addition to the directions already given, in treating on other escapements, for testing and correcting the condition of the hair spring, the balance, the jewels, the pivots, etc., there are some additional points about them specially important in the duplex. The hair-spring should be stiffer than with the cylinder or detached lever escapement, in order to have proper control over the vibrations of the balance, and prevent it "galloping" or tripping under casualties of riding, jaring, etc. For a similar reason, the balance requires to be heavier than with the other escapements. The play of the pivots in their jewel holes should be very slight, not exceeding  $\frac{1}{4}$  the diameter of the pivots, because the working of the parts into each other is so shallow that any change in the position of the movement, and of the pivots in their holes, would greatly affect the action of the escapement, and derange the rate. As the action of the escape wheel presses the balance pivots against the sides of their jewel holes very strongly, the jewels should be as perfectly polished as possible, and every care taken to assure the retaining of the oil upon the pivots. Steel teeth acting upon a ruby roller, or a ruby pallet on the impulse finger, should be kept well oiled, as the action of the oil when changing or dried up is apt to cause a roughening or cutting of the jewel, as well as of the teeth. The roller and notch are always oiled. No oil is required on the pallet when made of steel or ruby, with a brass escape wheel, but a steel or ruby pallet with a stub wheel should be well oiled. We oil the roller by putting the oil on the points of the long or repose teeth, but put it on the finger or pallet to oil the impulse teeth. See that the wings on the balance rim are tight, as a change in their position will alter the poise of the balance, and also affect the rate, besides being liable to hit some adjacent part of the works.

(465.) See that the points of the long teeth clear the fourth wheel pinion, that they do not rub on the centre part of the fourth wheel, nor on the bottom of their sink; that they work in the notch of the roller jewel, neither too high nor too low; that the end shakes of the balance staff and escape wheel cannot change so that the teeth will run so high as to touch the staff above the jewel, or so low as to touch the washer below. Also that the notch is clear of wax and dirt through all the range of the teeth up and down, as well as the entire exterior of the roller. If there is any cement in the notch, pick it out with a fine brass point. The points of the long or repose teeth should be very thin and well polished.

---

THE TENSILE strength of a wet rope is found to be only one third that of the same rope when dry, and a rope saturated with grease is weaker still, as the lubricant permits the fibres to slip with greater facility. A rope 25 feet long will shorten to 24 feet on being wet.

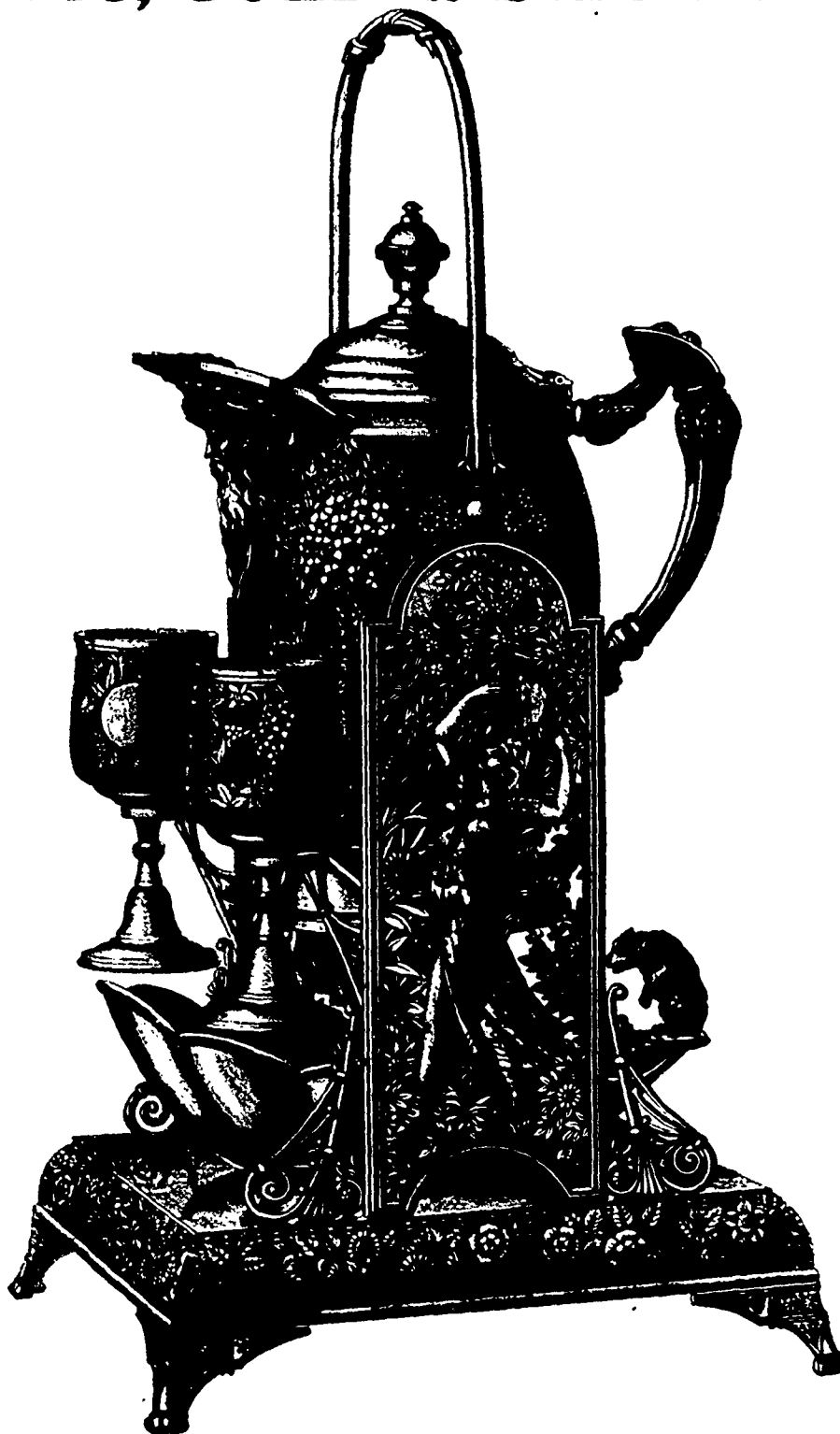
A LUMINOUS PAINT composed of oyster shells and sulphur, which absorbs light by day, and gives it forth at night, is manufactured in Europe. It is said that a railway car in England which had its ceiling painted with it, was so brilliantly illuminated that one could see to read a newspaper by it during the darkest night.



# MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO'Y

**FINEST QUALITY**

## ARTISTIC, GOLD & SILVER PLATE.



**MARK**  
For Hollow Ware

TRADE MARK

1847, ROGERS BROS., XI  
OR  
1847, ROGERS BROS., XII.

For Genuine Rogers Goods.

NO. 65. BROCADE, EMBOSSED TILTING PITCHER SET, \$75 00.

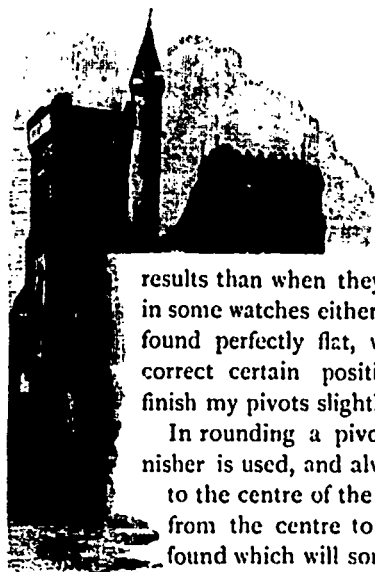
Manufactories : Meriden, Conn., U. S., and Hamilton, Ont., Canada.



## MAKING AND REPLACING THE BALANCE STAFF.

PRIZE ESSAY BY C. E. BILLINGS, LONDON, ONT.

CONCLUDED.



**A**S FOR the end of the pivot there is considerable controversy as to how they should be finished and shaped. Some workmen claim that a pivot left only slightly round will give better

results than when they are entirely round, and in some watches either one or both pivots are found perfectly flat, which is usually done to correct certain position errors. I generally finish my pivots slightly round.

In rounding a pivot a highly polished burnisher is used, and always begin from the edge to the centre of the pivot, for if it is polished from the centre to the edge a burr will be found which will sometimes give trouble.

After the pivot has been satisfactorily finished, take the square edged polishers and proceed to polish the shoulder at the root of the pivot, and at the same time face the top of the hair-spring shoulder, if it has been left square. First use your steel polisher and oil stone dust to remove any graver marks and follow with the bell metal polisher and crocus-antimony and finish with diamantine and then burnish.

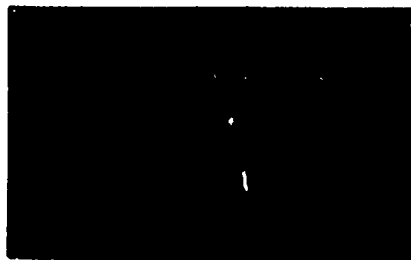
Now if the end of the hair-spring shoulder has been left flat, you will see the object in having the polishers curved. Should the edges be left flat, not one man in a dozen could polish or face the shoulder square, as in the to and fro motion it will be found impossible to avoid a side motion also. A few experiments will be required to obtain just the right curve to suit, for some require more than others, and few workmen can use a polisher other than their own. Also do not have the side filed at too great an angle, for if such is the case, ridges and streaks will be formed on the faced surface. The shaded piece A, over Fig. 2, which is a view of the end of the polisher, is cut at just about the proper angle.

The hair-spring shoulder may also be polished in the same manner, if desired, but I never do so unless it is a chronometer or other fine staff.

The little notch at the foot of the pivot may now be cut with a small and very finely pointed graver. Do not cut it so deep as to weaken the pivot, and do not get it too far below the pivot.

We now have one end of the staff complete. Now carefully turn off the shellac about as far back as the line E, Fig. 4, and turn down the centre or hub of staff to proper size and cut back from left hand side to proper thickness, and then with the flat polishers proceed to polish the outside of the hub; then turn off the shellac, gradually turning the staff true as you go along until it is cut back far enough for the length of the

roller end, or about as far back as F, Fig. 5; cut it off at this point and preserve as fine a point as possible as it is to be used as a centre.



My reason, no doubt, is quiet apparent now, in not being very particular whether the rough staff run exactly true or not, for we have turned a staff almost complete without removing it from the lathe, and we are certain that it is absolutely true.

After cutting off at F, Fig. 5, remove the large centred chuck and substitute one with a fine centre which we will proceed to turn off and catch a new centre. Fasten the finished end of the staff in the lathe, and be sure and get it absolutely true, which will be a very easy matter provided you have centred your chuck correctly, and afterward turn down to fit the roller. Be careful to keep the face of the hub as square as possible. A very slight taper is necessary in that part which contains the roller. The roller should slip on very easily about three-quarters of the distance up the staff, and a slight tap should be sufficient to drive it home. It must fit perfectly rigid, and yet be able to be readily removed without straining the staff.

The pivot should be turned in the same manner as the previous one and then polished nicely. Great care must be taken with the hub, as it looks well to have it nicely polished.

Now remove from the lathe and boil off the shellac in alcohol or allow it to remain in cold alcohol for a few minutes till the shellac dissolves; then remove and clean, which will finish the job, and if you have taken your measurements correctly and taken pains with your work, you will have a staff equal to the original and absolutely true.

To place it in the watch is a matter of no small importance, although with a well fitted staff it will be easily done.

Stake on the balance wheel, using an improved staking tool and a flat faced punch with a hole through its centre, which will just fit over the hair-spring shoulder and cover the rivet for the balance wheel well; one or two taps with the hammer will be sufficient to hold the wheel well on.

Place the lower jewels in position, and if convenient leave the top cap jewel off and try the staff with wheel in the watch and screw down the balance cock; the top cap jewel being off, it will admit of a good observation and should the pivots be too long, the exact amount can be seen and remedied, but if the error amounts to very much do not take it all off one pivot, but place in the lathe and take a little of each and finish ends of pivots as before.

After staking on the wheel, if the latter is in good condition, it will hardly need any trueing. It should run perfectly true, both on face and edge, or nearly so. However, should it not run true, it should be placed in a pair of jeweled calipers and so trued.

The wheel must be trued up or down as circumstances



# GEO. CHILLAS

= IMPORTER OF =

## WATCHES AND DIAMONDS

\* \*

∴ NEW GOODS ∴

I would call the attention of the Trade to the following NEW LINES just received:

6 Size Crescent, Hunting, Pendant Set,

6 Size Silver Hunting, O. F. and Queen, Pendant Set

WITH THE WALTHAM P. S. MOVEMENTS.

16 SIZE O. F. PENDANT SET, RIVERSIDE, NICKEL

THIS IS THE MOST BEAUTIFUL MOVEMENT ON THE MARKET AND MAKES  
A VERY THIN WATCH.

- MY STOCK IS COMPLETE IN -

WALTHAM MOVEMENTS AND SILVER CASES,

CRESCENT CASES, GOLD CASES, TORONTO SILVER CASES,

CHRONOGRAPHS, SPLIT SECONDS, REPEATERS,

DIAMONDS.

GEORGE CHILLAS,

18 MANNING ARCADE, - - TORONTO.



demand; and if the wheel requires much bending, use brass lined pliers which will not interfere with the rims or screws; but, if possible, never use anything but the thumb and forefinger in trueing a fine compensation balance. Some little practice is required to do such a piece of work, however, but it will pay in the end for all the practice it takes. When the wheel is perfectly trueed, the roller may be staked on, using a special punch for that purpose, after which the hair-spring may be placed in proper position; and, if these directions have been carefully followed, your staff will work all right, and test it as you will, it will be absolutely true in every sense of the word.

And now for a word or two on pivoting.

Everybody, I suppose, knows what it consists of, but how few there are who can take a fine staff, pivot it, and hand it over to one of his colleagues for inspection and not have something to say about one thing or the other not being just right.

In the first place, the broken staff must be accurately centred in a finely centred chuck, and then the end should be smoothed off, but no more than enough to present just enough surface to catch a centre with a fine graver point, and do not cut the centre any larger than the diameter of the drill to be used.

Should the shoulder at the root of the pivot be very small in diameter and inconvenient to drill with a small drill, it may be turned off even with the hair-spring shoulder and a hole drilled of sufficient size to hold a plug from which a new shoulder and pivot can be turned. I generally use needles for plugs which have been tempered to the proper degree. In filing them into shape do not taper them too much, for they are almost sure to split the staff when driven home or will be very apt to work out of the hole while being turned. Get the taper to be almost imperceptible or rather have them parallel than too tapering.

Never draw the temper from the staff. If the graver can be made to cut the centre very readily, there is no reason why a drill could not be made to cut, for if the graver can be made hard enough, there is no reason why the drill cannot be made just as hard or harder. There is more trouble caused by badly sharpened drills than poorly tempered ones. A drill will retain its edge and cut better if petroleum or turpentine is used as a lubricant.

In handling very fine compensation balances, care should be taken in every respect. Do not heat it sufficiently to draw the laminated arms closely together, and above all, do not attempt to drive the staff out, and of course you cannot cut away the rivet without spoiling the staff, which would not pay when only a pivot is required. With such a balance, I prefer to pivot both ends when both pivots are broken, as the watch, no doubt, has been rated with the staff and balance as they are. In removing the roller and hair-spring, always place them back in the same identical position as before. In pivoting both ends, the balance remains intact on the staff and the rate is undisturbed, provided the pivots are truly centred, and when properly done it cannot be detected.

Such staffs are usually pretty hard, and oftentimes it is a hard matter to drill them. I generally use, at first, a drill hardened in the ordinary manner, and if I am unable to make it work, I then try a drill hardened in petroleum, which will generally produce a drill hard enough, but should that too

prove ineffectual, I use one hardened in mercury, which will produce the hardest kind of drill. I use the latter as a last resort, however, as they are rendered very brittle and a small drill is liable to break off in the hole.

It is very troublesome at times to harden a very small drill as they cool before they can be plunged. I place such drills between two steel wire jaws, heat them and plunge the whole into whatever I decide to harden it in.

In inserting a new pivot, measurements must, of course, be taken for length, and the first thing to be done after the insertion of the plug is to stone it off to proper length and then turn it true and finish. Never attempt to cut the end of the staff to conform to the pivot which you are turning, but when you start to turn, begin just where the staff leaves off and the plug begins, and make the pivot conform to the staff.

A word now in regard to cylinders and I am through.

In most cases of broken cylinders, we usually have the upper half, and the lower and most important part is missing. We all have our own pet methods for such a job, and it is a job that many dislike very much, but I would much rather put in a new cylinder than a new staff, for I can do it more quickly and get as much or more for it.

We first, as in measuring for a new staff, measure the total length first, and then measure the length of old cylinder from the under side of hub to end of top pivot and the difference between the two measurements will give the length of lower part of cylinder and pivot, and this will be of some use as a guide in selecting an unfinished cylinder of proper length.

Having selected a cylinder, we proceed to centre it in the lathe in a finely centred chuck, leaving the lower end exposed. Turn the lower pivot first; then finish off the lower plug, and, if necessary, turn off any surplus body or shell from the lower part of the cylinder, as necessity demands. For obtaining measurements, such as would be required on this work, a little tool, such as that shown in Fig. 6, is required. It is a long screw having a long pivot at one end which enters the lower jewel hole and rests on the cap jewel, and the brass tube into which it fits is shaped like a small shoe at its lower end. Its application and use may be readily perceived by a study of the drawing.

After the lower end is finished the shellac is turned back as in turning the staff and the cylinder turned true as the shellac is cut away and finely cut off at its proper length preserving as before as fine a centre as possible, after which the cylinder is reversed and finished.

In pivoting, a cylinder is very seldom drilled. The upper and lower pivots are generally the extremity of a plug closely fitted in each end.

In most cases the top pivot may be replaced by resting the cylinder on a stake, the hole of which is of a sufficient diameter to allow of the entrance of the plug, and too small to allow the cylinder to pass through. A knee punch is used, and a few slight taps of the hammer will be sufficient to drive the plug out the required distance for turning on new pivot.

The lower end, however, generally is so short as to require an entire new plug, as its short length will not admit of its being brought out a sufficient distance. The plug should be driven out entirely and a new one inserted which had the pivot roughed out on it. Should there be any difficulty in driving out the plug on account of its being too tight, a few light taps all around the cylinder will generally be sufficient to stretch the cylinder and allow of the ready removal of the plug.





# ORDER EARLY!

The indications are that the demand for Plated Goods this Season will be greater than for the past five.

## OUR NEW TILTER

*No. 1103, List \$20.00, is the BEST VALUE in the Market.*

---

## OUR NEW TEA SET

*No. 2005, List \$40.00, is without doubt the BEST SET yet offered the Canadian Trade.*

---

ASK OUR TRAVELLERS TO SHOW YOU

# PHOTOGRAPHS OF NEW GOODS

ORIGINAL IN DESIGN AND LOW LIST.

NO OLD STYLES. NO REFUSE OF U.S. FACTORIES.

EVERYTHING ARTISTIC.

GUARANTEED AND SALEABLE.

---

# THE ACME SILVER CO'Y

TORONTO.



## AN ENTERPRISING FIRM.

**T**HE removal of the Hemming Bros. Co., Limited, of this city, to their new quarters on York Street, a few doors below King Street, is an event of more than passing importance, for it not only marks an era in the history of a firm whose record has been one of unbroken success, but also serves to show how wonderfully the manufacturers of this country have developed under the fostering care of our protective national policy.

It was some ten years ago that the business was started by Mr. Walter G. A. Hemming, the present President of the Company, in a little room on Adelaide Street East, a room so small that it would barely serve to hold the Company's present staff of office hands. The proprietor was young and energetic, and not only quick to find out the needs of the trade, but above all possessed by a quiet determination that whatever articles his little factory produced should be the very best of their kind. His goods soon became so popular that he was compelled to double his capacity and so another flat was added, and very soon he found that the business had outgrown the building, and if he wanted to keep pace with the increasing demand he would have to move into larger premises. This it was which compelled his removal to his well-known premises, 29 Adelaide Street East.

Ere this had been effected, Mr. Hemming finding that he needed assistance, had induced his brother, Mr. H. K. S. Hemming, to enter into partnership with him and the team thus formed was so strong a combination that they quickly sent the business forward with an energy that no difficulty could daunt nor obstacle overcome. Under the joint management of the Hemming Brothers, the new style of the firm, the business so prospered, that in a very short time they found one flat of the premises too small for them and were forced to double their capacity. Even with this additional room they were cramped, and found it hard work to execute orders as promptly as they could wish. On March 10th, 1887, finding that their capital was insufficient for the purpose of developing the business to the extent that they might do, they turned it into a joint stock company under the name of The Hemming Bros. Co., Limited. The first officers of the Company were W. G. A. Hemming, President, H. K. S. Hemming, Vice-President, and John Duff, Secretary, and these gentlemen make a very strong combination; it is almost needless to state that they have held the same positions ever since, to the entire satisfaction of the shareholders.

The proposed opening through of Victoria Street, which if carried out would necessitate the demolition of the building occupied by the Company, compelled them to look about for other quarters, a thing that they had been seriously thinking of for some time, on account of the want of facilities for the development of their business.

After a long and careful search the Company decided to

take a lease of one of the warehouses then in course of erection by the Crompton Corset Co., on York Street. This the owners agreed to fit up for them as desired to suit the special requirements of their business, and the result is that the Company now have one of the best adapted warehouses in the City of Toronto. The accompanying engraving will give our readers a very fair idea of its exterior.

The basement of the new building is used exclusively for the packing and shipping of goods and affords every facility for these purposes.

The ground floor has a couple of large and well lighted offices at the front, the rest of it being used as a showroom. The show cases in this department are original and novel in design and were constructed by the Company on the premises.

The first floor is used exclusively as a stock room for the storing of manufactured and unmanufactured stock. It is divided into streets of shelves, and everything is so systematically arranged to its class, that the getting out of orders is a very speedy and simple process to those in charge.

The second floor is used as a workshop, and contains the plush, leather and paper working departments of the factory. On this flat are also the printing presses, leather workers, who make solid leather travelling cases, telescope boxes, trunk trays, etc.

The third floor is devoted exclusively to wood and metal working machinery, and everything is laid out with a view to getting out the work with the least handling of the stock used. At one end of the flat is a varnishing and polishing room, where the fine wood work, such as the edges of walnut trays, etc., is polished.

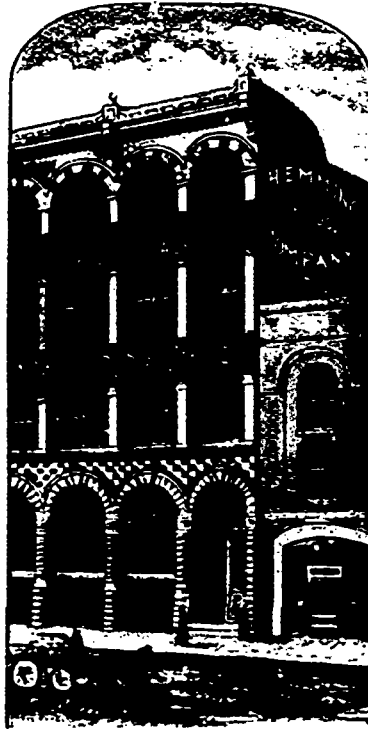
The whole building is heated by steam, so that not only is an even temperature maintained throughout, but all dust and dirt arising from the use of stoves or hot air is avoided. The warehouse is a model in every respect, and our readers should not fail to pay it a visit of inspection when they are in the city. We wish the Company a long and prosperous

career in their new premises.

## CHARLES I.'S HOME-MADE RING.

The diamond signet ring of the ill-fated Charles I. of England is of immense intrinsic and artistic value. It is supposed to be the handiwork of the monarch himself. He was known as a skillful artificer in gold and silver, and much of his leisure was devoted to this congenial occupation. On the seal was graven the coat of arms of Great Britain and the monogram of the King.

At the demise of Charles it passed into the possession of his dethroned son, who, during the time of his banishment in France, was reduced to such straitened circumstances that he was forced to part with the precious relic of his father. It was purchased by the well-known French traveler, Tavernier, who soon afterward made a journey to the Orient. He exhibited the jewel at the Persian court and the Shah offered him a fabulous sum for the unique jewel, which is preserved with extreme care in the monarch's treasure vault.





## Looking Backward,

in 1909, the Trade will appreciate, more than ever, the mutual advantage of having handled first class Gold Filled Watch Cases

It is one thing to guarantee Cases for a score of years; it is another thing to manufacture, only such goods as render recourse to this guarantee unnecessary!

Crescent Cases are warranted to wear for twenty (20) years as a matter of principle, not of policy; and time demonstrates their unequalled durability.



## SELECTED MATTER.

### THE INVISIBLE JEWELER.



JUST as the morning of a beautiful September day breaks, the streets of Paris are alive with busy people. Here and there are anxious looking men whispering to gether. Indoors, women draw their chairs closer, and glancing fearfully around, speak in low tones of the new horror. Last night a man had dashed into the hall of Madame la Marquise de St. Omer, and in breathless agitation explained that he had been attacked, and had fled for his life, till chance had brought him to her open door; and in return for her having saved his life, he begged her to accept the jewels he still had with him, and for

which, no doubt, he had been attacked.

Mr. Nicholas Humphrey, an Englishman visiting in Paris, was strolling down a certain street on the morning of which we write, when he met his friend, M. de Faras.

"You are the very man I wanted to see. I want your advice about where it is best to buy some beautiful jewel; for you must know, my dear Faras, that a certain beautiful country-woman of yours has taken my poor English heart captive, and I desire to let her know it by sending her a jewel of incomparable purity and exquisite workmanship. Now, where shall I get it?"

"To us Parisians, there is but one jeweler in the world, and that is Daniel Fosqué, whose sign you see there just beyond the monument. But, *mon ami*, do not buy. Have you not heard of last night's catastrophe?"

"No! what is it?"

"The 'Invisible' has been about again!"

"Who is he? what do you mean?"

"Is it possible that you do not know? Many years ago he came upon us, murdering M. de Seville on his way home from the palace, and disappearing with the jewels he carried. Then followed the Comte de Salle, and a fatal list has succeeded; and only last night a gentleman rushed into the house of the Marquise de St. Omer, having escaped with his life only by wearing a coat of mail."

"But what reason have you for supposing that one man does all these crimes?"

"Because the same stab-thrust, leaving the same awful wound, is found in the left side of every victim alike."

"And you call him the 'Invisible'?"

"Yes, for several times he has killed a man close to the

night watch, who declare solemnly that when they chase him he makes for this part of the city, and actually, when they are close upon him, disappears. Now, my friend, are you still bent upon carrying priceless gems about the streets of Paris?"

"Why, my dear friend, if it is dangerous, so much the better, for it will add to the value of the gift."

"Well, you are warned. I would not do it for the world. When do you see her?"

"This very night. *Au revoir*. I guess I'll go in to interview this goldsmith."

"*Adieu*: I don't like to see you do it, though."

M. de Faras went on his way with a troubled countenance, while his light hearted English friend entered the shop of M. Fosqué. The famous goldsmith was out, but his apprentice, a handsome young fellow of twenty-three, came forward. Mr. Humphrey made known his desire, and asked to be shown the handsomest articles of personal adornment that the store afforded.

"I show you!" exclaimed the young man; "I sell his work? why, sir, it will take you a long day to get him to sell you any of it himself!"

"Indeed! Why, is not the making and selling of jewelry his business?"

"His business, sir, is without doubt the making of jewelry; but, next to that, his chief aim is to avoid selling it."

"In truth, a most uncommon occupation for a goldsmith."

"Ay, but my master, sir, is not a common goldsmith. He is an artist and he loves his workmanship more than money. But here he comes; judge for yourself whether I have spoken truly. Master, this gentleman here wishes to buy some of your work."

"Did you not tell him I would not sell?"

"Yes, *monsieur*, but he will not go at that."

"Nay, but, good Fosqué, may I not even *look* at that handiwork which is renowned all over Europe?" interposed Mr. Humphrey, with skillful flattery.

Compliments gracefully given always please. The goldsmith brought forth a casket of exquisite jewels, and ungraciously opened them to his visitor's view. A diamond and sapphire bracelet of most perfect workmanship caused Mr. Humphrey to utter an exclamation of delighted admiration; an exclamation which made Daniel Fosqué cry, as if in reply, "I shall not part with that, remember!"

"Would you not let me purchase this to take to England, and show how deserved is your fame?"

"No, sir, I would never let that leave France."

"Well then, M. Fosqué, if you will let me have this bracelet, I will, this night, give it to the fairest lady in Paris."

"What is her name?"

"No, no, my worthy Fosqué, that is a secret."

"Where does she live, then?"

"In this very street, just a short distance beyond the monument. But come, good sir, you will let me take it?"

"If I give it you, will you keep it safe?"

"Safe! what do you mean?"

"I have been told there is a nimble fellow abroad in the streets, who takes my work from drunken fools at nights. Beware of him."



*"Imitation is the - - - - -  
- - - - - sincerest form of flattery."*

## A NEEDED WARNING!

*In consequence of the large number of spurious cases which are at present being put upon the Canadian market, we desire to impress upon you that this Company does not guarantee any case, whether of Gold or Silver, unless it bears their well-known trade mark of the "MALTESE CROSS," as shown herewith. By buying cases stamped thus, you will not only save the entire duty levied by the Government on imported goods, but get an article, the quality and workmanship of which, is guaranteed by*

*Yours truly,*

**THE AMERICAN WATCH CASE CO.  
OF TORONTO.**

### OUR REGISTERED TRADE MARKS.



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



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



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



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



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

*The only absolute guarantee of quality  
is the Integrity of the Manufacturer.*



"I will. But how is it that this horrible murderer attacks only those who have your jewelry upon them?"

"Is it so? Is there such taste in the rogue?"

"So I have heard. How do you suppose he knows who carries your work? For it seems a man may carry a doublet full of other goldsmiths' jewels undiscovered and unmolested."

"Young men are all braggarts. All Paris knows when one of them has got a thing from me. Therefore be warned."

"I will be careful; your price, M. Fosqué?"

"It is worth three hundred louis d'ors."

The Englishman threw down the amount, and taking the bracelet in his hand, hurried from the room before the jeweler had time to change his mind. No sooner had he gone, than Fosqué seemed to become half-crazed with regret.

"To think that I should have been befooled like this! What do I care for his wretched money. He has stolen my work! Ah! it drives me—God knows where! I must have it back! I tell you, he has stolen it, and I will have it back!

\* \* \* \*

Night came. M. de Faras, distressed on his friends' account, had gone to M. Sargrais, Chief of the Police, and told him to have the watch on the alert in the neighborhood of the monument. This monument was a large marble structure which stood in the centre of the roadway near Daniel Fosqué's house. About three feet from the ground were statues representing the four seasons, set in niches in the marble. This fine piece of sculpture had been presented to the city by the goldsmith himself, on condition that it should stand on the corner near his house; and it was set up under his own supervision and direction.

Three watchmen were talking together in subdued tones near the monument.

"It's ugly work, this, chasing apparitions," said one.

"Only dead men can run upon air without touching the ground, and go through solid walls," replied another, shuddering.

"Ay, it is a dead man," responded the first, "for some have heard its bones rattle as it runs!"

"And one of the watch in the next quarter, swore to me that once, as he pursued it, the thing turned its head; and he perceived in the moonlight, that it had no eyes in the ghastly sockets, and no flesh over the grinning teeth."

"Hush!" exclaimed the third watch, who had been casting fearful glances about him, "what is that?"

"It must be some revelers returning from a banquet. Come along, men, we'll go and guard them home."

Glad of an excuse to leave the haunted spot, the guards, keeping close together, hurried after the men whose voices they had heard. Scarcely had they passed out of sight, when the figure of a man, wild-eyed and haggard looking, appeared, one could not have told whence, and looking cautiously about, ran noiselessly up the street, and vanished as suddenly as he had appeared. Now a sound breaks upon the absolute stillness of the night. It is the creaking of the door of Daniel Fosqué's house. Stephanie, the goldsmith's daughter, and André, his apprentice, appear in the open door-way.

"Oh! but you will take care of yourself, won't you André?" the girl is saying. "You are sure you have nothing about you

to tempt the robbers? Do look once again in all your pockets before you start."

"Start! why you talk as if I were going a journey to Jerusalem, when I am only going ten doors up the street. Now, go in, sweetheart, and when I give three raps you will know I have come back," answered the young man, kissing Stephanie's rosy lips.

"Whatever you do, don't knock too hard, or you may wake father up, and he would be very angry with you for going out at this time of night. Now, don't be long, I shall be uneasy until you return, remember."

As Stephanie closed the door, André heard footsteps on the opposite side of the street, and presently, by the aid of the moonlight, he was able to recognize the Englishman, Nicholas Humphrey, on his way to his destination. Except the hollow sound of his steps on the stone pavement, everything was quiet, and André thought, "I am not in for an adventure this night; yet I may as well follow him at a distance, till he is safely in his mistress' house."

A few moments later, a short scuffle is heard—a smothered cry, a heavy fall, and a groan. Then two men came running down the street. The mysterious figure that we saw before, and André closely pursuing. See! he has him; he has caught the villain by the collar; nay, nay, murderous stranger, no use to struggle now; a strong hand holds you firmly! Turn yourself into brimstone now, if you can. An honest man has got you this time, and you have done your last murder.

"Come out into the moonlight, and let me look at your damned visage. Come out, I say!" André drags his captive into the light. The two men stand and look at each other. The younger gasps and lets go his hold. He is looking into the fierce face of his master! Fosqué, released from his vice-grip, runs round the monument and jumps up. One of the statues silently turns on its pedestal, and he is gone in an instant. André, recovering himself, immediately gives chase. Too late! too late! the "Invisible of Paris" has again vanished, at the moment when he seemed to be in the very hands of his pursuer. André rushes to the door and gives three tremendous knocks.

"Stephanie! Stephanie! open quickly, for the love of God! Quick, run and see if your father is in his room!"

"What do you mean? Of course he is in his room.—Father!" she cries, as M. Fosqué in dressing gown and smoking cap, comes out of his room.

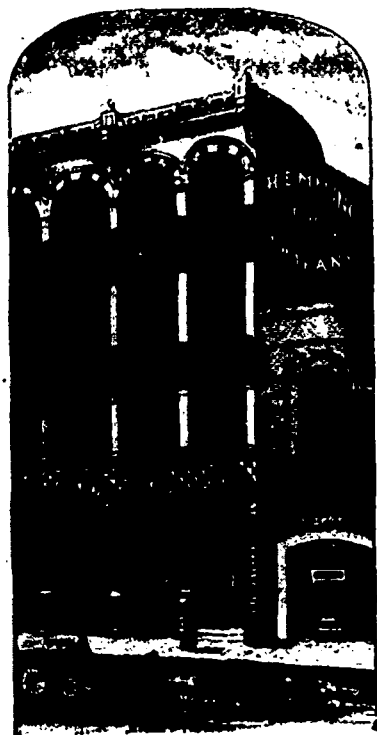
"There, there, my child, don't be frightened—go into the house. Who is this brawler? Who are you, I say? What, my own apprentice! I did not know you walked the streets at this time of night, sirrah. Get you in, and disturb not my rest again. Do you hear?"

\* \* \* \*

Next morning master and man went silently to work. André could not make up his mind to expose the crimes of the father of his betrothed. And besides, what proof had he? Who would believe him? What ought he do? Engrossed with such thoughts, the young man was in no mood for talking. Fosqué, working at some delicate chasing, looked up from under his heavy eye-brows, from time to time, at his 'prentice, and his brow grew more and more dark as the day wore on



# JEWELERS' CASES AND TRAYS



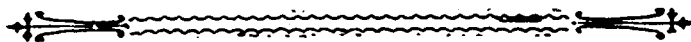
**W**ITH the increased facilities of our new factory we hope to be able to serve our Customers more satisfactorily than ever.

---

We are systematizing all around and trying to make improvements in every department.

---

By carrying in stock a Complete Assortment of Jewelers' Cases Trays and Sundries, and by always keeping abreast of the times in New Lines, we hope to merit a continuance of the favors that have been so liberally bestowed on us in the past.



**THE HEMMING BROS. COMPANY, LTD.,**  
*76 York Street, - TORONTO,*

WEST SIDE, BETWEEN KING AND WELLINGTON STS.



and the young man spoke no word. At length, the suspense became unendurable.

"André!"

"Sir?"

"Is madness, think you, a crime?"

"I believe, sir, it is more often a punishment for crime done by the madman himself or by his parents."

"True. And so he is not accountable. We are so made that the crime of one man is but the malady of another."

"Do you mean, master, that murder is a mere disease?"

"How now, sirrah?"

"You know, sir, who it was that caught you last night, after you killed the Englishman. It is no use to frown so darkly. I could not mistake your features, master."

"When a crime sleeps, wake it not! for the dead cannot reward their avenger. He who pries into a tomb had best beware that the door shut not behind him, and bury him living with the dead!"

At this moment, Stephanie came running into the room. "Father! André! look out of the window. Look! they have turned one of the statues of the monument around, and—oh, see! M. Sargrais and four others are going in behind it! What does it all mean?"

"Master, had you not better be gone?"

"And damn myself by running?"

"Father, look! that panel is sliding back!"

It was indeed true. A panel in the wall slid open, and M. Sargrais, with four guards, entered the room.

"Close the doors and let no one leave the house. Take the torch, and bring in that chest we came upon in the passage. Now, young sir, have we caught you at last?"

"Oh, gentlemen, he has done nothing!" exclaimed Stephanie, rushing to her lover. "We did not know, any of us, of this passage. André, tell them you know nothing of it—tell them so!"

"Alas, I cannot. Gentlemen, be brief. I am ready to confess anything you may require, but this is no place for such things. Stephanie, my dearest, farewell. Master, look to your daughter, she has fainted. Now, men, I am ready."

Fosqué, who till now had stood silent and stupefied, suddenly interfered.

"Can you not see that he is blushing, while I am pale? It is better to blush than to grow pale. Do you mark what I say? The man is innocent! I, I, Daniel Fosqué, have slain all men in the dead of night who dared to rob me of my jewels. But I shall lose them all now! Sirs, the dead are very, very poor. No gold there—no jewels there—no throbbing head there—no bursting heart-strings there! No love there—no little daughter there! Ah, God, no little daughter there! Shall I show you the knife that did the murders? Look for it in my corpse?"

A quick dagger-thrust and the murderer had become a suicide. The "Invisible of Paris" had killed his last victim, and Daniel Fosqué, goldsmith, was no more.—*The Watch Dial.*

"PAT, you must be an early riser. I always find you at work the first thing in the morning." "Indade, an' Oiam, sor. It's a family thrait, Oi do be thinkin'." "Then your father is an early riser too, eh?" "Me feyther, is it? Faix, an' he rises that early that ef he'd go to bed a little later he'd mate himself gettin' up in the mornin'."

## LADY SMUGGLERS.

**I**N AUGUST and September the New York papers had very frequent items about Mr. So and So's having been relieved of articles of jewelry he was trying to smuggle into this country. Very few women figured in these reports, but that may have two explanations—either that women are less inclined to make the attempt to defraud Uncle Samuel, or that thy care more skillful smugglers than men, and so escape detection in most cases. Judging from the following London correspondence of the New York *Sun*, the latter is the better explanation—the ladies have the smuggling genius.

"The way the Americans prepare for the homeward trip reminds one of what Byron or Bulwer had in mind when one or the other said that all Anglo-Saxons were born smugglers. You seldom meet an American couple nowadays but what you hear the lady say something about her plans for beating the New York customs officers.

"At breakfast this morning I heard one lady say to another: "I have decided to put all my presents of jewelry in my pocket, and what I can't get in my pocket I shall just drop into my umbrella. I have tried it, and find that I can get rid of all my small and costly purchases in that way." The lady she spoke to replied: "Well, that will do very well for the little things, but I have got two mackintoshes, three holdalls, and a dozen boxes of lace handkerchiefs, and I am going to trust to my husband finding gentlemen acquaintances on the ship to carry those things till we get past the inspectors." Many an American lady is exercising her ingenuity to the utmost in the one direction of beating Uncle Sam, and there will not be many trunk loads landed at the Barge Office in the next three weeks that will not have gloves, laces, diamonds, or knick knacks of one sort or another sewed into the inside of the most ordinary and well-worn dresses in the luggage of the fair citizenesses who have been summering on this side of the herring pond. In the meantime the shopping goes on madly, and London, which judges all mankind solely by the extent of its shopping, votes the Americans perfect."

Perhaps Mr. Herbert C. Ayer, the divorced husband of Harriet Hubbard Ayer, could give interesting testimony on the subject of gentlemen's aiding ladies in this delicate business. Mr. Ayer recently came from Europe on the "Eider," forming the acquaintance on the trip of a beautiful Miss Moore. He had an experience when his trunks were examined at New York which suggested that he was playing for his friend the part hinted at by one of the speakers above quoted. Ladies' apparel to the amount of forty pairs of fine kid gloves, twenty pairs of delicately ribbed hose, and six pairs of silk stockings, more than a yard long, were found by the custom house officers and were held subject to the payment of a certain percentage of their cost price. Whether he was utilizing his person for carrying jewelry for the lady was not determined, but perhaps the benefit of the doubt may be given in favor of that hypothesis.—*Keystone.*

A SINGING.—The early bird.—Puck. You refer to the English parrot, of course. —*Boston Commercial Bulletin.*



# NEW HAVEN CLOCKS

AT REDUCED PRICES.



EDMUND SCHEUER, - - - TORONTO.

## GOLD.



**G**OLDEN vessels and jewelry have been found in the oldest Egyptian tombs, and have been brought to light in the excavations in Etruria. As early as the time of Pliny, mercury was used to form an amalgam with gold; and the art of gold-beating is of still greater antiquity, being referred to by Homer. This art probably originated among Oriental communities, where the use of gold ornaments has always been a distinguishing characteristic; in India, gold-beating is a craft involving much mystery and difficulty. Gold-leaf has been found in the coffins of some Theban mummies in so thin a state as to resemble modern gilding. In modern times, one grain of gold has been beaten out to the extent of seventy-five square inches.

Gold is the only metal of yellow color, and it possesses the rare power of resisting oxydation. When pure, gold is the most malleable of the metals. When very thin, gold appears yellow by reflected, and green by transmitted light. Gold is also extremely ductile—a single grain may be drawn into a wire 500 feet in length. The metal is not easily dissolved; finely-divided gold dissolves when heated with strong sulphuric acid and a little nitric acid.

Gold is found, in nature, chiefly in the metallic state, as native gold, or in combination with tellurium, lead and silver. A native gold amalgam is sometimes found in California; and in South America gold is frequently found in combination with bismuth. The distribution of gold is world-wide. In America, the chief gold-bearing locality is in the West, along the Pacific slope, and embracing the whole distance from Alaska to Mexico, the largest deposit being in the valley of the Sacramento river. In Colorado and Nevada, gold is found closely associated with silver. The chief gold districts on the Atlantic side of North America, are on the Chaudiere river, near Quebec, and in Nova Scotia; and in the South, gold is found in Tennessee and North Carolina. Much gold is found in South America, Africa, and Australia, and some in Asia.

It is not generally known that the United States produces the most gold; then comes Russia, and then certain States of Australia. Much of the produce of Russia is derived from its Asiatic territories.

The most important alloys of gold are those with silver and copper. The natural alloy of silver and gold is called electrum. Among the Greeks rough nuggets of electrum were stamped and used as coins. Gold forms alloys also with zinc, tin, iron, platinum and other metals.

The use of gold and silver, woven into patterns, in the sumptuous textiles of Oriental nations, is of old standing. Such garments are mentioned in Exodus, in the description of the ephod made for Aaron; and, later, in Homer's great epics. It is generally supposed that the art of embroidering and weaving with gold and silver thread originated in India, where it is still principally prosecuted, and whence the art was carried to other Eastern cities. Lately there has been much elegant and expensive trimming of this kind imported from Persia, to supply the demand which the return to the fashions of the

Directory, in France, has occasioned. It is said that the wife of the Emperor Claudius had a robe woven entirely of gold thread. Gold lace is woven on a warp of thick yellow silk. The gold wire used for this and similar purposes is always silver-gilt wire, and the proportion of gold is exceedingly small.

Our Anglo-Saxon ancestors were also lovers of the cloth of gold. Tennyson describes Enid, preparing for her wedding, arraying herself in a dress, "all branched and flowered with gold—a costly gift of her good mother."

As the white and glittering star of morn  
Parts from a bank of snow, and by and by  
Slips into golden cloud, the maiden rose,  
And left her maiden couch, and robed herself,  
Helped by the mother's careful hand and eye,  
Without a mirror, in the gorgeous gown;  
Who, after, turned her daughter round and said,  
She never yet had seen her half so fair.

*London Watchmaker, Jeweler and Silversmith.*

## THE WATCH OF 1310 AND 1889.

Wonderful indeed as is the accuracy and cheapness of the watch of our day, it is one of the triumphs of skilled labor, and is hardly suggested by the first timepieces of the name. It is said that Robert, King of Scotland, had a watch about the year 1310, but the first timepiece worthy of mention appears to have been owned by Edward VI. in 1552. This watch had "one larum or watch of iron, the case being likewise of iron gilt, with the plummets of lead." Evidently this was more like the modern clock than watch. Spring pocket watches have had their invention credited to Dr. Hook by the English, and to N. Huygens by the Dutch. One of the watches made by Dr. Hook had a double-balance, and was presented to Charles II., with this inscription: "Robert Hooke inven. 1658." T. Torpion fecit, 1675." Chronometer watches are now made of the most marvelous accuracy, and are as reliable for determining longitude as the most careful calculation. The originator of this great boon to the navigator was Harrison, who, in 1759, after many trials and failures, made the time piece which procured him the reward of £20,000, offered by the Board of Longitude. A watch can now be purchased for two or three dollars, which is a better timekeeper than the one formerly costing \$1,500.—*Eng. Exchange.*

## LIGHT ON THE BENCH.

For night work the so much abused light balls are decidedly to be recommended to the watchmaker; they collect and concentrate all the light with great intensity upon a certain point, and if a shade of pasteboard is placed over them, they shade the eye completely, which is not irritated by any ray of light falling in any other direction. Besides this, all the heat accompanying the light is absorbed, and only the latter is transmitted through the water. When purchasing these globes, choose them of a good size. It is also necessary to have the water crystal clear, which is easily done by dropping a few drops of chemically pure nitric acid into it; the globes are then well corked and set aside for some time, to classify. The clearness of the water increases with its age.—*Ex.*



# THE ILLINOIS WATCH COMPANY

Have placed upon the Market

**A SEVEN JEWELLED, SIX SIZE, NICKEL MOVEMENT, KNOWN AS  
No. 149.**

---

# THE ILLINOIS WATCH CO'Y

Will THIS MONTH place upon the Market

**A SEVEN JEWELLED, FOURTEEN SIZE, GILDED MOVEMENT, PENDANT SETTING.**

---

**KNOWN AS No. 120.**

---

# THE ILLINOIS WATCH CO'Y

Will Next Month place upon the market a Movement

**PARTICULARLY ADAPTED TO THE CANADIAN TRADE.**



# BOLT & CO.

MANUFACTURERS

of FINE  
ROLLED PLATE  
CHAINS

WHITE'S LANE  
off Vitre Street,

Montreal

BOLT & CO.  
MANUFACTURERS

P. O. Box 199,

Montreal, Feb. 1. 1890

Dear Sir, Our Chains are now  
an assured success, and are  
giving universal satisfaction.  
Remember when buying your  
Spring Goods, to see that you  
get „B“ Chains; they are as  
good as any made and cheaper  
in price.

Yours truly,

*Bolt & Co.*

We claim for our B chains

## PERFECTION,

and will fully guarantee  
the Quality of  
every chain made by us.

ENQUIRIES FOR SAMPLES AND  
PRICES ARE INVITED AND WILL BE  
PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO BY  
White's Lane **BOLT & CO.**  
P. O. Box 199 MONTREAL

WE HAVE REGISTERED AT OTTAWA THE  
LETTER **B** FOR ROLLED PLATE CHAINS  
OF ALL GRADES MADE BY US, AS WELL AS THE TAGS





# BOLT & CO.

White's Lane  
off Vitre Street,



Montreal.

P. O. Box 189.



MANUFACTURERS OF  
**9 K. CHILDREN'S RINGS**  
**9 K. MISSES' RINGS**  
**9 K. LADIES' RINGS**  
IN ALL STYLES.



MANUFACTURERS OF  
**15 K. Plain Gem Rings**  
**15 K. Fancy Gem Rings**  
**15 K. Plain Diamond Rings**  
**15 K. Fancy Diamond Rings**  
IN ALL STYLES.



ANY LINE OF **RINGS** MADE TO ORDER  
FROM SAMPLES.

**15 K. and 9 K. Gold Alberts in all Patterns a Specialty.**





## TRADE JOURNALS.



TRADE journals as a means of finding out new customers, offer some special advantages to business men. These advantages may be classified as follows:— The trade journal, particularly of the highest grade, often obtains a reputation as an advertising medium so peculiarly its own, that outside parties get in the habit of resorting to its pages, as occasion may suggest, in order to keep posted about the introduction of new things, or to ascertain if there is any recent improvement which could be used with advantage in their business. No

daily print could be depended upon to supply that sort of information.

The trade journal is not ephemeral, like the daily sheet, which is rarely preserved beyond the date of its issue, and which is difficult to find twenty-four hours afterwards in the homes of its patrons. Indeed, the trade journal is filed for further reference by some of its subscribers with as much care and regularity as a receipted bill; hence, an advertisement which, in any daily paper would have ceased to do service, may attract attention again at some accidental moment, and become the adventitious means of an order.

The trade journal commonly prints in each edition a classified list of advertisements and an alphabetical index to advertisers, thus supplying easy access in every essential detail, and saving the interested eye from a painful search through page after page for any business announcement of the desired sort.

The trade journal represents, to a remarkable degree, a community of inter-related and sympathetic interests, bounded by certain industrial limitations, and is restricted by its speciality to a particular range of inquiry and discussion, so that the advertiser is able to determine beforehand, with considerable certainty, the specific scope of appeal at his service, with its value to him as a vehicle of publicity.

The trade journal has for its subscribers and readers an exceptionally intelligent class of persons—men who have brains as well as culture, solid judgment besides education, making them the cream of the inhabitants of the land; hence, persons ready to consider, in the right spirit, fresh ideas, new projects, original inventions, useful improvements, and radical innovations.

The trade journal, in possessing such subscribers and readers, has patrons with a superior measure of purchasing power; for it is a demonstrated fact that, in this country of equal political rights and of equal opportunities, the great bulk of the wealth is in the hands of intelligence—ignorance and poverty going together.

The trade journal, on account of its special field of service, sometimes furnishes a direct approach to capable purchasers, nearly every one of whom may stand in need of the article advertised, which would be much cheaper and far more effective than any appeal to an indiscriminate mass of readers such as that represented by a daily newspaper.—*British Mercantile Gazette.*

## THE PREFERRED CREDITOR.

"Good mawnin', Uncle Pete," said old Mose. "I hopes you am prosperin' and kin pay me dat sebenty-five cents you has been owin' me sence de las' fourf of July."

"Ise sorry ter say dat de financial sitewashun am more complerated den eber. Didn't yer hear dat I had gone inter liquidasaun."

"Where did yer get de licker?"

"Hub! hit 'pears to me dat yru am kinder off de queshun. I means dat owin' ter de pressure of creditors I'se done made a sinement."

"What's dat got ter do wid payin' me dat sebenty-five cents?"

"You is de most ignerent nigger eber I seed. Hit means dat de property hab gone inter de hands ob a receiber for de benefit ob de preferred creditors, an' I don't pay no moah old debts."

"Whar's my sebenty-five cents?"

"Dar, ye has done leff the queshun agin. I see dat I'll hab ter splain. Lierbilities am what yer don't pay de creditor, an' assets an: what yer don't hab. I p'int a receiber, dat's my wife, an' I makes her a preferred creditor, an' she takes de cabin. Den I makes my darter Susan a preferred creditor, an' she takes de cow. Den I makes my darter Sally a preferred creditor, an' she takes de pig. Den my son Sam he am a preferred creditor an' he takes de yaller dog. Den I an't got nuffin' left but a dollar an' a half, an' I had ter sine dat."

"Mebbe you sine dat ter me."

"Not dis trip. You see, I has de rheumatiz, so I just made myself a preferred creditor, an' sines myself dem funds ter propishiate de rheumatiz."

"Dat's kinder curus. When am you gwinter pay me dat sebenty-five cents?"

"Dat am one ob de lierbilities what goes wid der liquidashun."

"Am dat so? Den yer kin count on me being down ter yore house ter-night wid a club. I'll jine dat meetin' ob de preferred creditors an' git some ob de assets, or I'll bust de jug."—*Texas Siftings.*

## NEW AFRICAN GOLD DISCOVERIES.

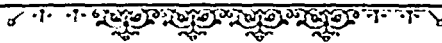
The San Francisco *Bulletin* says: "Recent accounts published of gold discoveries in the Transvaal Republic of South Africa go far to confirm the theory that the gold mines yet to be explored in South Africa may be as productive as those were in California or Australia. One town has sprung up, Johannesburg, on the edge of the gold fields, that now contains 40,000 inhabitants. The yield in six months of the present year of these mines has been \$4,000,000. These mines are several hundred miles beyond the famous diamond mines of Kimberly. The latter mines are already connected with the seacoast by railroad.

"Miners are now flocking to the gold mines in the Transvaal Republic in great numbers. In all such mining excitements there is a great deal of fiction mixed up with the facts. But far beyond the Transvaal Republic in Mashuna-land there

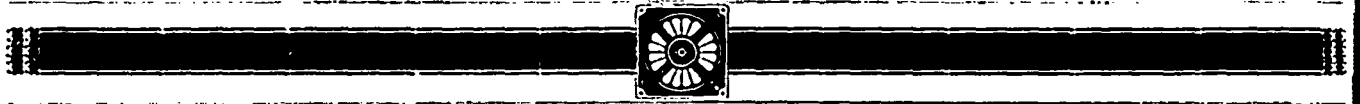


TRADE  MARK.

# MONTREAL WATCH CASE COMPANY.



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



## TO THE TRADE

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

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

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



are reports of wonderful discoveries, surpassing in richness any heretofore known. The natives are extremely hostile to the whites, but the latter are pushing on to these mines. If the gold is there, it may be assumed that no native hostility will keep the miners out. The latest theory is that the real Ophir is in Mashuna-land. But it may be noted that Ophir is always moved along to the richest mines that are found. However, on the theory that Solomon procured his gold for the temple from the southwest coast of Africa, Ophir might as well be located in the mysterious Mashuna-land as elsewhere until the next famous discovery is made in Africa. Nothing of consequence has for some years been reported about gold in Central Africa. Vague accounts are given from time to time of natives who have both gold and ivory to exchange for goods.

"Africa, as a gold-bearing country, is virgin ground. The theory has long prevailed that it is the richest gold country of the world. This theory is partly supported by tradition and in part by such accounts as have been given from time to time by explorers."

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### THE POPE'S RING.

The Rev. Father Phelan has in his possession the ring that once graced the finger of Pope Pius IX. The ring is now the property of Mr. Robert Bagnall of this city, who accompanied Father Phelan on his recent trip to the Eternal City. The late Pope directed that upon his death all his possessions, even down to his jewels and clothing, be sold at public auction and the proceeds be given to the poor. In the face of spirited bidding from the College of Cardinals, a wealthy Roman lady secured the ring. At the time Father Phelan and Mr. Bagnall were in Rome, this lady, being then in greatly reduced circumstances, made overtures to them through a third party, for the sale of the ring. The lady's offer was gladly accepted, and Mr. Bagnall became the purchaser of the jewel at a round sum. Father Phelan satisfied himself that it was the Pontifical ring from the assurances of Mgr. Ricci, major domo for Pope Pius IX., now Cardinal Ricci.

It is a massive seal ring, with an exquisite emerald setting, surrounded by 102 smaller stones, diamonds, sapphires, pearls and rubies. Aside from its sacred association the ring possesses an intrinsic value of many thousands of dollars. Surrounding the emerald are twenty-six pearls: extending around the sides are twenty diamonds, on each side of the emerald is a small solitaire surrounded by brilliants; on the corner facets of the seal are twenty-four stones, following the same arrangement, being set in triangular form; below the double row of diamonds on each side appear a ruby and two sapphires. The entire arrangement is in perfect artistic taste, and the jewel is worthy a place in a royal collection. The workmanship on this ring is estimated at \$1,500, and the emerald is worth \$2,000 at the lowest valuation. Mr. Bagnall and Father Phelan had some difficulty in keeping it, for when a high church official obtained a glimpse of it, demand was at once made that it be not allowed to be taken out of the country. Archbishop Croke was almost inconsolable when he learned that he could not keep the treasure in Ireland.—*St. Louis Republic.*

### BILL ARP'S ADVICE TO BOYS.

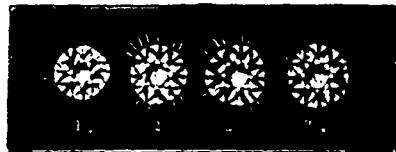
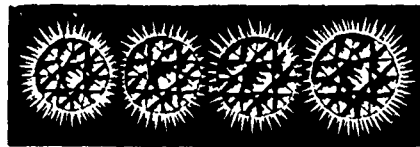
It is an old saying that if a young man saves his first \$1,000 he will get rich—that is so in nine cases out of ten—yes, if he will save his first \$100, he will succeed, and any young man can save that much in a year if he will let whisky and tobacco and society girls alone—society will keep a poor young man poor. It keeps married folks poor. I am thinking now of a married man, who is bowed down with debt, while his family is trying to keep on the ragged edge of society. A milliner makes their clothes, and they are just obliged to ride in a carriage when they go visiting. Such people are the town talk and don't know it. There are nice young men in every town who have been clerking for years and haven't laid up a dollar. They must take a girl to every show that comes along, and spend \$5 on every dance, for those who dance must pay the fiddler. Capital is very particular now-a-days. When capital wants a young man it looks round for one who doesn't drink or smoke or gamble—one who saves his money and doesn't run about every night. Family influence isn't worth a cent now. A young man stands on his merits, his habits, his associations. Young man, there is a blue book in every town and your name is on it. But there is no excuse for a young man failing to get employment in this blessed country. If he does not it is his own fault. If he can't get rich fast, he can slow. If he will begin young and work hard and behave himself he will accumulate a plenty for his old age. Old age wants money. It wants rest and should have it, "*Otium cum dignitate*" is the Latin for dignified leisure, but I heard Judge Underwood say it meant, "rest comes after digging." Dig first and rest afterwards. Old age don't want to get up on a cold winter morning and make the fire and cook the breakfast.—*Keystone.*

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### THE JEWEL SNAKE.

There is a belief current in all parts of India that a certain variety of snake called Shesh Nag, when it attains the age of 1000 years, has a precious jewel formed in its head. This jewel, it is affirmed, possesses the quality of sucking up the poison of the deadliest snake if applied to the wounded part. Strangely enough, a Paris gentleman is reputed to possess this invaluable jewel, according to a correspondent of a Gujarati weekly, published at Wadhwen, in Gujarat. The correspondent says that when the present owner—who by the way is now 63—was 23 years old, he lighted upon a snake of the above mentioned variety which he killed. Then he found the jewel in his head. It has already saved several lives. Last year when Mr. Vidal, the collector of the district was there, it was shown to him too. The jewel is said to contain a thin, crescent-like fibre, which unceasingly oscillates in the centre. The gaikwar of Baroda, the maharajah of Kolhapur, and several other native princes, are said to have offered several hundred thousand rupees for this unique jewel. The name of the owner is Mr. Framji Dadabhai Govekar, Tarapur, Bombay Presidency. There is another belief prevalent in India that if a man be sleeping, no matter where, and a Shesh Nag come and sit beside him with the hood spread over the sleeper's face, the latter is sure to be a son of fortune. Popular tradition assigns the same reason to the rise of Haida Ali, of Mysore, from a common soldier.—*Notes and Queries.*





**MAX SAUNDERS**  
 DIRECT IMPORTER OF  
 Diamonds and Precious Stones,  
 75 YONGE ST., TORONTO.

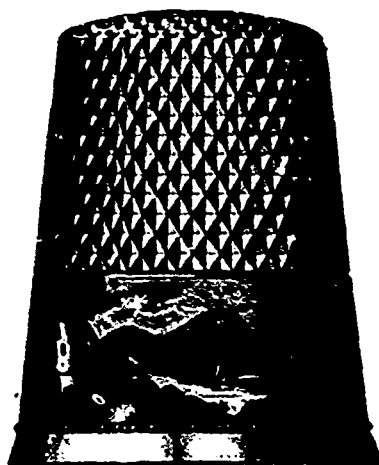


An Assortment of Mounted Goods Always on Hand. Goods sent on Approval to Responsible Dealers.

# SIMONS BRO. & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF FINE JEWELRY,

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



N.Y. Office. 20 Maiden Lane.  
 Address all Orders to Factory.

## WATCHES AND DIAMONDS

Established 1840.



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

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



No. 573. 3/8 in.



## THE ADVANTAGE OF A GOOD SETTING.

"It's scandalous the way folks are robbed in some branches of business," said a young man who knows a great deal about things in general. "There's diamonds, for instance. There ain't one person in a hundred knows anything about diamonds. I once knew a friend in the business, who used to tell me about the tricks of the trade. Once, I remember, a man came to him to buy a diamond ring. My friend showed him a ring, the stone of which was worth about \$175, and offered it to him for \$250. The man said he didn't like it, and after looking at some others went away, saying he would look in again. My friend took the stone, had it reset in a manner to show up prominently, whereas it had previously been set deep, and kept it to spring on the man when he came in. He happened along in a day or two, and my friend dragged forth the ring.

"'You didn't like that other stone,' he said, 'but here's one that will catch you. Just got it in and had it set. It's a beauty. Of course, its worth a great deal more money than the other, but it's worth the difference.'

"The man looked at it and was captured at a glance. He went in raptures over it, and finally asked the price.

"'Four hundred dollars,' said my friend, 'and it's cheap, too.'

"And I'll be doggoned if that chap didn't pay \$400 for a ring he had refused at \$250. Oh, I tell you, this thing of falling into the hands of the jeweler is worse than running against highwaymen."—*Chicago Mail*.

## WORTH HER WEIGHT IN GOLD.

Mrs. Jesus Castro, an aged Mexican lady, who recently died at American Flag, in the Santa Catalina Mountains, Arizona, was, perhaps, the only woman in the world who ever cost her husband her weight in gold. In the early gold digging days of California she was a resident of Sonora, Mexico, in which State she was born and grew to womanhood. When about seventeen years of age a paternal uncle, but a few years her senior, returned gold laden from the newly-discovered mines and soon fell desperately in love with his niece. He sought her hand in marriage and was accepted, but the Church refused, on account of the near relationship of the pair, to solemnize the marriage. Persuasion being in vain, he tried the power of gold to win the Church his way and succeeded only by payment of her weight in gold. She at that time weighed 117 pounds, and against her in the scales the glittering dust was shoveled. The husband still had sufficient of this world's goods to provide a good home.

## INGENIOUS ADVERTISING.

Goodhue, the Machias (Me.) jeweler, writes some ingenious advertisements, of which the following in the *Machias Union* is a sample:

"What is it that runs day and night and never moves? That keeps its face to the window and sees nothing that goes on? That has hands but no fingers? That carries a barrel around but does not drink? That feels bad after a fall and wants a new spring? It is one of Goodhue's watches; the best time-keepers ever sold."

## ROTHSCHILD'S CLOCK.

When the Shah was at Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild's residence, Waddesden Manor, what struck His Majesty's fancy most of all the costly treasures in the house, was a mechanical clock, studded with imitation jewels, which is a veritable curiosity, and looks as if it were of Eastern manufacture, adapted to clockwork mechanism by some ingenious European artist. The central figure of the clock is an elephant, which, when the machinery is set going, wags its ormolu tail, moves its jeweled trunk, shakes its ponderous ears, and winks its little diamond eyes: whereupon jeweled lotus flowers open, processions pass, serpents come from under enameled leaves, and both animal life and nature appear to awaken from torpor into action. This magnificent toy fairly delighted His Majesty the Shah. It was wound and re-wound again and again, and it was evidently preferred to all the paintings, enamels, armor and Palissy ware in the whole of the Rothschild collection. Eventually it became necessary to distract His Majesty's attention from a curiosity of considerable historical interest.—*Ex.*

## JEWELERS' SECURITY ALLIANCE.

JANUARY, 25th, 1890.

The annual meeting of the Alliance was held to-day at the office of the President, a small representation of the membership being present.

The minutes of the last meeting were confirmed as read. The Treasurer's Report, shewing a balance in the bank to the credit of the Alliance of \$649.35, was received and adopted after having been audited by Messrs. Chapman and Lees.

The Secretary was instructed to have large seals prepared to be placed upon the certificates of members, shewing that fees have been paid for the current year.

The election of officers was then proceeded with and resulted in the following appointments:—

PRESIDENT.—John Segsworth.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.—R. Y. Ellis, G. H. Lees (Hamilton), and Benj. Chapman.

SEC'Y-TREAS.—James Ryrie.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. T. H. Lee, W. K. McNaught, Edmund Scheuer, W. A. Sanderson (Peterboro), J. Welsh (Stratford), G. D. Pringle (Guelph), A. W. Pringle (Port Hope), W. R. Jackson (St Thomas).

Upon motion of J. Ryrie, seconded by B. Chapman, it was decided that the travelling expenses of members of the Executive Committee attending Alliance meetings be paid out of the treasury, inasmuch as it is unreasonable to expect those members to bear such personally, in addition to devoting their time to the affairs of the Alliance.

Moved by R. Y. Ellis, seconded by G. H. Lees, that the sum of \$25 be paid to each of the two detective agencies under contract with the Alliance.—Carried.

Votes of thanks were passed to the TRADER for its many kind services to the Alliance, and to the Secretary for the performance of his duties during the past year.

The meeting then adjourned.

JAMES RYRIE, *Secretary*.



**"You cannot check Manitoba!"**

This is not only the verdict, but the experience of Sir John A.— himself. Our Ontario and Quebec competitors will please note this.

We are catering for the jewelry trade of Manitoba, the Territories and British Columbia, and for that particular trade our Stock is Superior to any in the Dominion.

We handle the leading lines of **AMERICAN AND SWISS WATCHES**, high and low priced goods. **SOLID GOLD, ROLL PLATE and GILT JEWELRY, DIAMONDS, CLOCKS, SILVER PLATE, FLAT and HOLLOW WARE, OPTICAL GOODS, TOOLS, MATERIAL, JEWELERS' FINDINGS, etc., etc.**

Our travellers are constantly on the road with leading Novelties.

When in Winnipeg come and see us at **523 and 525 MAIN STREET.**

We will shortly remove to our New Premises, (between the Commercial Bank and the Post Office), of which due notice will be given.

Yours truly,

**W. F. DOLL.**



# EDITORIAL NOTES.

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

Jewelers throughout Canada will oblige the Editor by sending into this office for insertion in these notes any items of news pertaining to the Jewelry business that they think would be of interest to the Trade generally.

**FAILED.**—A. O. Norton, wholesale jeweler of Coaticook, Que., has assigned on behalf of his creditors.

**MR. WESTLEY CATHCART** has associated himself with the Johnston Optical Company of Detroit, and will in future represent them in the Dominion of Canada with a full line of their goods.

**MR. ALEXANDER**, formerly engaged in the retail jewelry business here, visited Toronto during the Christmas holidays. He looks as if the air of the commercial capital of America agreed with him.

**REMOVING.**—S. Fogler, retail jeweler of King Street East, has leased the premises formerly known as the "Sheffield House," and is now fitting them up preparatory to removing his business there. It is one of the very best stands in the City of Toronto.

**ANOTHER BURGLARY.**—Mr. R. E. Smith's jewelry store at Tilbury was burglarized on the night of the 24th January, and a large number of watches and other articles of jewelry stolen. The same store was robbed two years ago.

**WANTS TO COMPROMISE.**—E. Dreyfus, jeweler of Montreal, is offering 25c. on \$8,000 liabilities. Several Toronto firms are in the soup, and will be stuck from sums ranging from \$500 down. It is probable that there will be an amicable arrangement.

**MESSES. E. P. BIRD & CO.**, of Montreal, are about to open a factory at Plattsburgh, N. Y., where they have secured large premises. Their specialties are advertising, composite and self-winding clocks, and they start with orders for over 5,000 on hand.

**A LUCKY FIND.**—Samuel Angrove, a customs officer of Kingston, picked up in the park what he thought was a glass stone. He took it to a jeweler, who pronounced it a diamond valued at \$700, thus verifying the adage that it is better to be born lucky than rich.

**THE CANADIAN JOBBERS' ASSOCIATION** hold their annual meeting in this city on the 30th January, too late for the particulars to be given in this issue. Their annual banquet will also be held on the evening of the same day. A large attendance of the leading jewelers is expected.

**CHANGE OF FIRM.**—Thomas C. Johnson, retail jeweler, of 187 Barrington Street, Halifax, N. S., has admitted his sons, Charles E. and Albert G. Johnson, into partnership, and the business will in future be carried on under the name and style of Thomas C. Johnson & Sons.

**ASSIGNED.**—We regret to learn that Mr. Benjamin Richardson, jeweler of Aurora, has assigned to E. De la Hooke, of Toronto. Mr. Richardson has had an uphill struggle for the past ten or twelve years, and if hard work and economy could have achieved success, it would have been his long ago.

**WHILE IGNORANCE WAS NOT BLISS.**—Two bars of silver bullion were stolen from a truck on Broadway, New York, December 20th, by three ex-convicts, who, thinking it tin, sold it for \$14. The men were caught a few days after with \$800 of the metal in their possession. In their case ignorance was anything but bliss.

**BURGLARY.** Some time during the night of December 26th, the front window in M. Fogler's jewelry store, 129 King Street East, was smashed by thieves, and five plush covered dressing cases abstracted. The robbery was reported to the detectives, who are endeavoring to find a clue, but, as usual, without success.

**TO BE CARRIED ON.**—The business of Edmund Eaves, the lately deceased wholesale jeweler of Montreal, will be carried on in future under the same style as formerly by Mrs. Edmund Eaves, the widow of the deceased, and her son, Mr. J. L. Eaves. They will no doubt receive, as they deserve, a liberal share of the patronage of the trade.

**PRESENTATION.**—The employees of Mr. R. G. McLean, who is probably known to most of our readers as the proprietor of the office where

**THE TRADER** is printed, surprised him on Christmas Eve with the presentation of a beautiful marble clock and an illuminated address as a token of the esteem in which he is held by them. He deserves it.

**LA GRIFFE.**—The jewelry trade have had a pretty hard time of it with this epidemic, as nearly every one of our prominent jobbers and retailers have had it. The few who have so far escaped are shaking hands with themselves upon their good fortune, but if things go on as they are at present, they may be congratulating somebody prematurely.

**W. G. MORGAN**, retail jeweler of St. Thomas, has made an assignment to Wm. H. Davis, of London, for the benefit of his creditors. A meeting of those interested has been called to decide what shall be done with the estate, at which Mr. Morgan offered twenty cents on the dollar, which will probably be accepted by the unsecured creditors.

**REMOVAL.**—Ryrie Bros. have just purchased the stock, fixtures and good will of the business heretofore carried on by W. F. Tasker & Co., of this city. They will remove to their new premises as soon as the extensive alterations which they contemplate can be completed, and will then have one of the largest and best located jewelry stores in the city.

**A MEMORABLE ANNIVERSARY.**—We have to thank Mr. and Mrs. John L. Sheppard for an invitation to attend the celebration of the twentieth anniversary of their wedding. "La Grippe" and other business is keeping us so fully occupied that we cannot put in an appearance, but we thank our friend John L. all the same, and hope they will both live to see many happy returns of the day.

**INFORMATION WANTED.**—As to present address of J. Johnston, watchmaker, married, who kept a shop at 514 Yonge Street for a few months, and later at 168 Queen Street East, and was last heard from at Palmerston about three months since, saying he was going to Woodstock. Enquiry at both places brings no news of him. His friend H. H. Lea, 9 Toronto Street, will be glad of any word from or about him.

**A VALUABLE NEGOT.**—Mr. H. Jacques, of the Russell House, Ottawa, was last month presented by a British Columbian just arrived in that city with a sample of silver ore, which in size is no bigger than a man's two fists, and weighs ten or twelve pounds. The ore was taken from the mines of Mr. W. Owens, M. P. P., near the Illecillewaet in the Selkirk range, one mile distant from the line of the C.P.R. The assay shows 300 ounces to the ton.

**THE JEWELERS' JOURNAL**, of Chicago, came to us in January with a new and handsomely designed cover, and a decided improvement in its internal economy. The *Journal*, although the second oldest jewelry paper in the United States (having entered upon the eleventh year of its existence), shows no signs of decrepitude, but, on the contrary, like good wine, improves with age. We wish our able and valued contemporary a long and prosperous career in the service of the trade it so thoroughly represents.

**BIG EXPRESSAGE.**—As an evidence of how they rush things "out west," the *Winnipeg Sun* says that W. F. Doll, wholesale jeweler of that city, shipped on the 13th December, per the Dominion Express Company, express packages weighing 1,053 pounds. These contained diamonds, watches, jewelry and silver-plate, valued at several thousand dollars, and were destined to Vancouver, Victoria, and other points in the North West and British Columbia. This is one of the largest express shipments ever made to the west.

**A DESERVED HONOR.**—In his absence at Port Arthur, our former fellow-craftsman, Mr. H. J. Woodside, was elected Secretary of the Portage la Prairie Board of Trade, in place of Mr. W. A. Prest, who resigned the office. He was also appointed a Lieutenant to organize a Signal Corps for the 9th Batt. Manitoba Grenadiers, by Lieut.-Col. McMillan, commanding. It has been truly said that some men are born great, some achieve greatness, while others have greatness thrust upon them. Our friend Woodside must surely be one of the latter class.

**BRANCHING OUT.**—W. F. Doll, wholesale jeweler of Winnipeg, last month purchased from Mr. Rokeby, of the Commercial Bank, for



# ELGIN NATIONAL



*NEW ISSUE.*



**B. W. RAYMOND**

**NICKEL, OPEN FACE,**

**PENDANT SETTING.**

**UNEQUALLED FOR RAILROAD PURPOSES.**

**C**ORRESPONDING in quality and price with our Nickel Hunting B. W. Raymond movement. Delivery of above grade has already been made to the Jobbers, who will be pleased to supply the Trade.

*General Office, - 76 Monroe Street, Chicago.*

NEW YORK OFFICE, 11 JOHN STREET. FACTORIES, ELGIN, ILLINOIS.

# WATCH COMPANY



\$16,000, the three storey brick block recently occupied by Mr. Grundy, next to the Commercial Bank in that city. Mr. Doll will occupy the three flats, and is now having the same fitted up. When finished he will have one of the most complete wholesale jewelry establishments in the Dominion. As will be seen by his unique advertisement in this issue, Mr. Doll has taken for his motto the phrase so common during the Northern and Canada Pacific Railway war, "you can't check, Manitoba."

**CALENDARS.**—The holiday season has as usual been fruitful in the harvest of calendars and show cards, and we must confess that many of them are artistic enough to grace the interior of any sanctum if properly hung. Amongst those that adorn the walls of our office, and to which we look for inspiration when we get stuck for an idea, the following firms are represented: Levy Bros., Hamilton; P. W. Ellis & Co., Toronto; Goldsmiths' Co., Toronto; J. G. Cheever & Co., North Attleboro, W. A. Young, London; W. F. Doll, Winnipeg; E. Scheter, Toronto; W. G. Young, Ottawa; and Simpson, Hall, Miller & Co., of Montreal.

**A LIVE BUSINESS MAN.**—We are in receipt of a paper from Almonte, containing the advertisement of Mr. E. W. Smith, retail jeweler of that place, which sets forth the advantages that the public have in buying jewelry from a reputable local watchmaker so clearly that we should say Mr. Smith wouldn't be much troubled with general store competition for some time to come. We have always contended that any live, wide-awake jeweler has a big advantage over the peddler, the general storekeeper and the catalogue man, if he would only meet competition and take advantage of it. We are glad to know that Mr. Smith's push has had a beneficial effect upon his business.

**T. BRADY,** for the past five years western representative of Thayer & Co. of this city, severed his connection with the old firm at the end of the year, and started the new one in the service of P. W. Ellis & Co. as traveller over the same ground. As an evidence of the esteem in which he was held, his old employer, Mr. Thayer, gave a party in his honor a few days before he left, which was attended by a large gathering of Mr. Brady's friends. During the evening, Mr. Thayer presented Mr. Brady with a handsome gold locket bearing a suitable inscription, as a mark of the esteem and confidence he entertained for him. The gift was a flattering testimonial of Mr. Brady's worth.

**NEW HAMPTON MOVEMENTS.**—The Dueber-Hampden Company have just put upon the market three new nickel 18 size movements, which they feel confident will soon be very popular with the trade. They are all made in either Hunting or Open Face, and are priced at \$7.70, \$9.15 and \$12.60 respectively for 11 jewels, 15 jewels and 15 jewels adjusted. This Company have also in course of construction a 16 size watch which they expect to send out in June next in response to the demands of their patrons. Mr. William Allen Young, of London, has been appointed sole wholesale agent for the sale of the Dueber Hampden goods, and he is making preparations for an extensive trade in the sweet pretty soon.

**A MEXICAN DOLLAR.**—Certain New York financiers are reported as saying that a band of Mexicans calling themselves a "private bank" have been coining the United States standard silver dollar in Mexico in large quantities. These coins are brought from Mexico across the border and exchanged for goods. They contain the same amount of silver as the genuine coin. This silver is worth as bullion only 72 cents, so that there is a margin of 28 cents on each dollar for the coiner. It is estimated that 5,000,000 of these unauthorized dollars have been put in circulation. Such things will always be possible as long as any government insists on trying by legislation to make silver currency pass current for a higher amount than its value in bullion.

**BURGLARY IN HAMILTON.**—The store of the Merchants' Tea Company, which is only another name for the Traders' Tea Company, late of Toronto, was robbed on Friday night, January 17th, and a large quantity of so-called jewelry carried off. The plate glass window in front was smashed, and entrance effected in that way. The tea packages were ransacked, and everything in the place turned topsy-turvy. Buried matches were found all over the place in the morning. A man

named Morris Ryan was arrested for the robbery. A quantity of the stolen jewelry was found upon him when taken into custody. These burglars appear to be objects more of pity than punishment if they were so hard up as to be compelled to steal the snide jewelry of tea fakirs.

**STUCK IT RICH.** The Badger Mining Company, owners of the Badger Silver mine near Port Arthur, declared their first dividend, payable January 15th, of 50 cents per share on 50,000 shares, equivalent to 10 per cent. on the total capital stock of \$250,000. This is all the more remarkable when it is considered that the mine had previously returned to the proprietors all the original capital invested in lands, buildings, mining work, machinery and mill, besides having ample cash for ordinary working expenses still left in the treasury. Such facts as these, which are continually cropping up, go far to prove the truth of the assertion that Canada possesses the richest mineral resources of any country in the world.

**A GOOD SNOWING.**—Says an Ottawa official despatch: "The Dominion revenue for the six months ending December 31st amounted to \$20,004,023, and the expenditure to \$14,426,292, leaving a surplus for the half year of \$5,577,731. The net debt was reduced during the month by over half a million dollars." While the above is good news to the people at large, it must cause the chills to run a'long the spines of those Canadian Jeremiah's who go about prophesying that this country is going to the "demnation how-wows." In spite of all such croaking, Canada is getting on as fast as any other country ever progressed under similar circumstances, and if our people only have faith in themselves the future should be bright for them.

**GOLDEN WEDDING.**—Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Fitzsimons, celebrated the anniversary of their golden wedding on New Year's day. The good old couple, who are still hale and hearty, received the warm congratulations of their sons, daughters and grandchildren to the number of thirty. The family were represented by Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Fitzsimons and family, Mr. and Mrs. Grant Helliwell and family, Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Fitzsimons and family, Hamilton, and Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Fitzsimons and family, St. Catharines. Of the above gentlemen two are well known members of the jewelers' craft, T. H. Fitzsimons being engaged in business on his own account in St. Catharines, and George J. Fitzsimons, manufacturing jeweler for the popular firm of Davis & McCulloch, Hamilton.

**DEPENDS ON HOW YOU LOOK AT IT.**—The London *Advertiser*, pleading for dual languages in schools, says: A man who can speak both English and German in Chicago, Milwaukee and other western cities, for example, can always demand more salary than a man who only speaks one of the languages. And the same holds good in those localities where French is much spoken. The trouble with the *Advertiser* and other papers of that stripe is that they always look to the U. S. as the final resting place of Canadians. If they would only stop to think that we want to educate the children in our schools for Canadian citizens, they might get the idea through their heads that there was little or no necessity of their ever seeing the Franco-German cities of the U. S., above mentioned. English is good enough for Ontario.

**FISHING PRIVILEGES.**—At the recent auction of fishing rights by the Quebec Government, Mr. E. C. Fitch, President of the Waltham Watch Company, paid \$1,000 for the Romain River on the north shore, which has never been much fished and never before leased, being many hundred miles below Quebec. It was put up at \$100, and Dr. A. Campbell, of Montreal, bid it away up to the purchase price. Mr. Fitch offered \$1,300 for this river just before the sale, but the Government declined it. Mr. Fitch is an enthusiastic disciple of Isaac Walton, and finds in the few weeks he spends on the banks of our Canadian fishing streams, a recreation at once invigorating and exciting. We trust he may get full value out of his purchase in the shape of plenty of sport and health.

**THE TEA FAKERS.**—The tea fakirs who gave away (or were popularly supposed to) gold watches and diamond rings with every pound of tea they sold for one dollar, and whose arrest in Toronto, and conviction and fine by the Police Magistrate, were recorded in our last issue, sub-



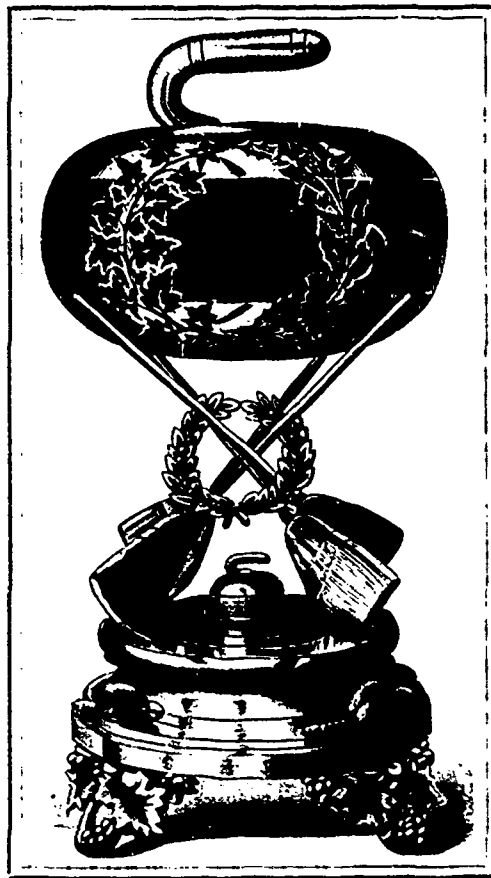
# THE TORONTO SILVER PLATE CO.

TORONTO, CANADA.

MANUFACTURERS - OF

## Sterling Silver & Electro-Plated Wares.

### PRIZE CUPS.



SPECIAL DESIGNS PRE-  
PARED AND ESTIMATES  
GIVEN ON APPLICATION.

Our Facilities for Manufac-  
turing this class of goods are  
Unsurpassed, enabling us to  
quote Cups at prices to meet  
the demands of the Trade.

Cutting from *The Empire*, January 1st, 1890.

**SPRING CURLING CUPS.** There is on exhibition in the windows of J. E. Ellis & Co., Yonge and King Streets, three large Curling Cups, valued at \$925, for the Manitoba Branch of the Royal Caledonian Curling Club, to be competed for at the Winnipeg Bonspiel in January, and have been manufactured by the Toronto Silver Plate Co. The Cups are magnificent specimens of workmanship.

Cutting from *The World*, January 1st, 1890.

**CURLING CUPS FOR MANITOBIANS.**—Clubs in the Manitoba Branch of the Royal Caledonian Curling Club will compete for three large Silver Cups, valued at upwards of \$1000, in a Bonspiel at Winnipeg in January. The Cups are handsome ones indeed. They were manufactured by the Toronto Silver Plate Co., and are on view in Messrs. Jas. Ellis & Co.'s window.

**E. G. GOODERHAM,**  
Manager.

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



sequently appealed to the Court of Chancery to have that verdict set aside. This court refused to do so, so that the fakirs were reluctantly compelled to "fold their tents in the night and silently steal away," which they did without much loss of time thereafter. The police should now turn their attention to the fake auctions that have been infesting our city for the past year. We could spare about half-a-dozen of them with profit to the public in general, and to the retail jewelry trade in particular.

**A ROBBERY IN ST THOMAS.**—A despatch from St. Thomas says that on the night of the 21st January, "Mr. M. A. Payne, jeweler, Talbot Street East, left for supper, but forgot to fasten the back window, and when he returned he found the window open, with a stick of wood under it to hold it up, and the lamps he had left burning when he went to tea were out. An examination showed that 33 watches had been stolen, 28 of which were repaired or awaiting repairs, and were hanging on the watch board, and 5 from the show case. One of the watches was a gold one. The thieves carried off every watch in the shop. No clue to the thieves has been secured." If the above is correct, it shows Mr. Payne to have a most trusting nature, or else he would hardly have left his own and his customers' stock in such an unprotected condition.

**SAFES EXTRAORDINARY.**—The Bank of Commerce last month moved into what is generally conceded to be the best bank building in the Dominion of Canada. Of course, in an institution handling such a large amount of money it was of the highest importance to have vaults and safes which would be absolutely burglar proof in every particular. In open competition the contract was awarded to Messrs. J. & J. Taylor, the celebrated safe makers of this city, and it is almost needless to say that they have done their work in a thoroughly first-class manner. The vaults of the Commerce are said to be the largest, strongest, and most expensive ever built in Canada, and reflect no small credit on the Messrs. Taylor. Of the hundreds of prominent business men who have inspected these marvels of the safe makers' art, not a single one has gone away without expressing the pride that they felt in knowing that in this class of work we had right here in Toronto a factory which could lead the world.

**A SLANDERER GONE FOR.**—Mr. Wm. A. Morse, watchmaker, Corinth, has entered an action against Thomas Pearson, of Bayham, claiming \$2,000 damages for slander. The plaintiff repaired a watch for the defendant, who is charged with circulating a report that the plaintiff removed the good works from the timepiece, and substituted old ones in their place. This brings to our recollection sundry stories that we have heard on more than one occasion in the country, about how certain watchmakers were in the habit of stealing wheels out of the watches left with them for repairs, and, when they had collected enough of them, making new and valuable watches out of them for sale. The idea that any reputable watchmaker would attempt to substitute old works for new ones in repair watches, is about as probable as that it would pay him to steal a wheel out of it. The credulity of some people is certainly astonishing.

**A CALCULATING GIRL.**—If the following be true, the South possesses some young ladies who might compete with tolerable chances of success for any prize given for long-headedness. "Not long ago an Atlanta young lady was about to be married—she is married now. The following story has leaked out by merchants comparing notes from time to time. About two weeks before the time the wedding was to take place this young lady visited the various stores in the city. At each of the jewelry stores she called the proprietor aside, told him of her approaching marriage, and then said: "Now, it is very probable that some of my friends may come in here and select me a present. It's horrid to get something you don't like, so I want you to look out for me, and if you can satisfy yourself that a present is to be purchased for me, induce the purchaser to buy something I will now select." The proprietor could see nothing wrong in granting such a request, and the young lady selected a number of pieces of jewelry which suited her taste. They were marked and the clerks notified. This was repeated at the crockery, music and book stores. From all that can be learned the scheme worked well, and on her wedding night the happy bride had but few presents with which she was not pleased."

**DARING ROBBERY.**—Just as we go to press a Montreal despatch announces the news of one of the most daring robberies ever committed in Canada. Mr. W. S. Walker, Notre Dame Street, is a leading diamond dealer in that city, and always has a tempting display in his window. At 5.50 on the night of the 20th, when the street was crowded, two men stopped at the window, the one with a piece of picture frame fastened the door, the other with a hammer broke the plate glass window and snatched a tray of diamonds and gold rings valued at \$8,000. The men made for a sleigh, and being pursued the one drove off without his companion, taking the tray with him and going towards the East End. The other doubled and ran down St. Francois Xavier Street, pursued by Mr. Rolland, the shopman, who burst the door open. He was overtaken on Commissioner Street and arrested, but none of the goods were found in his possession. Some of them, evidently thrown away by the thief in his flight, were recovered, and will reduce Mr. Walker's loss to about \$2,000. When brought to police headquarters he refused to give his name, and nothing can be learned as to his identity. His companion has not since been seen. The men are strangers here, and were well dressed and bore the appearance of prosperous American crooks. Since the above has been set up, the thief has been tried and sentenced to 14 years in the penitentiary.

**SKIPPED.**—A Montreal despatch says that Mr John Carswell has for a year or more been a rather showy jeweler on Bleury Street, Montreal, but is now alleged to be on the high seas homeward bound, while his many creditors mourn the loss of a sharp and prepossessing dealer. The missing gentleman came here from Scotland, traded upon his fellow-countrymen's general probity, and before long was buying quite extensively from some of the leading wholesale firms. Last week Carswell told his shop boy that he was going to the States to buy stock, and told him that if he were a good boy he would be promoted upon the master's return. He did not return, however, at the appointed time, but wired from St. Alban's that he would arrive in Montreal on Saturday. This was an untruth, as it was subsequently learned that Mr. and Mrs. and the Misses Carswell sailed for Europe on the same day that was to see the head of the family back to Montreal. The stock that was left in the store was seized for rent, but a good deal more had been taken away to the neighboring republic. Messrs. Segsworth and Gunther, of Toronto, are said to be interested to a certain extent, and it is thought the total amount of debts will reach about \$5,000. Said a humorous creditor, "Carswell was not a bad sort of a fellow after all. He appears to have kept the Sabbath and everything else he got his hands on." A cablegram since the above was written says that Carswell was arrested at Liverpool, England, immediately upon the arrival of the steamer, and will be brought back to Canada, and put through by the creditors as far as the law will allow.

**THE ROSS CASE.**—The creditors of W. F. Ross, whose assignment took place just as we were going to press with our holiday issue, have been leaving no stone unturned to get at the bottom facts of the failure. Mr. Ross was arrested by them on a charge that he was about to defraud them by leaving the country, and he was brought before the Police Magistrate who allowed him out on bail. He was then arrested on a charge of obtaining goods under false pretences, and was again brought before the Magistrate, who committed him for trial at the January assizes, but again admitted him to bail. When the case came before the grand jury, they threw it out by returning a "No Bill," thus ending the case so far as the Assize Court was concerned. This case has provoked no little comment in the jewelry circles of this city on account of Ross having been so long and so favorably known to most of the trade. As to Ross' innocence or guilt in connection with the failure, opinion seems to be pretty well divided. His creditors charge that it is a case of premeditated swindle from the word "go," in which Ross was only a tool of others who keep in the background, and they say they are bound to put him through as far as the law will allow. On the other hand, his friends allege that although Ross has been unwise, he did not do anything with a criminal intent to defraud his creditors. They say that had he intended to "do them up," he had ample opportunity of doing so, and could easily have got away with several thousand dollars in hard cash. That he did not do so, and that he refused to leave the





# LEVY BROS.,

## HAMILTON, ONT.

1890

1890

In the New Year, as in the past, we will use every endeavor to place before the Trade "The Best that the Markets afford." We will devote both time and money to secure the class of Goods which we know from our experience is best suited to the various centres of trade with which we have dealings.

### *DIAMONDS.*

Our Stock will be well kept up. Choice Pairs and Single Stones always on hand.

### **AMERICAN MOVEMENTS.**

All Grades named in Price List.

### *CLOCKS.*

The Best Value in Canada.

The Largest Stock.

**SWISS WATCHES CHOICE AND CHEAP.**

**SILVER AND FILLED CASES.**

A Complete Line.

## OUR PLATFORM FOR 1890.

### **GOLD CASES**

ENGRAVED WITH OUR OWN SPECIAL DESIGNS.

### **TOOLS AND MATERIALS.**

In this Department everything required by a Watch-maker will be found.

W. B. & Co.'s

*WATCH GLASSES.*

### **OPTICAL GOODS.**

Our All Spectacles, Registered, Nickel or Steel Frames are unsurpassed value.

A Full Line of

**Lemaire's CELEBRATED GLASSES.**

Our Travellers will make their Regular Trips through ALL parts of Canada. If you cannot wait, a Letter Order will receive our prompt and careful attention.

# NEW HAVEN CLOCKS

LEAD THE WORLD

- - IN - -

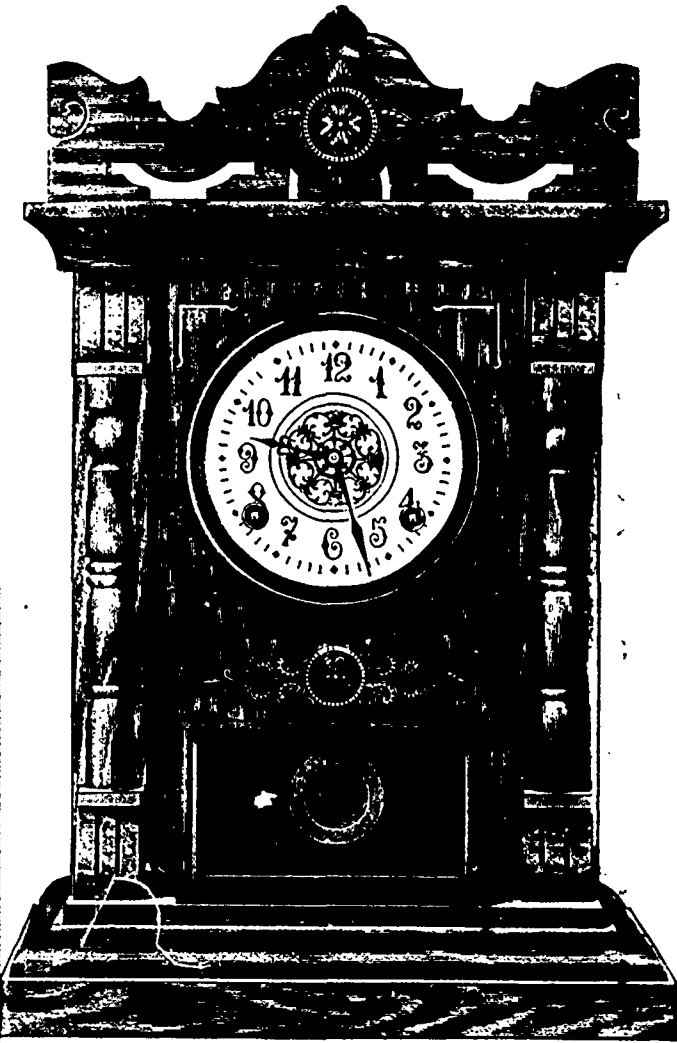
DESIGN.

FINISH.

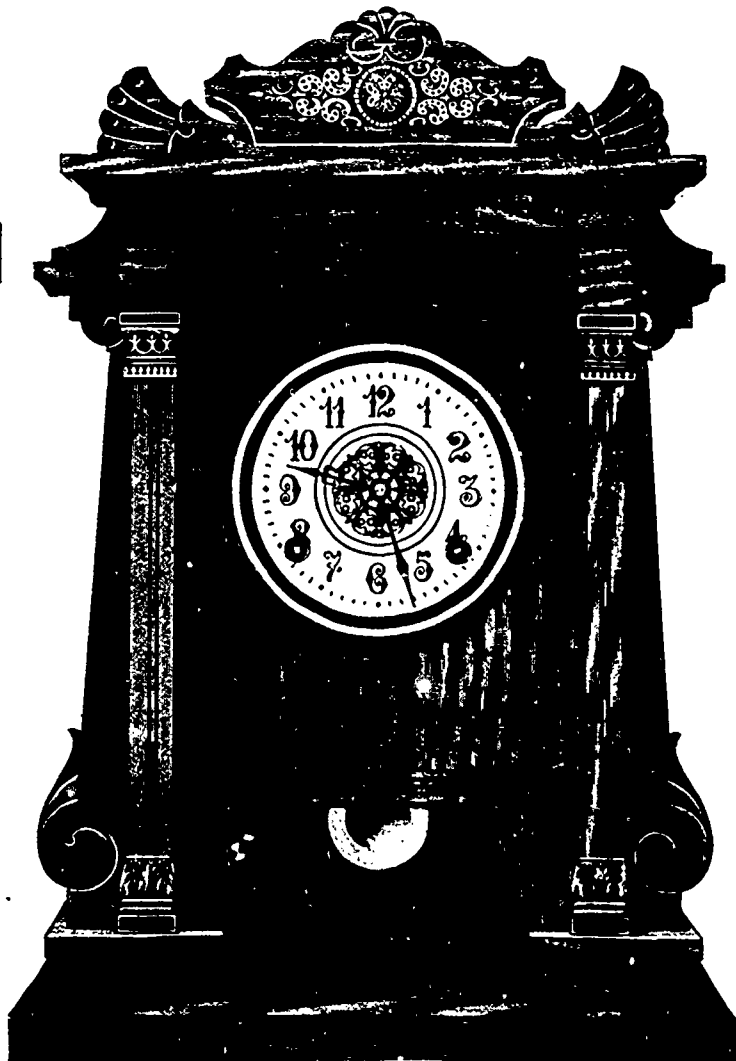
PRICE.

## See their Great Values

FOR 1890.



RUSSIA Height 18 1-2 in. Cathedral Gong



SERVIA—Height 19 in. Cathedral Gong.

# LEVY BROS.,

*HAMILTON, ONT.,*

SELLING AGENTS

FOR

## NEW HAVEN CLOCK CO.

FOR CANADA.



# WALTHAM



## ONE SIZE WATCHES

HUNTING AND OPEN FACE,

= In : Gold, : Silver : and : Crescent : Gold : Filled : Cases =  
of every Variety and Style.



### AMERICAN WALTHAM WATCH CO.

OF

WALTHAM,

MASS.



country but stayed here to face his creditors, is, they allege, proof positive that in his own estimation he had no intention whatever of defrauding them. As things at present stand, Ross' friends have made a conditional offer on his behalf of 30 cents on the dollar, which his creditors refuse, but whether it will yet be settled on that basis or not, remains to be seen.

**IS LUCK.**—Hamilton is apparently a dangerous place for a jewelry traveler to visit if the reports concerning the way their police treat strangers is true. It is not many months since that an inoffensive stranger who was just sane enough to stay in his own room and keep out of people's way, was shot dead because the police suspected him of being a criminal of some kind or other—what they didn't really know. The latest victim there is Mr. F. J. Woltz, jeweler, 41 Colborne Street, Toronto, who went to Hamilton, and while chatting to some friends in the Brunswick Hotel, the conversation turned on diamonds. Mr. Woltz immediately produced a few from his pocket and showed them to his friends. Detective Doyle happened to be present and thought he had discovered a burglar, and at once secured the assistance of P. C. Campaign, and together they dogged Woltz all over the city and finally took him into custody. He describes his arrest as follows:

“One of the officers accosted me and said: ‘You have some jewelry with you.’ I replied that I carried a few diamonds, but considered myself capable of carrying my own property.

“‘Let us see what you have,’ said one of the officers. I took out a case of diamonds from my pocket, and handed it to the men.

“‘This is very expensive; quite too much so for you to carry,’ said Campaign.

“‘Come with us to the station,’ said the other.

“I went with them to the station and telephoned to the chief. He told the officers to take me to the St. Nicholas Hotel and see if I could identify myself. This was soon done and I was released.”

It is said that Mr. Woltz threatens a suit for false arrest, but in our opinion he is in such great luck in getting out of the clutches of the Hamilton police without getting a hole through him, that he should forgive them and cry quits.

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## WORKSHOP NOTES.

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**TO MAKE WATCH HANDS RED.**—Mix to a paste, over a lamp, one ounce of carmine, one ounce of chloride of silver, one half ounce of Turner's japan. Put some of the paste on the hands, and lay them, face upward on a sheet of copper, holding it over a spirit lamp until the desired color appears on them.

**TO TIME FRENCH PENDULUM CLOCKS.**—The escape wheel of French “pendules” make two revolutions per minute, so that the pendulum makes four times as many vibrations per minute as there are teeth in the escapement. A “pendule” may, therefore, be quickly brought to time by counting if the beats of the pendulum per minute equal four times the number of teeth in the escape wheel.

**TO REMOVE STAINS FROM WATCH DIALS.**—To remove black or cloudy stains from porcelain watch dials, which are generally caused by the tin boxes in which they are shipped, wet a piece of tissue paper in nitric acid and wipe the dial. This will instantly remove them. After applying the acid, the dials should be immediately washed thoroughly with water, then bedried in boxwood sawdust.

**TORSION PENDULUM.**—A pendulum in which the hole rotates by the twisting of the suspending rod or spring, is called a torsion pendulum, but it will not bear comparison with the vibrating pendulum for time keeping. They are only used when a long duration of the motion of the pendulum is required. Small clocks to go a year without winding are made with torsion pendulums about six inches long, which make fifteen excursions a minute. The time occupied in the excursion of such a pendulum depends on the power of the suspending rod to resist torsion, and the weight and distance from its centre of motion to the bob. In fact the action of the bob and suspending rod is very analogous to that of a balance and balance spring.

**TO CLEAN A DIAL.**—First dissolve one-half ounce of cyanide of potassium in hot water, to this add two ounces of strongest ammonia and one-half ounce of spirits of wine. Dip the dial for a few seconds and immediately immerse in warm water, brushing it lightly, this will soon show a clean dial, then rinse, and dry off in hot boxwood dust. Some use diluted nitric acid for cleaning dials, or hyposulphate of soda will do it if dissolved and mixed with ammonia; but with either of these the painted numbers go with the dirt, so only dials with gold numbers can be done with this process. We could give several recipes for dial cleaning, but the above is as simple and effective as anything we know.

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## OTHER NOTES.

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GALLILEO invented the first accurate thermometer, nearly 400 years ago.

MAHOAGANY in Mexico is becoming scarce, no longer growing within two or three hundred miles of the coast.

A CHARGE of 50 pounds of dynamite in a fish torpedo is enough to send the largest iron-clad to the bottom of the sea. A torpedo 5½ yards long, carrying a charge of 225 pounds of dynamite, goes at the rate of 35 miles per hour under water.

NERO, who was near-sighted, used an emerald, hollowed on both sides, through which to look at the games in the amphitheatres. This was doubtless the first approach to spectacles, since this invention does not date very far back.

EMERALDS are found principally in Peru and New Grenada. They are found in beautiful green crystals, implanted and produced in a kind of freestone of a whitish color, of the form and size of a roundish cobblestone, which is hollow inside.

ENGLAND used to export to Japan straw plants for making hats and bonnets. At present the Japanese export the same article to England at a little over half the cost. As the Japanese are about to begin the manufacture of clocks and watches, a higher protective tariff may soon be in order.

In regard to the use of cements, an expert in watch manufacture remarks: “To set wax in lathe: Trace a series of concentric circles on the face of the chuck with a graver point, after turning it true; this will increase the adhesion of the cement. The flame of a spirit lamp is held under the rotating chuck, when this is hot enough its surface is covered with a layer of shellac or sealing wax, and the object held against it.

The coal beds of China are five times as extensive, as those of all Europe. Other mineral resources are immense, and gold, nitre, iron, petroleum, etc., exist in large quantities. Prejudice and ignorance have so far prevented these immense mineral resources to be turned to account, but the inroad which European customs are making will soon work a change and we may see in China developments, which will astonish the outside barbarians.

Two persons belonging to a neighboring town being on a visit at Glasgow to see the lions went to the College among other places. On looking up to the clock dial they were astonished to observe only one hand, which was an hour behind. One of them, thinking that nothing could be wrong about the College, observed in a flippant, apologetic tone, “Hoot man, that's naething ova; 'od man, I've seen our town clock aught days wraug.”

It has been the custom of all former Presidents to entrust the newspapers with copies of their messages under a strict promise that nothing contained in them should be used until the proper time. Mr. Harrison, however, has written his message with a pen, and the discreet Miss Sanger will make the few necessary copies with her typewriter. Incidentally it may be remarked that the President has more confidence in a woman's ability to keep a secret than he has in a man's faithfulness to a promise.



# AMERICAN WATCH TOOL CO'Y,

WALTHAM, MASS.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

## The Webster and Webster-Whitcomb Lathes

### AND WEBSTER FOOT WHEELS

UNDER THE FOLLOWING PATENTS.

No. 167,974, issued Sept. 21, 1875, relating to method of building Slide Rests, the vital point being a slot in the longitudinal slide, passing out of one end, with a removable bushing for the screw, so that the slide and screw are easily removed.

No. 171,082, issued Dec. 14, 1875, relating to Universal Heads and Plates on Chuck, viz., the movable bearing for pump centre, and jointed pump centre with locking back device.

No. 112,439, issued Oct. 8, 1883, relating to Tailstocks, viz., split and clamping bushing, and bushings for screw Tailstocks.

The word WEBSTER, applied to Foot Wheels has been our Trade Mark since 1880.

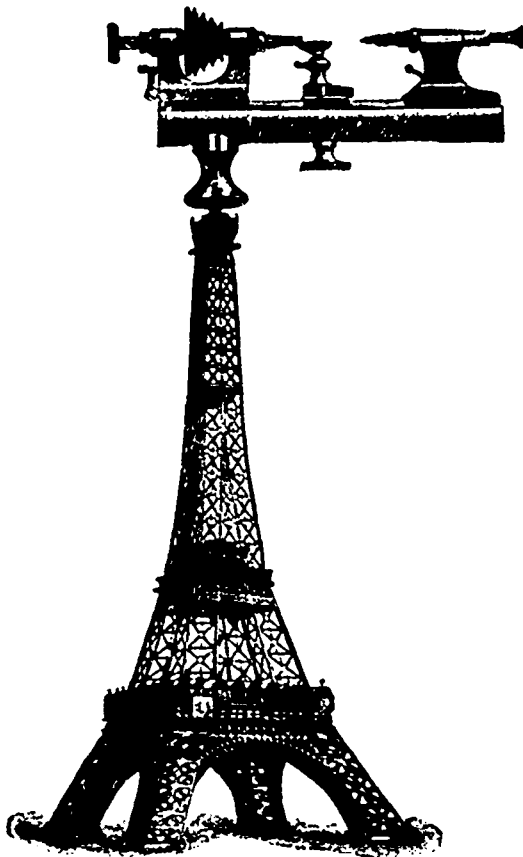
All parties are cautioned against making, selling, buying or using any goods not made by us which infringe these patents and this trade mark. They are also cautioned against buying imitations of our goods, either foreign or home made.

We are often asked to replace broken or defective parts of imitations. This we are not able to do as the imitations are not perfect copies, and we are unable to match them. Consequently buyers are obliged to wait for the transmission of their orders abroad and the return of the goods, which will prove very vexatious and expensive.

This is said in the interest of **honest** business.

July 14, 1890 our Mr Webster celebrated the one hundredth birthday of the Republic of France by placing a Webster Whitcomb Lathe on the top of the Eiffel Tower. Mous. Eiffel remarking: *Je fais honneur a votre tour en le plaçant au dessus de ma tour*

Although so **high**, it is within **easy** reach of every watch repairer.



## BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Do not be persuaded into buying a foreign made article for the sake of a few dollars, as you are sure to regret having done so. It is a pleasure to be imitated, and this fact PROVES THE SUPERIORITY of the

### *Whitcomb and Webster-Whitcomb Lathes*

As no other make is considered worth imitating. We can guarantee the genuine, and no one can guarantee the imitation.

Send for Circular and Price List, and all information to

# P. W. ELLIS & CO., - TORONTO,

*Sole Canadian Agents.*

WALTHAM, MASS., Jan. 1st, 1890.



# Louis Davis & Company.

MONTREAL.

WHOLESALE JEWELLERS & DEALERS IN  
PRECIOUS STONES.

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

THIS WE MAKE *The Feature* OF OUR BUSINESS.

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

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



*This question is often asked*

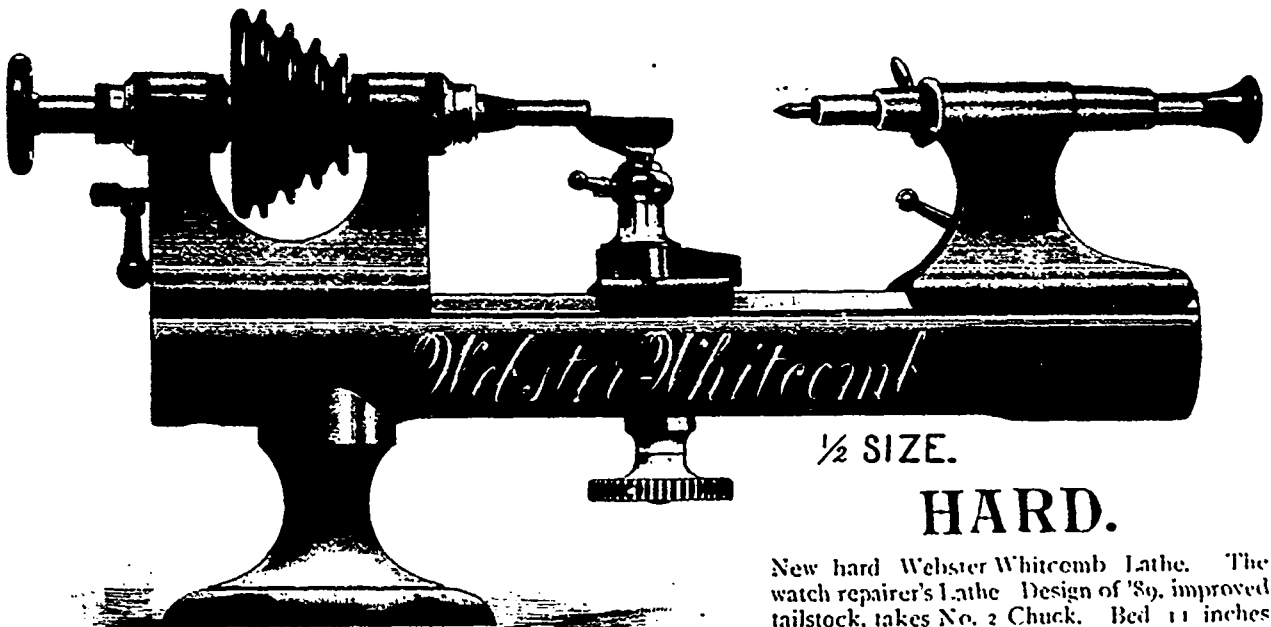
**WHERE DO YOU BUY YOUR**

*Watch Materials & Tools.*

**THIS ANSWER IS VERY OFTEN GIVEN !**

**P. W. ELLIS & CO.  
TOOL, MATERIAL & SUPPLIES  
DEPARTMENT.**

**TORONTO.**



1/2 SIZE.

**HARD.**

New hard Webster-Whitcomb Lathe. The watch repairer's Lathe. Design of '89, improved tailstock, takes No. 2 Chuck. Bed 11 inches long. Send for Circular and Price List to

The Best Lathe ever designed—the latest and best.

SEE OUR JEWELRY AD. ON PAGE 2 OF COVER.

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



# The Best Line of Rolled Plate Chains, IN THE MARKET FOR THE MONEY.

STYLES  
ORIGINAL.  
DURABILITY  
GUARANTEED.



# J.G.C.&CO.

FINISH ALL  
THAT  
COULD BE  
DESIRED.

(TRADE MARK.)

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

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

GEO. P. WAGNER.

CARL ZEIDLER.

D. C. WAGNER.

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

HIGHEST AWARDS RECEIVED WHEREVER EXHIBITED.



Manufacturers of

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

Hardwood Store Fittings, Metal Sash Bars, etc.  
Send for Catalogue and Price List.

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

## HOW IS YOUR STOCK OF WATERBURY WATCHES?

THE TRADE SAY: = =

They Give the Best Satisfaction.

They are Profitable Goods to Handle.

Because they are Quick Sellers.

We cannot afford to be without them.

“ A WORD TO THE WISE IS SUFFICIENT.”

**THE WATERBURY WATCH CO.**

81 KING STREET EAST,

-

TORONTO, ONT.





## WISE AND OTHERWISE.

**HIGHLYERS - Angels.**

NEVER pick a quarrel before it is ripe.

'Tis the bouquet of old wine that makes the toper's nose gay

THINGS one would rather have left unsaid. Dearest friend (admiring the new portrait): "How sweet! How charming! How pretty! And yet so like--!"

GUEST (calling down through speaking tube)--"Quick! What shall I do? There's a man under my bed!" Night Clerk--"Sleep on top of the bed."

At a recent Harvard assembly--Miss Bimmer (between gasps--"You'll pardon me--Mr. Sears, if I remind you--that this--is simply a figure in the German and not a tackle in the foot ball match"

MISS GASHINGTON--"Do you not find Dr. Smalltalk very entertaining? He is such a mimic." Mr. Sneerington (who detests the doctor)--"I have often noticed that the doctor takes people off very cleverly"

OLD GRIGGS--"Really, Tom, my boy, I can't stand this extravagance. You spend five times as much money on yourself as I do." Tom--"Well, don't you know, father, I haven't got a son to support and you have."

A SEVENTEENTH Ward school teacher recently asked her class the question "What is a pilot?" The smart boy answered: "It is a lot where they grow pie plant," and was sent to the foot of the class

Put out your tongue a little further," said a physician to a female patient "a little further, madame, if you please--a little further still" "Why, doctor, do you think there is no end to a woman's tongue?" cried the fair invalid.

JOE--"How did young Jones happen to get shot?" Eli--"You see he held a penny between his fingers for one of these western fellows to shoot at" Joe--"And he got his hand shot off?" Eli--"No; he got hit in the left foot"

A MAN went into the country last Sunday for a walk. He carried his overcoat on his arm, but, finding it burdensome, hung it on a fence. Taking a card from his pocket he wrote: "Do not touch this coat; infected with small pox." He came back two hours later and found the card, upon which was written, underneath his warning: "Thanks for the coat; I've had the small-pox."

Two ladies were walking along East Genesee Street last evening when a zephyr lifted the hat of one of them, and sent it whizzing a block away. A young gentleman who saw the picture of despair which came over the face of the owner of the hat, went in pursuit of the flying specimen of the milliner's art, overtook it and returned it to the young woman. Did she thank him? No. She simply remarked: "I thought that darned rubber wasn't good for nothing."

## OUR HELP COLUMN.

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

**A GOOD DEMAGNETIZER** machine for sale, price \$10. Apply **ERGENE MARCHAND, St Jerome, Que.**

**AS TRAVELLER.**--Situation as traveller for a wholesale jewelry house wanted by a young man, with good connection from Toronto eastward. Best of references as to character can be furnished. Address **A. M. Brock, Kingston, Ont.**

**A RARE CHANCE** for a good man in the jewelry business--For sale in a live town, county seat, 3,000 inhabitants, and a fine country trade. Only one other shop which carries a small stock. Best stand in town; rent low. Anyone meaning business apply to **A. D. HESSLE, Welland, Ont.**

**CITY TRAVELLER** wanted to sell jewelers sundries. None but a first-class man capable of taking charge of this department need apply. Address, Box 399, care of **TRADER PUB. CO., Toronto, Ont.**

**FIRE PROOF SAFES FOR SALE.**--Write for sizes and prices. Good value. **E. & A. GERMEN, 16 Jordan Street, Toronto**

**FOR SALE.**--A 45 lb Webster foot wheel in good shape, the very latest style; cost \$10.00, will sell for \$6.00. **J. B. RESMALT, Clinton**

**FOR SALE**--1 Bliss Transit Instrument, \$45; 1 Swiss Brass Wax Lathe, with Tailstock, \$10; 1 American Lathe, \$14; 1 pair Jeweler's Rolls, 6 1/2 in. wide, with grooves for round and half round, \$16, and 1 Depthing Tool, \$2.50. For cash or American watches, or would trade for show case. Address, **A. E. B., Box 297, Trenton, Ont.**

**FIRST-CLASS WATCHMAKER**, good on all kinds of work, open at once for situation; good salesman. Reference, **J. L. DARRIN, Simcoe, Ont.**. Address, **R. W. DRYAN, care J. L. DARRIN, Simcoe, Ont.**

**FOR SALE**--In a thriving town of two thousand, a good jewelry business, stock and fixtures, about twenty five hundred dollars (\$2,500), good run of bench work, regular bonanza as it will be sold cheap, good reasons given for selling. Don't apply unless you mean business. Address, **Box 80, TRADER PUB. CO., Toronto.**

**FOR SALE**--\$25 demagnetizing machine with battery complete. Guaranteed the most perfect machine for the purpose made. Address, **H. R. CROMB, Box 182 St. Catharines, Ont.**

**IMPROVER** to watchmaking wanted, one who has been at the trade for a year or two. Must have first class references. Apply to **FRED CROMB, 83 King St. East, Toronto.**

**JEWELERS' SAFES FOR SALE**--Good value. Write for size and price. **E. & A. GERMEN, 16 Jordan Street, Toronto.**

**PHENOMENAL.**--A practical demagnetizer, with all necessary appliances, warranted satisfactory, sent to any address for \$3.00. No electric wire or battery required. Address, with amount enclosed, or send for particulars to **FRED. F. DEE, Sup. Peoria Watch Co., Peoria, Ill.**

**SITUATION WANTED**--By a watchmaker with 5 years' experience, 22 years of age, has a good kit of tools, including a Moseley lathe with attachments; can do clock and ordinary jewelry repairing, or could act as salesman. Would prefer a situation in a country store. **W. W. MATTHEWS, 44 1/2 Yonge St., Toronto.**

**SITUATION WANTED** as watchmaker; has had 6 years' experience has a good set of tools, could do all kinds of jobbing. Can furnish best of references. Address, **W. S. S. F., TRADER PUB. CO., Toronto.**

**SITUATION WANTED** by a competent watchmaker, 10 years' experience; fully qualified to do all kinds of repairing on fine and complicated watches. Best of tools, including American lathe and attachments. Can furnish best of references as to workmanship and character. None but those requiring a good man, with permanent situation need take any notice of this advertisement. Will work reasonable. Address, **WATCHMAKER, care of T. H. LEE & SONS, wholesale jewelers, Toronto.**

**WANTED.**--Situation by a young man, 20 years' of age, as improver. Can do any ordinary watch or clock repairing and hard soldering. Would work for little more than board at first. Improvement, not wages, the object. Address, **H. M. VEU, Brussels, care of H. L. JACKSON, Jeweler.**

**WANTED.**--A good watchmaker, with a little capital, as partner to practical manufacturing jeweler, with view to running both wholesale and retail business. Has one of the most complete sets of tools and machinery in Canada, and already a good trade. Address, **X. L., 72 Wellington Street, London, Ont.**

**WATCHMAKER** wanted at once, having set of tools and American lathe, one used to serving in store preferred. Apply with references, **FRED CROMB, 83 King St. East, Toronto.**



# The Montreal Optical & Jewelry Co., Ltd.

**Warehouse and Factory, 1685 Notre Dame St. Montreal.**

P. O. BOX 1054.

**ONLY MANUFACTURING OPTICIANS IN CANADA.**

We are now offering to the Trade exceptional prices and the finest lines of all kinds of

## OPTICAL GOODS

Ever Shown in the Dominion.

***Andemair's celebrated Opera Glasses, Field Glasses, Telescopes, Spectacles***  
**AND EYE GLASSES OF ALL KINDS, TRIAL LENS SETS, ETC.**

Special care given to Prescription Trade and Customers' Repairs.

N.B.—Our Travellers are now on the road. Reserve your Orders for these Goods. It will pay you.

## Montreal Optical and Jewelry Company, Limited.

**G. H. LEES & Co.,**  
**MANUFACTURING JEWELERS,**  
**WATCHMAKERS AND ENGRAVERS.**  
**HAMILTON, . . . . . ONT.**

Have their factory fitted with the most improved and best steam machinery and make a specialty of making any kind of jewelry to order, particularly **Rings** of all kinds. Orders of every kind promptly filled, Medals, Hair Jewelry, Enameling, Stones cut and engraved. Repairing receives prompt attention, and at moderate prices. We have a good reputation for being prompt. Watches demagnetized and properly repaired. Tools and materials

*Our Terms are Cash. Please give us a Trial.*

**JEWELERS WANTED,**

TO SEND THEIR ENGRAVING TO

**MURRAY & WYLIE,**

ROOM 58,

**YONGE STREET ARCADE, - TORONTO.**

**W. COATES & BRO.,**  
 JOBBERS IN  
**JEWELRY AND WATCHES,**  
**BROCKVILLE, ONT.**

**C. W. COLEMAN,**

10 KING ST. WEST, (up stairs,) . . . . . TORONTO.

WATCHMAKER TO THE TRADE.

Importer and Dealer in **GRANDFATHER CLOCKS,**  
**QUARTER TING-TANG AND CHIMES.**  
 ESTIMATES FURNISHED FOR TOWER CLOCKS.

**T. WHITE & SON,**  
**MANUFACTURING JEWELERS,**  
 LAPIDARIES & DIAMOND SETTERS,  
**RICHMOND CHAMBERS, RICHMOND ST. WEST, TORONTO.**

Canadian and Foreign Stones Polished and Mounted for the Trade.  
 N.B.—A variety of Stones and Imitations of all kinds in Stock

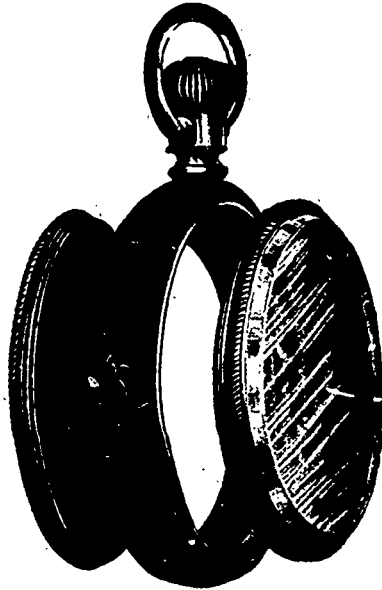


# A CASE YOU CAN SWEAR BY.



**T**HE great Showman, PHINEAS T. BARNUM, says that "the public like to be humbugged." Whether this be correct or not, it is undoubtedly true that there is a great deal of humbug during the present age, and that in no branch of business is it more apparent than in the manufacture of **GOLD FILLED WATCH CASES**.

It is a notorious fact that cheap so called filled Cases are being sold by unscrupulous manufacturers, and guaranteed to wear from 15 to 20 years, that have hardly gold enough on them to swear by. The retail trade purchase them in good faith, and sell them with the idea that the warranty means just what it says, and will be lived up to by the manufacturers. Such goods cannot possibly wear as guaranteed, and are bound in the end to bring loss of both money and reputation to every person handling them.



The Patent Screw Dust-Proof Case Manufactured by the American Watch Case Company of Toronto, has been upon the Canadian Market for nearly two years. No Case ever received a heartier reception, and the fact that its sales are larger to-day than they ever were before, is proof positive that it has filled "a long long felt want," viz., a first-class case, honest in every particular, at a low price.

Hitherto their Screw Dust-Proof Case has been made only in Gold, Silver and Silveroid, but in response to the generally expressed request of the trade in all parts of the Dominion, the Company have placed upon the market a 14 K. Gold Filled Case of this kind.

It is almost needless to say that in placing a Gold Filled Case upon the market, the American Watch Case Company have taken pains to make sure that it is not only perfect in design and finish, but especially that it should be thoroughly reliable as regards its wearing qualities.

Their 14 K. Gold Filled Screw Case has a Solid Gold Bow, extra thickness of gold plate, and comes up to this standard in every particular. Each Case is stamped with the word "PREMIER," and bears the Company's registered trade mark of a "WINGED WHEEL." A guarantee for 21 years accompanies every Case, a fac simile of which is given above, and this warranty the Company proposes fully to maintain, no matter by whom the goods are sold.

The American Watch Case Company's Patent Screw Dust-Proof Case can now be had from all the leading Jobbers, in Gold, Gold Filled, Silver, Silver Filled, and Silveroid. They are the best and cheapest Cases in the market, and as you can make more money out of them than any other, you will find it to your advantage to handle them. Sell only cases you can swear by."



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

**Spring 1890.**

# AMERICAN JEWELRY.

NEW GOODS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT. We draw especial attention to our selection of American Jewelry; it will please the most fastidious buyer. We show a complete range in Ball Necklets, Bracelets and Victorias; artistic designs in Brooches, embracing every leading novelty of merit; some pretty things in Jersey Pins, Scarf Pins, Charms &c. Inspect our Travelers' samples thoroughly, and it will pay you, especially our Maltese Cross Roll Plate Chain, the best value offered.

## ANSONIA - CLOCKS - AND - BRONZES

WE HAVE SOMETHING SPECIAL TO SHOW YOU.

NEW DESIGNS IN BOSS, CRESCENT AND FAHYS' FILLED CASES

WALTHAM, ELGIN AND COLUMBUS MOVEMENTS.

AN ATTRACTIVE ASSORTMENT OF GOLD GOODS.

PAILLARD NON-MAGNETIC MOVEMENTS

48 YONGE STREET, - - - TORONTO