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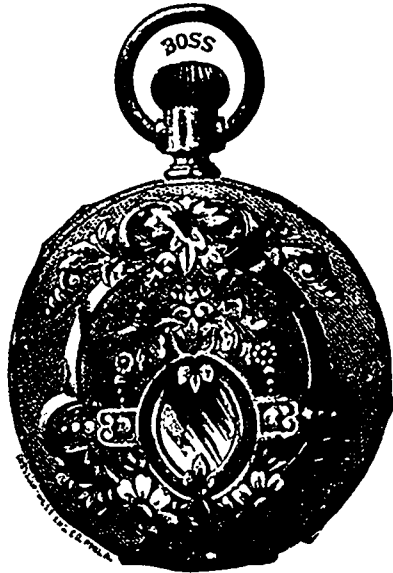
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NEW DESIGNS OF
ENGRAVING
ON JAS. BOSS' GOLD CASES.



JEWELERS, ATTENTION !



GENTLEMEN,

I take this method of informing you that I have just received my full assortment of goods, consisting of the newest patterns and best values of the leading American, English, French, German and Swiss manufacturers. These goods have all been bought direct from the makers for spot cash and all commissions saved. I have now, without doubt, the largest stock of JEWELRY, WATCHES, WATCH CASES, SPECTACLES AND OPTICAL GOODS of any house in Canada, and offer them to the Trade only, at very low prices. I employ no travelers, but sell my goods entirely in my warehouse. By this means I am enabled to give my customers an advantage in price of from 10 to 15 per cent. over houses that employ travellers, and are compelled to put their expenses upon the selling price of their goods. I have a lot of staple goods that I am jobbing off at prices far below the manufacturers cost, and shrewd business men who can handle such goods can get some big bargains in them. These goods can never be repeated.

When you visit Toronto, be sure and call on me, and if I don't open your eyes as to the prices of Jewelry then I don't want you to buy.

REMEMBER THE ADDRESS,

S. FRENKEL,
WHOLESALE JEWELER,
 55 & 57 YONGE ST., TORONTO, ABOVE THE AMERICAN EXPRESS OFFICE.

E. J. THOMPSON & CO.,

55 KING ST. EAST,

HAMILTON, ONT.,

Invite the attention of the Trade to a full and complete line of

ENGLISH · JEWELRY · AMERICAN

Embracing all the New and most Fashionable Patterns.

DIAMONDS AND OTHER PRECIOUS STONES.

Also in IMITATION for Jobbing purposes.

A COMPLETE STOCK OF WATCH MOVEMENTS AND
 CASES CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

JEWELERS FINDINGS, SWISS AND AMERICAN WATCH MATERIALS AND TOOLS.

PROMPT AND SPECIAL ATTENTION TO MAIL ORDERS.

E. J. THOMPSON & CO.

AMERICAN WALTHAM WATCH CO.

WALTHAM, MASS.

ASK TO SEE THE

New Ladies' Waltham Watch.



THE SMALLEST AND CHEAPEST

AMERICAN CHATELAINE WATCH MADE.

In 14 kt. and 18 kt. and Crescent Gold Filled.

FOR SALE BY ALL JOBBERS.

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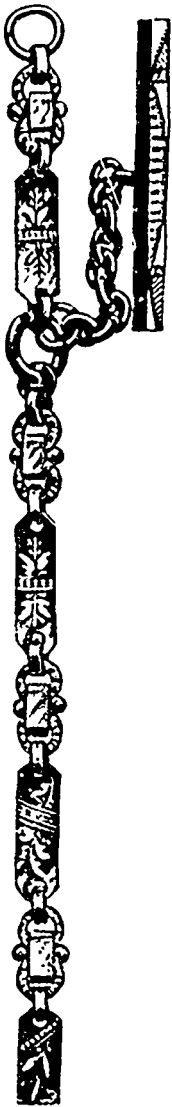
GENERAL AGENTS,

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THE R. F. S. & Co. ROLLED PLATE CHAINS ARE THE BEST AND CHEAPEST IN THE MARKET.



1891



1838



1837

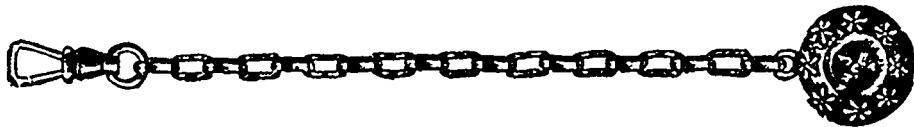


1844

GOLD, FRONT AND EDGE HAND ENGRAVED VEST CHAIN.



1783 284 QUEEN.



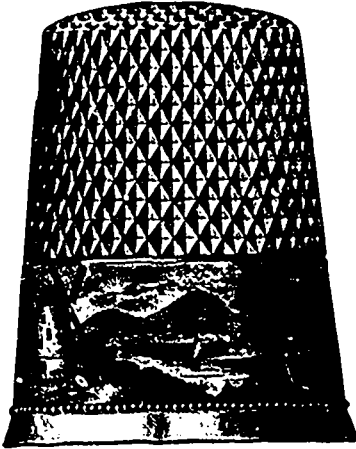
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BE SURE AND ASK YOUR JOBBER TO SHOW YOU THE NEW LINE OF R. F. S & CO. SEALS.

SIMONS, BRO. & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF FINE JEWELRY,

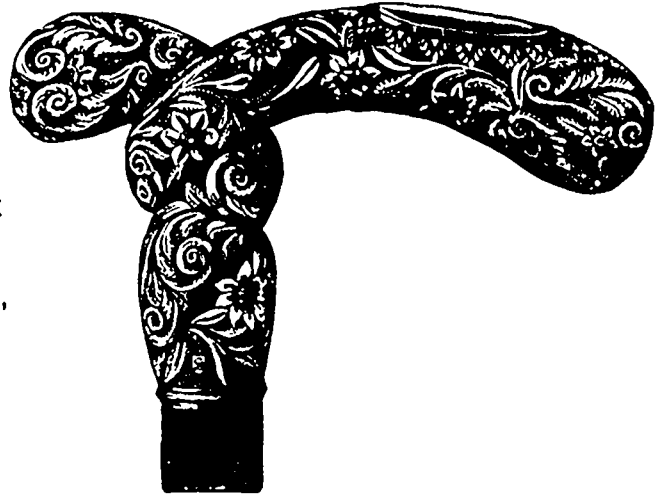
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Established 1840.



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



No. 76. 5/8 in.

N. Y. OFFICE, 20 MAIDEN LANE

Address all Orders to Factory

CLOCKS - CLOCKS - CLOCKS

Walnut, Marble, Imitation Marble.

WE HAVE NOW ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF THE
MOST DESIRABLE STYLES.

Dealers should send for our new Illustrated Catalogue.

ENCLOSE YOUR BUSINESS CARD.

H. A. NELSON & SONS

Toronto and Montreal.



WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELERS

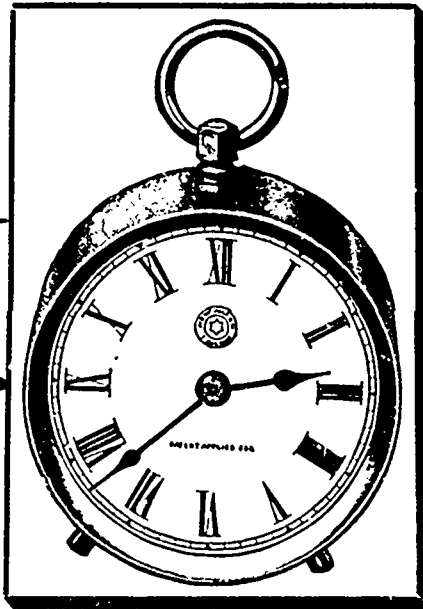
VISITING THE

INDUSTRIAL FAIR

SEPTEMBER, :- **Toronto** :- 6th to 18th,

ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO MAKE THEIR HEADQUARTERS AT
THE OFFICE OF

EDMUND



SCHEUER

11 WELLINGTON STREET WEST,

Where he will be pleased to show them his new and extensive stock of

Clocks, Watches, Materials, Jewellery,

AND OPTICAL GOODS.

BOTTOM PRICES.



WAREHOUSE CLOSED ON SATURDAYS.

THE TRADER.

TORONTO, ONT., SEPTEMBER, 1886.

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. 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

THE TRADER PUBLISHING CO.,

67 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.

OURSELVES.

With this number THE TRADER commences the eighth year of its existence, and it may not upon such an occasion be amiss to say a few words about ourselves. It is with pardonable pride that we point to the growth we have made since the publication of our initial number. Launched upon the sea of literature with but scant eight pages of matter, it has been gradually enlarged until to-day, when we send out a journal of forty pages. We have taken no step backwards nor do we intend to do so. On the contrary, every movement has been forward and upward. We aimed to make THE TRADER larger and better each year and we leave it to our readers whether we have succeeded or not.

Since the year commenced we have dropped all the outside trades and confined the circulation of THE TRADER strictly to jewelers. It is now the recognized organ of the jewelry trade in Canada, and we propose to make it more worthy of their appreciation and encouragement. We don't take much stock in promises and therefore don't intend to make any, but this we will say, that as far as in us lies we shall continue our past policy of publishing an independent journal, for the best interests of the jewelry trade in Canada. Our record in the past is the best guarantee for our future conduct, and we point with pardonable pride to a clean sheet that no publisher need be ashamed of.

We would be ungrateful, did we close without expressing our thanks for the kind and generous support and encouragement we have received from the entire jewelry trade of Canada, both wholesale and retail. We want our retail jewelers to feel that THE TRADER is particularly their own paper, that its columns are free as air to them to help in interchanging their ideas and making known their wants. In using our columns and publicly discussing trade topics they will find that they are not only benefitting their neighbors but doing good to themselves. There are few men who cannot learn something from their neighbors, and a free interchange of ideas cannot fail to be of service to the trade generally. We invite correspondence on trade topics and shall be glad to hear from as many of our readers as can spare the time to send us a few lines.

PROTECTION TO RETAILERS.

The letter of Retailer in another part of this issue is one that calls for more than a passing notice. There can be no doubt in the mind of any thinking jeweler that the trade is now, and has for years past, been suffering severely from ignorant and unscrupulous competition. While almost all are agreed that such evils exist in the trade, as to make it far more risky and unprofitable than it ought to be, it seems hard to get any number of jewelers who take interest enough in the thing to set to work in earnest to devise a remedy. Our jewelers some way seem half asleep regarding the drawbacks against which they are struggling, and if they ever expect to shake themselves free of it they must rouse themselves and get to work as if they meant business.

Some one has got to take the initiative, and we do not know of any one more competent or one who possesses the confidence of the trade to a greater extent than the gentleman named in Retailer's letter. Mr. Ryrie is a jeweler of nearly twenty years' standing, and of undoubted ability and integrity, and if he will undertake to start the organization of a Retailers' Association we can promise him beforehand our best assistance in any way that such an association can devise.

All that such a movement wants is a start; once started it will grow and very soon become a power in the trade. This being the case we trust that Mr. Ryrie, although having the superintendence of a very large retail business, will consent to convene a meeting and proceed to get such an association organized. In our opinion it only wants to be started by the right man to make it a success. Shall it be so started, or shall things be allowed to drift on as they have been doing for so many years past?

THE ASSESSMENT QUESTION.

The people of Toronto are at present, thanks to the late expose in the *Globe*, cudgelling their brains for some solution of the assessment problem. A very cursory glance at the assessments of either the income or personal property of most of our business or professional men, will reveal the fact that in the levying of taxes as at present performed on either of these classes a great injustice is committed against those scrupulously honest citizens who make a statement in exact accordance with facts. It has been suggested that every citizen should make out a written declaration of his taxable assets and confirm its truthfulness under oath, but if even this were done and it produced the effect intended, that is, to get at the true amount of a citizen's personal property or income, the injustice of the system would in our estimation be greatly magnified. We are of the opinion that the present law which compels a citizen to pay taxes upon either his personal property or income is a most unjust one and should be changed as speedily as possible. As the stocks of jewelers as a class are usually valued more highly than the stocks of other merchants, and as about one-tenth of all the jewelers in the Dominion of Canada are doing business in Toronto where the tax on such property is quite a burthen, we ask our readers to examine the merits of the question with us.

We may premise that municipal taxes are or ought to be levied simply for the purpose of defraying the expenses incident

JOHN SEGSWORTH & CO.,

6 WELLINGTON STREET EAST,

TORONTO,

ONTARIO.

We want every one in the Jewelry Trade to see our goods this Fall.

THE ASSORTMENT IS REALLY

THE FINEST EVER

SHOWN IN CANADA.

We have the very best styles in Silver Jewelry, Diamond Bangle Bracelets, Rings, Etc., also an elegant line of

GOLD WATCHES

In Gentlemen's and Lady's 4, 6, 8, 14, 16 and 18 Size, besides the usual lines of Gold Filled, Silver and Nickel Cases and American Movements.

JOHN SEGSWORTH & CO.

to all communities of people who dwell in towns and cities in preference to living in rural districts. These taxes may be divided into two classes, general and special. The special taxes, such as water and sewer rates and those for street and other local improvements, are both asked for and paid for directly by those exclusively interested in the construction or maintenance of such works, and may therefore be dismissed without further comment. The general taxes, however, are levied from the entire population for such expenses as fire and police protection, lighting streets and keeping them clean, education and all such other services as every citizen needs and which cannot be collected in the same way as special taxes. It is in the levying of the general tax if anywhere, therefore, that unfairness has to be looked for.

Now while we hold that every citizen should pay his just proportion of taxes, he should at the same time get value for what he pays and he should not be taxed for what he does not get. The present law we think is unjust as measured by this rule, because the merchant being taxed upon his stock and other personal property is compelled to pay a larger share proportionately than those who are not engaged in business.

For such expenses as street lighting and cleaning, and police protection, it is evident that each citizen should pay exactly the same amount, because they receive exactly the same service, be they rich or poor. For such services as fire protection, it is equally evident that the larger owners of property having the most risk should pay a proportionately larger amount. We cannot for the life of us see, however, why a merchant who has say one hundred thousand dollars' worth of stock should pay taxes on it amounting to say sixteen hundred dollars, while his next door neighbor in an equally large and valuable building with only ten thousand dollars' worth of stock gets off by paying one hundred and sixty dollars of taxes. These two men get exactly the same service from the city and they should pay the same amount of taxes for it, but as the law at present stands the one is compelled to pay ten times more than the other.

Our idea is that no taxes whatever should be levied on personal property or incomes. We think in order that the burthen of the city's expenses should be fairly distributed, a new system of taxation should be adopted having for its basis the value of the real estate owned by each citizen. In addition to the tax on real estate there should be a personal poll tax on every person residing in the city over say eighteen years of age.

The amount of this tax could be easily ascertained, and it should be sufficiently high to pay for those general services mentioned above which every citizen receives alike. There should be also an annual business license which every merchant or professional man of any kind should be obliged to pay before being allowed to do business in the city and take advantage of its facilities as a trade centre.

We think if municipal taxes were levied so somewhat after this plan instead of as at present, that not only would the burthen be more equitably distributed, but that it would give our merchants a better chance than they now have and stimulate trade in no small degree. It is no business of any municipality how much personal property a merchant may have, the municipality is not put to any extra charge in protecting the large stock more than in protecting the small one, and we fail to see therefore why the energetic and far-seeing merchant who anticipates the wants of the community and provides ahead for them instead of from hand to mouth, should be punished for his

energy and foresight. As far as we can see it is to the interest of every jeweler (who as a class pay more than their proper share of taxes at present) to do what lies in his power to bring about a reform in the assessment of citizens on the lines laid down by us in this article.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of THE TRADER.

SIR—I think it would only be an act of dutiful consideration on the part of our wholesale jewelers to provide at least sleeping accommodation for our jewelers who will be visiting Toronto during the exhibition season. It always mars the pleasure of such a visit to have to sleep on floors or lounges in overcrowded places, and have to pay exorbitant fees for even such mean accommodation. Contracts could be made with some of the very good houses in convenient localities at a comparatively small cost on the part of the wholesale merchants, if they would bear a proportion of the expense.

Yours respectfully,

TRAVELLER.

CLINTON, Aug. 19th, '86.

AURORA, July 5th, 1886.

To the Editor of THE TRADER,

SIR—Allow me through the columns of THE TRADER to suggest that a meeting of the craft be called in Toronto to try and organize a Trade Union. There is no other trade in Canada at the present time without an organization to protect their interests, and if there is a need for protection for any trade, the watchmakers and jewelers trade needs it above all others. I would suggest the name of Mr. Ryrie as a likely person to call a meeting, or if he will not do it, let him name some one whom the trade will have confidence in, and let us try and form a united body to protect the interests of the trade. There has appeared in the advertisements of *The Globe* a specimen of some who offer to put in watch glasses for five cents, &c., &c., and where has it ended?—just simply in the party becoming insolvent. I contend that the trade should put on a fair scale of prices for work, also a legitimate scale for clocks and American watches, and allow none to sell below, nor work below the prices laid down by the league. It would be the means of bettering our prospects. It is true that in selling watches we are forced to take an old watch in order to make a sale, and in doing so some will allow too much for the old one, but if they do, they will be the losers in the end. I know of no business where capital is used to monopolize the trade so much as it is in the watch trade. Take some of the large dealers of Toronto as a sample. For a while they spoiled the business for themselves and others; more than one dealer on King Street had to go out of it.

Hoping some effort will be made,

I remain, yours truly,

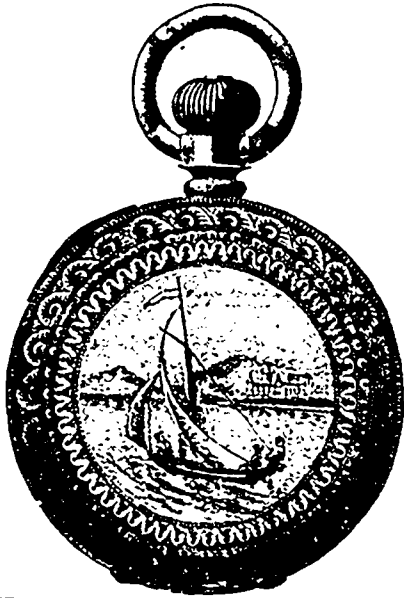
JOHN BULL.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, Aug. 14th, '86.

To the Editor of THE TRADER.

I was rather amused to see my squib of compliments inserted in your July number. It is now in order to atone for its levity by writing some solid sense if possible. THE TRADER

THAYER & CO.'S SEPTEMBER MESSAGE.



It will pay you to read it.

We beg to advise the Trade that our Mr. Fred. Thayer has just returned from the United States, where he has succeeded in picking up for spot cash the greatest bargains in Jewelry ever secured by any Canadian House.

These goods we propose to offer to the Canadian Trade at prices unprecedented in the history of the Jewelry business. Every Jeweler visiting the Toronto Industrial Exhibition will therefore find it to his advantage to call and inspect our stock, and get quotations from us. No trouble to show goods.

REPAIRING JEWELRY A SPECIALTY.

SEND IN YOUR JOBS.

THAYER & CO.,

3 Wellington St. East, Toronto.

PLEASE TAKE NOTE OF THE FOLLOWING STAPLES FOR WHICH WE
ARE HEADQUARTERS:

BATES & BACON Filled Cases in 4, 6 and 18 size. The cheapest Filled Case made.

GILBERT CLOCKS. (Sole Agents.) We have them in every variety.

INGRAHAM CLOCKS, all kinds.

SILVERWARE of all kinds.

ROLLED PLATE ALBERTS AND GUARDS. The largest stock in Canada.

WATCH AND CLOCK MATERIAL. A full line exceedingly low in price.

has become a very welcome visitor, but there is one way of making it more interesting still; *i. e.*, by having practical workmen contribute articles on various branches of our craft, with the understanding that their theories or formulas are open to criticism by everyone who feels he knows better. I can remember wondering a few years ago when I began taking the *Watchmaker and Metalworker* of Chicago, why its communication columns were so full and seemed so interesting. Criticism and corrections were fully indulged in, and its whole circle of readers seemed to take their turn at putting in an oar in the debate. On investigation, it would seem that the mainspring of the whole discussion was the advocacy by the fierce Arkinsaw Demby, a literary free lance and watch repairer, of mending spectacles with soft solder. Now, whether Demby was in earnest or only wanted to stir the boys up a bit is hard to say. It stirred the boys up very largely, and Demby was corrected and complimented as a soft solder botch, but he wouldn't stay either corrected or complimented, but replied to his brother repairers in terse "United States," and defended himself with marked ability through a controversy, which widened out as expected, and embraced nearly all subjects of interest to our craft. The ball once rolling, the columns of the *H. and M.* have shown ever since a marked contrast to larger trade journals in the number and interest of correspondent's letters.

If it was likely to have the same effect on Canadian watch repairers, I would advocate putting in balance pivots with soft solder, or better still, a little job which came under my eye some years ago. It was done by one of the best watchmakers of Toronto, during a temporary sojourn in the wilds of North-Western Ontario or Eastern Keewatin. One of the top plate jewels and corresponding pivots were broken. Our friend had some kind of a lathe or turn I think, a graver, and, perhaps, screwdriver, and tweezers. He turned a fresh pivot and shoulder on the pinion or staff, and having no jewels beside which, the pinion being too short, he borrowed the seconds' hand, broke off the two extremities, drove out the fragment of jewel in the setting, inserted the tube of the seconds hand into the hole, until stopped by the circle of the hand, and fastened it in the centre with cement. In the end of this tube projecting as it did below the plate, and making up for the shortness of pinion, the newly-made pivot worked like a charm, "neat but not gaudy." I will reserve for a future letter my experience with the same watch in the same locality, if you wish it given. I would like some other brother to stand up and tell what sort of blacksmithing he has seen on watches which has come under his notice. I don't wish to give myself away unless in company.

In the issue before last, you plumed yourself on the loyalty of Toronto jewelers. Toronto is, in the matter of loyalty, behind. The following brethren of Winnipeg took part prominently in the unpleasantness of 1885, in "North West, Canada" as the medals say. 90th Batt. "L.B.D's," Major Forrest, Lieut. S. C. Vick, Ptes. W. W. Matthews, W. Loughhead, T. C. Thurman and Robt. Doyle; 92nd Batt. (now 91st, Lieut. Smith,) Pte. Amos Rogers; Winnipeg Troop of Cavalry, Trooper Winks. Capt. Forrest then commanding No. Coy 90th, displayed great coolness and bravery at Fish Creek. The first man, or rather boy, killed, Allie Ferguson, fell at his side. His friends wonder yet how he escaped wounds, as when moving around, his great height and build (he is about 5ft. 3in.)

made him a conspicuous object for the enemy's fire. His establishment in Winnipeg, out of its staff, contributed besides himself, Lieut. Vick and Pte. Loughhead. The former was in British Columbia when he heard of the rebellion. Starting back at once, he passed our battalion at Qu'Appelle Station, (Froy, C.P.R.,) travelling post haste to the front to rejoin his command. Pte. Matthews was wounded at Fish Creek. "Billy" says when the half breeds set fire to the prairie their company had to get out of that quick, to avoid the blinding smoke and flames rolling down on them. While executing this movement along with his fellows, stooping as they ran, suddenly his left hand flew up higher than his head. The shock caused him to drop the rifle out of his right hand. Once in safe quarters, an examination showed a round rifle ball had penetrated the joint of the wrist, bulging the skin out on the upper side and smashing the bones badly. The ball was cut out, and for weeks in the hospital he endured the daily agony of cleansing and dressing operations. He had a hard fight to save his hand from the surgeon's knife, and from students who wished to see how cutting off hands was done. He has now so far recovered its use as to be able to do all repairs except putting in case springs, his left hand being too weak to press the pliers enough. He left his store in charge of a competent workman and still has an assistant to accommodate his increased trade from the "boys" in dark green. The day after our battalion, the 91st (now 95th, nicknamed "Scott's Fighting Battalion," because they didn't do any fighting) arrived at Fort Qu'Appelle, after making one of the swiftest marches of the N.W. Field Force, I went over to visit the local watchmaker. "Gone with the Morse Mountain Scouts," was the reply to enquiries as to his whereabouts. The jewelers serve their country well was the decision I arrived at.

Yours respectfully,

H. J. WOODSIDE.

(We are proud to acknowledge the loyalty of the Craft in the North West, and cheerfully "accord them the bun." Regarding the opening up of correspondence amongst our readers on trade topics, we may say that the columns of THE TRADER are now and always have been as free as air to any one in the Craft who has anything of interest to say, and can say it without taking up too much space. We thank brother Woodside for his kind offer, and say to him, sail right in, you will soon be in good company.) - Ed. TRADER

A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON THE BALANCE SPRING.

Including Making, Fitting, Adjusting to Isochronism and Positions, and Rating, also Adjustment for Heat and Cold.

BY EXCELSIOR.

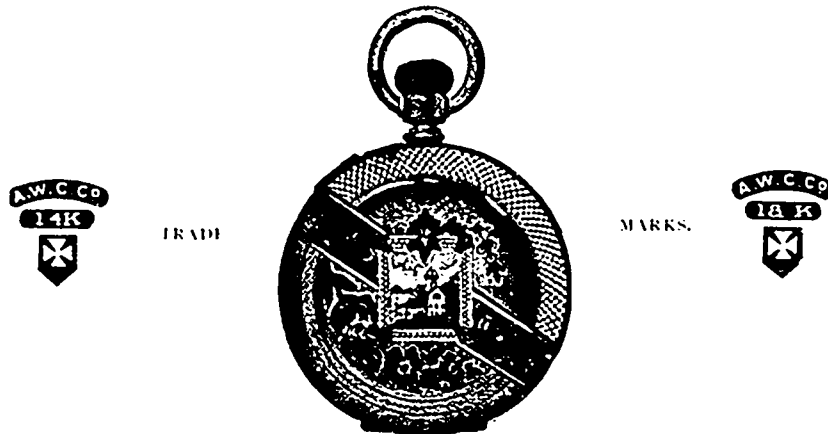
PART II.

FITTING HAIR SPRINGS.

(39.) If, however, there is more space at the center than is supposed above, the curve should take more length to reach the regular spiral portion of the spring, but in no case more than 90° or one fourth of a coil. If that is not enough to reach the spiral, with a moderate divergence, the space is too large. The object we have in view is to bring the entire length of the spring, from the regulator to the collet, into action as uniformly as possible. Any considerable variation from the spiral form at the center causes irregularity of action, *i. e.*, an action different from that of the rest of the spring, and the greater this variation the greater the resulting irregularity. In springs which diverge very boldly, or which have a large open space at the center, this sweep or curve becomes a veritable "terminal curve" modify-

“ Men have a touchstone whereby to try gold,
But gold is a touchstone whereby to try men.”
Shakespeare.

The American Watch Case Company, of Toronto, ask the attention of the trade generally to the following rules which, in the interest of honest dealing, they have laid down for the guidance of their business.



- (1) To manufacture no goods without their own Trade Marks.
- (2) To stamp no goods of higher quality than they really are.
- (3) To guarantee every case bearing any of their trade marks to be of the quality stamped upon it

These rules they have faithfully carried out, and dealers and the public can therefore buy goods of their manufacture with the full assurance that they are getting the quality represented and no other. They aim at making their Trade Mark a synonym of undeviating quality, and stand ready always to fully carry out the terms of their guarantee. They claim that their Cases are fully equal in quality, workmanship and finish, to any made elsewhere, while they are so much lower in price that the trade can save the duty by buying them. Although the Company sell no goods direct to the retail trade, they can be procured at catalogue prices from any of the leading jobbers in Canada.

ing the action of the whole spring, always difficult to change or adjust, on account of its position, and frequently defying every effort to neutralize its injurious effects upon the isochronism. It is even necessary sometimes to make the collet larger, as hereafter noted.

(40.) In pinning the spring many workmen fasten the end "any way it happens," then bend the central coil up or down to make the spring stand truly, not knowing that as soon as it is flexed it will be thrown out of its true plane by reason of this central twist. The spring should always be leveled before the pins are tightened, so that when fast it will be true without any twisting. The pin should barely reach through the hole, not sticking out at either end, and particularly not at its large end next to the elbow. It should be made either of hard brass or steel, stiff and tapering but little. After filing it up, flatten one side so that it will go in nearly as far with the spring in the hole as out, and while both are in the hole mark where it projects from the collet on each side, cut it off at the end, file a notch around it at the other mark, then force it to its place and break it off while in the hole. The small end should not be pointed, but flat, so that it can readily be pushed back for altering, if necessary.

(41.) For this purpose you want a special pin-punch, made from a short needle, perfectly flat on the end, and firmly fixed in a stout handle. While pushing the pin in or out of the collet, you should hold the latter flatwise (the hole being outside of the end of the jaws), in a pair of pliers lined with soft iron or copper—by which you can hold it firmly without any need of marring it. The jaws also serve as guides in getting the spring flat. To try it, slip the collet on an arbor, and revolve it in the turns or calipers, either with a bow or with the fingers, noticing both the flat and also that the coils rise evenly from the center to the outside. But if, as your eye runs along the coil while it is turning, there seems to be any waving or "hobbing," the spring is not concentric with the collet, and must be made so by altering the central coil. Being true both in the flat and in the coil, you now put the collet on the balance-staff, and again try if the spring is flat and true, by whirling the balance in the turns, or even between the thumb and forefinger. The collet must be adjusted on the staff at such a height that the spring, when pinned in the stud, will be perfectly level. If the collet end of the spring is higher or lower than the hole in the stud, the center will be bulged up or down, and satisfactory action will be impossible. It is important, for this reason, that the balance-staff itself should have no more end-shake than necessary.

(42.) *Pinning to the stud.* Before pinning the spring in the stud, you now verify its proper length more closely, by again counting the vibrations while holding it with the tweezers, remembering that the point which is to go in the stud should be about one-eighth to one-fourth of an inch beyond the place where it gives the correct number of vibrations in the tweezers. This is to allow for the effect of the regulator. The exact distance will be about one-third less than the actual distance from the regulator to the stud, along the coil. Having placed that point over the hole in the stud, while the pivot is in its jewel hole, the outer coil should lie freely in the regulator, and the elbow at the collet should be about in the line between the pivot and stud, as already described.

(43.) If the elbow varies much from this position, the isochronism of the spring will be more or less defective. Although the time shown by the watch at the end of each 24

hours may become correct, by dint of regulating, it will not be correct at any previous period,—nor afterwards, in case the watch is allowed to run over 24 hours before rewinding. It will either gain in the first 12 hours and lose in the last 12, or the reverse, making a correct average for the entire 24 hours. Such watches must be wound regularly, at precisely the same hour each day, to secure even fair time. And in regulating them they must be timed at the end of each 24 hours, and at no other time during the day, as that would damage the regulation instead of improving it. But no watchmaker who cares for his reputation should let a job go out in this condition. The correction of this error will be fully treated hereafter.

(44.) But if the spring has been fitted as I have directed, you may proceed to pin it to the stud, with full confidence that it will perform satisfactorily. It should not have been done before, because at that point in the stud there is always produced a bend or crimp, by the pin forcing it to conform in shape to the hole, and if it should afterwards be necessary to let it out and bring the crimp into the acting portion of the spring, that stiff point would interfere with perfect performance. Even filing the pin flat on one side does not entirely prevent this. Hence it is advisable not to pin a spring unless it is reasonably certain that it will answer the purpose, and then it should be so pinned that it will surely be long enough, and that any necessary alteration will be made by taking it up, or drawing it further through the stud, not by letting it out. In the next article I shall show how a spring may be selected, fitted and partly regulated in the watch before pinning it in the stud at all. But as springs occasionally need to be shifted, even after they are fitted, it might be a good idea in fine watches to pin them with a flattened pin on each side—unless some inventor can furnish us a stud with a slot instead of a round hole for the hair spring.

[Mr S. F. Gordon proposes to make a square steel punch, and hammer the stud upon it till the stud becomes square. If this plan is followed, however, it would be sufficient to have the punch square on one side only, leaving the other side of the hole round, as usual, for the pin.]

(45.) The spring must be pinned perfectly solid, both in the stud and the collet, so that not the slightest change or yielding can occur. The larger end of the pin should be towards the body of the spring and should not project at all outside of the stud, so that under no circumstances can it affect the action of the spring, as it would do if it extended alongside of it even for a short distance. But the point of the pin may project from the other side of the stud, next the end of the spring, for convenience of pushing out and also turning it with the pliers, to level the spring perfectly before making it fast. Enough spare spring must be left, when broken off, to have at least one eighth to one-quarter of an inch beyond the stud, after the watch is regulated, to provide for future contingences requiring it to be let out.

(46.) If the stud hole in the bridge is further from or nearer to the balance jewel-hole than the regulator pins are, as sometimes happens, the spring must be bent near the stud to bring the outer coil within the circle of the pins as soon as possible, as, throughout the sweep of the regulator, the spring must lie freely between the pins, not pressing against either one of them, when the balance is at rest. If there is a considerable space between the pins, the spring should stand in the center of it. The position of the spring should be tested by screwing down the balance-bridge in its place and moving the regulator each

JEWELRY REPAIRS.



Every Retail Jeweler in Canada has at some time or other felt the need of a JEWELRY REPAIR SHOP that could not only do such jobs in first class style, but return them without delay. In this connection I beg to notify the Jewelry Trade throughout Canada that having fitted up my new factory with all the modern steam machinery requisite to the successful carrying on of a first-class jewelry manufacturing business, I have also opened a repairing department in connection therewith. I respectfully solicit your custom therefore for repair work of all kinds, and gold and silver plating in all its branches. Every job done by me will be executed in a first-class manner, and my prices will be found as low as consistent with good workmanship.

Special attention is also given by me to the execution of orders for special jewelry to be made up either from original or selected designs. For such things as Lockets, Diamond or other Earrings Brooches, Earrings or Chain work of any kind, I have special facilities and can guarantee satisfaction every time. When you have any new special work or jewelry repairs, give me a chance. Remember my address, **A. H. WELCH**, FINE JEWELRY MANUFACTURER, 31 ADELAIDE STREET WEST, TORONTO.

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way. Sometimes the regulator cap or center piece gets screwed on the wrong way and causes the pins to stand further in than they should. If this is the cause of the trouble, reversing the cap will throw the regulator further out and obviate the need of bending the spring. But if it must be done, the bend should not be too abrupt at the point where the outer coil is made to become concentric with the regulator, but should be made far enough from the stud so that the change of direction it produces in the spring at that point will not be more than about 15°—never over 25°.

(47.) When it is correct, take the balance-bridge off, and lay it bottom upwards; having taken the stud out of its hole, place the pivot of the balance in its jewel, and hold the staff nearly upright with the tweezers. Then the spring should lie naturally in the regulator-pins, while the stud must hang freely directly over its hole and must point straight down into it, which will show that the spring is properly pinned and correctly shaped. If it is not as described, it must be made so, for the spring must have exactly the same form when loose as when it is secured in the watch for running, so that it may stand perfectly free from any twist or constraint during its vibrations. This is indispensable to its good performance. When the stud is a heavy bar, the above test cannot be applied, and, instead of that, the collet should be removed from the staff, and the bar screwed into its place, when the collet should naturally come exactly concentric with the balance pivot-hole. If not, the spring should be bent to bring it so. We often see springs that are too large, with one side spread out, while the other is compressed within narrow limits. Also, springs twisted sideways at the stud, to go over or under a center wheel, and many similar makeshifts. Such jobs may be excusable when the owners will not pay a price for which the watchmaker can afford to do the work properly, but they should be given to understand that good service cannot be expected from them.

(48.) *Taking out the stud.* In taking out a stud we often see workmen use a knife to pry it up, and, if it should come up more easily than was expected, the knife-blade suddenly slips across the bridge, and off goes the pivot. Tweezers have been made for pushing out studs—also pliers for the same purpose. But as good a way as any is to rest the arm of the bridge on any convenient square-edged block of metal, say an inch thick, to allow the balance to hang down from the stud, or rest partially on the bench, while you push the stud out from above with a pin-punch of suitable size. As the end of the arm is supported by the top of the block, close up to the stud, which is in contact with its side, it is very easy to hold the bridge level under any amount of force required for pushing out the stud, without the slightest risk to any part. In Fig. 2 *a* is the block; *b*, the arm of the balance-bridge, and *c*, the stud.

(49.) *Putting in beat.* Putting the watch in beat is an operation that frequently troubles beginners, and sometimes those who are very far from being beginners. I will therefore give directions for so much as relates to the hair-spring. Errors in the escapement, etc., will be treated in their proper places. When the power of the movement is cut off and the balance at rest, the position of the parts should be as follows:—In the chronometer the unlocking jewel should stand just on the outside of the unlocking spring, *i. e.*, not on the same side as the escape-wheel, or the unlocking side, but on the opposite side.

In the duplex, the slot in the roller-jewel on the staff should be in a line from the center of the staff to the center of the escape wheel. In the detached lever, the ruby pin should be in a line between the centers of the balance-staff and lever staff, or "pallet arbor." When the hair spring stud is fixed to the balance-bridge, turn the regulator so that it will point to the lever staff, while the bridge is screwed in its place. Then the ruby pin is easily put in line with the regulator while the balance bridge is lying bottom upwards on the bench and the balance pivot in its hole, and got very close before the spring is put into the watch at all. Then it can be tested by "sighting," or by placing a blunt screw driver against the fourth wheel, or the one which carries the seconds hand, and moving it very slowly so that the balance will vibrate as far in each direction as the lever carries it, but no further. Notice the position of the arm, or a screw in the rim, at each extreme, then turn the collet so as to cause it to stand at a point midway between them when at rest, and it will be in beat.

(50.) In the horizontal or cylinder escapement, the stud should be in line with the two impulse lips of the cylinder. But if the mechanism is not in its normal condition, and the watch does not prove to be in beat, upon trial, take your oiling-wire or a stiff bristle and with it move the balance very slowly each way till the escape-wheel tooth drops, but no further, noticing the position of the banking pin on the rim, at each drop. Then place the pin halfway between these two drop points, and hold the balance there while you "sight" a line through the center of the stud to the cylinder pivot, and identify the point on the rim of the balance which is in that line, by means of some mark or stain, etc., or its distance from one of the arms or in any other way. Then take off the bridge, remove from it the balance and stud, and turn the collet so that the stud will hang naturally in that line from the mark on the rim to the cylinder pivot, when the balance is held horizontally, and the watch will be in beat, provided the spring is not forced out of its normal shape when the stud is fastened in its place.

(51.) *Turning the collet.* Most workmen use a screw-driver or a knife-blade to shove the collet around with, and unless they move it very carefully it will slip off and "jab" into the spring; or it will pry open the cut and loosen the collet, rendering the watch liable to be thrown out of beat by jars, or even by running, making it unreliable for time and likely to stop. A tool can be made in a few minutes which will turn the collet without trouble or danger. Take a thin piece of steel, say a piece of the main-spring of an English lever watch, one-eighth of an inch broad, and hollow out the end into two claws or prongs—a long one on one side, and a short one on the other, as shown in Fig. 3.

The latter should point towards the end of the former, and be so formed as to hook into the cut in the collet, while the former rests against the side of the collet. It is used by placing it flatwise on the spring, pressing it lightly against the collet, and *pulling*, not pushing, with the short claw in the cut. Mount it in a light handle, and keep the short claw in a good condition and a little under-cut.

TO BE CONTINUED.

A FIRM in New York wrote to a Western piano dealer who owed them money—"Dear Sir—Will you be kind enough to send us the amount of your bill? Yours truly." To this the firm received the following reply—"Gentlemen—Your request is granted with pleasure. The amount of my bill is \$575. Yours very truly."

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SELECTED MATTER.

WHAT IS A WATCH?

How few among the many who own and carry watches ever stop to ask themselves this question, or to think that it is the smallest, most delicate piece of machinery—having anywhere near the same number of parts—ever constructed, and yet is expected to indicate the correct time at any and all times during the day or night, for a period of at least one year, without being cleaned or oiled. Is depended on for nearly every action of our lives. Is expected to be so perfectly regular in its habits, no matter how *irregular* we may be in ours—that it must indicate almost to the very second, the time for all our most important engagements, and must not vary even a *second a day* without calling down on its poor defenceless head our strongest disapprobation.

The E. Howard & Co.—better known, perhaps, as the "Howard" watch—is composed of some 175 different pieces, comprising upwards of 2400 separate and distinct operations, in its manufacture. The balance has 18,000 beats, or vibrations, per hour; 12,960,000 in thirty days; 157,680,000 in one year. It travels $1\frac{1}{10}$ inches with each vibration, which is equal to $9\frac{3}{4}$ miles in twenty-four hours; $292\frac{1}{2}$ miles in thirty days or $3558\frac{3}{4}$ miles in one year. The amount of oil used in oiling the entire watch is about $\frac{1}{10}$ of one drop, while the oil that can be put in the Balance Jewels with safety must not exceed $\frac{1}{10}$ of one drop, and on this minute quality the Balance must feed during its $3558\frac{3}{4}$ miles of travel in the course of one year.

Did you ever stop to think what one second a day, or thirty seconds a month means?

Should the vibrations of the balance be so accelerated or retarded—accelerated by means of running, jumping, horseback riding, etc., etc., or retarded by the changes or wearing out of the oil—so as to accelerate or retard the vibrations three one-millionths ($\frac{3}{1,000,000}$) of each excursion; the watch may gain or lose one second per day, thirty seconds per month, or six minutes per year. If by any means the little globules which form the lubricating substance become so changed—and changed they must be with this constant travel over them—from what they were when the watch was first started up and regulated—so as to allow a little more friction on any of the several bearings, the same result may follow. Is it any wonder, then, that variations take place in the running of a watch? On the contrary, is it not a *perfect marvel* that such a little piece of machinery can be constructed with such precision, that it will perform with such nicety, and prove such a faithful servant under such adverse circumstances.—*Exchange.*

REACHED AN UNDERSTANDING.—"If I should ask you to concoct a milk-punch for me could you do it?" he blandly inquired of a Michigan avenue saloonist. "Yes, sir." "And if I should consume the said punch and had no money to pay for it how would you treat me?" "Give you the bounce." "Gently?" "Not by a long shot!" "Do your best to injure me, eh?" "Of course." "Wouldn't care how much you degraded me in the estimation of the public?" "No, sir. Very well, sir. I always like to have a previous understanding in regard to such matters. You can keep your milk-punch and I will keep my dignity.—*Detroit Free Press.*

BUSINESS NOTES.

C. L. PAIST, jeweler, of Seaforth, has assigned. His stock, amounting to about \$5,000, is being offered for sale by tender by the Assignee.

MR. WILLIAM LEWIS, ring manufacturer, formerly of Birmingham, England, has commenced business in Toronto, where he intends to make a specialty of ladies and gentlemen's rings of all kinds.

JEWELERS PIC-NIC.—The working jewelers of Toronto, to the number of nearly 200, held their annual pic-nic on August 11th and had a very enjoyable time.

MESSRS. GREEN BROS., jewelers, of Plattsville, have bought out the business of W. G. Ryckman, of Parkhill. They are pushers and we wish them success in their new venture.

MR. HERWICH, of the firm of Rothchilds & Co., has just returned from Europe, where he has spent the past four months in the interests of his firm.

C. H. GILPIN, jeweler, of Uxbridge, Ont., has assigned. He offers forty cents on the dollar, and we understand some of his creditors object to any such settlement.

MR. A. C. ANDERSON, of the firm of Lowe & Anderson, has just returned from the North-West after a very successful trip. He reports the prospects up there as being brighter than at any time since the great land boom of '82.

HOW DO YOU DO?—During the month our sanctum has been enlivened by visits from the following well-known jewelers: T. Evans, Alliston; C. H. Hepinstall, St. Thomas; and A.-W. Mitchell, Brampton.

A CREDITABLE JOB.—The new jewelry trunks and fittings, of Mr. A. W. Dixon, to replace those destroyed by the sinking of the "Passport," were made by Hemming Bros., of this city, and are the best specimens of this kind of work that we have ever seen in Canada.

SAYS AN EXCHANGE.—A bar of gold weighing about 200 ounces and valued at \$4,000 arrived in Halifax last week from the Caledonian mines. It was the product of twenty tons of quartz, and is of the purest and most valuable kind.

SPECIAL TO FISHERMAN.—A prominent Toronto retail jeweler told us the other day that the reason he didn't go in for fishing was because he didn't want to get up a reputation for lying. He thought it might hurt his business. He was sound on the goose anyhow.

BURGLARS attempted to enter the jewelry store of Mr E. C. Fortier, of Montreal, last month, but were frightened off by the Holmes Burglar Alarm which raised such a rumpus that they got demoralized and left without securing any booty.

DEAD.—Joseph Taylor, one of the oldest and best known jewelers in Hamilton, Ont., died last month. Mr Taylor was very popular amongst the trade here, and did a large and paying business. We understand the business will be liquidated as speedily as possible.

MR. JOHN SEBASTIAN, wholesale jeweler of this city, has just returned from Europe and looks very much improved by his trip. He reports prices very low, and says his firm are prepared to give the trade some eye openers in the way of bargains this fall.

A CURIOSITY.—Messrs. C. & J. Allan, the well known King Street jewelers of this city, had a curiosity in their window a few days ago, in the shape of a gold harnessed beetle from Yucatan. It is needless to say that it attracted a great deal of attention, especially from the fair sex.

PROGRESS.—The *Watchmaker, Jeweler and Silversmith*, of London, England, has changed hands, and last month came out in an entirely new dress. It has become Americanized into a bright and newsy journal fully abreast of the times, and we wish it increased success under its new management.

DISSOLVED.—Benham & Grigor, wholesale jewelers, of Toronto, dissolved partnership last month. Mr. Grigor retiring. The business will be carried on in future by H. Benham, under the style of H. Benham & Co. Mr. Grigor remains with the firm until the end of the year when he will go to Kingston to take charge of his father's business.

A FRAUD.—We are informed that some unprincipled persons are travelling through Canada and selling spectacles and eye glasses said to be manufactured by Messrs. Lazerus & Morris, of England. We are

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To accommodate buyers visiting Toronto during the Exhibition, we will keep our warehouse open each evening.

PURCHASERS to the amount of \$100 and upwards will have THEIR RAILWAY FARE PAID.

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advised by the representatives of this firm that their only authorized agents in Canada are the Montreal Optical & Jewelry Co., of Montreal. Dealers should make a note of this and govern themselves accordingly.

FLATTERING TO CANADA.—We clip the following from the last issue of our bright contemporary, the *Jewelers' Weekly*—The new pendant stem for watches recently patented by Edward F. Hefferman case maker, in the employ of the American Watch Case Company, of this city, which was illustrated in the *Weekly* of July 21st, is said to be meeting with favor among practical jewelers.

STOLEN.—We ask the attention of our readers to the advertisement in our Help Column of the watches stolen from customers of Messrs. Barker & Co., of Listowel, Ont. If any Canadian jeweler comes across any of them they will confer a favor by at once communicating with Barker & Co. regarding it. In all such cases every jeweler should do his utmost to help it: the good work of restoring stolen property.

Mr. Edmund Scheuer, wholesale jeweler, of this city, has just returned from a purchasing trip to the Eastern States, his business having increased so rapidly as to compel him to keep his stock permanently full in every department. He has purchased largely, and offers to the trade, besides an unusually elegant and choice variety of goods, many novel lines in Watches, Clocks and Jewelry. See his advertisement on another page.

Mr. Wm. Andrews, the well-known jeweler, of St. Marys, Ont., called on us the other day on his way home from a three weeks' holiday down east. He reports crops good in his section of the country and thinks that there are good prospects ahead for the jewelry trade. As one of the most successful retail jewelers in Canada, Mr. Andrews' opinion upon the business outlook is entitled to carry considerable weight.

A SLY THIEF.—John Beatty went into Mr. Mumford's jewelry store, King Street East, one evening last month, and asked the price of some gold chains. Beatty left the place without buying anything and shortly afterwards the jeweler missed one of the chains. The man was arrested. Detective Burrows, much to the gratification of the jeweler, subsequently recovered the chain which had been thrown in the doorway of a King Street store.

A CREDIT TO CANADA.—When in St. Catharines the other day we were attracted by an elegant gold watch case in the shop window of Mr. J. W. Jackson, the well known jeweler of that place. Attached to the case, which was manufactured by the American Watch Case Co. of Toronto, was a card bearing the inscription, "A specimen of home manufacture of which every Canadian ought to feel proud." The case was an exquisite piece of workmanship, and it is needless to say was greatly admired by the many sightseers who paused to examine it.

A NEW DEPARTURE.—Messrs. P. W. Ellis & Co. have made a new departure as regard their city trade by opening a sample room at the Rossin House and showing their goods exactly the same as they would do in any other place. Their display of watches, cases, sets, rings and all varieties of gold and plated jewelry, was most complete and reflected the highest credit upon their enterprise. Messrs. Charley and Tom Ellis presided alternately as master of ceremonies, and we understand they succeeded in making a lot of very good sales.

LOOKING FOR A MAN.—We understand that Mr. John Sheppard, of the Keystone Co., was in the city about a week ago on business. From a post card received a few days before he came, we inferred that part of his business was to club the editor of this journal, so we quietly went off to the island on our holidays. After lying *parade* for several days we finally ventured back to the city, only to find that John had been so busy taking orders for Boss Cases that he had entirely forgotten our existence. Thanks, John.

THE GOLDSMITHS' COMPANY have this season made arrangements for a most extensive fall trade. Mr. Walter Barr, their genial manager, personally visited the United States manufacturers, and as he was well heeled with taste, grit and greenbacks, it is needless to say that he secured some wonderful bargains. Mr. Barr has long been recognized as one of the most enterprising and successful men in the trade, and he is bound to bring the Goldsmiths' Co. to the front if there is any go in the trade this year.

ENTERPRISE.—Messrs. R. F. Simmons, the well-known manufacturers of rolled plate goods are out with a new line of seal chains, which have taken the market by storm. The seals consist of sardonyx, bloodstones,

cornelians, etc., plain and intaglio, and are mounted in solid gold settings. This novelty, which was introduced into the market by R. F. Simmons & Co., furnishes an attractive ornament. The chains are made for both gents and ladies' wear.

THE END OF THE WOLTZ BUSINESS.—The stock of watches and jewelry of the firm of Woltz Bros., over which there has been so much litigation, was last week handed over to J. S. Coolican, Auctioneer, to be disposed of and converted into cash without delay. Mr. Coolican will remove the goods from the store of Woltz Bros., and will sell it piecemeal to the public by auction at an early day. The inventory of stock and fixtures amounts to \$56,820.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.—A daring attempt to burglarize the premises of Messrs. Kent Bros., the well-known Toronto jewelers, was made about the middle of last month. These midnight mechanics commenced operation by trying to force an entrance through the cellar wall but it proved too thick and solid for them and they were forced to give it up for a bad job. This is the second unsuccessful attempt that has been made to burglarize these premises during the past few years.

SAYS AN EXCHANGE.—Early in September the Elgin National Watch Company will place a new line of watches on the market and retire one or two grades which they ceased to manufacture several months since. The steady demand for Elgin watches has kept this factory running full time all summer, and about July 1st the business wave that swept over the West emptied their vaults to such a degree that extra steam was put on and everything done to give the public more and better watches.

SCORE ONE FOR THE HOLMES.—Mr. Narcisse Beaudry, jeweler, of Montreal, was very nearly becoming the victim of a couple of thieves last week, who asked him to show them some fine gold watches and chains. Becoming suspicious of them, Mr. Beaudry with the aid of his Holmes' Protection, quietly called up a couple of detectives who promptly arrested the thieves. Two valuable gold watches were found in their possession, for stealing which they were, next day, sentenced to six months in jail.

BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES.—Self-preservation is said to be the first law of nature, and it is equally true that the preservation of his stock from the ravages of burglars is the first consideration with any jeweler. Burglar-proof safes have heretofore been so high priced as to be beyond the reach of ordinary jewelers, and on this account we have more than ordinary pleasure in drawing our readers' attention to the new low priced burglar-proof safe advertised by J. & J. Taylor, the well known safe manufacturers, in another column.

OUR HELP COLUMN.—We are frequently in receipt of letters from jewelers throughout Canada whose advertisements have appeared in our Help Column, saying that they have had their advertisements satisfactorily answered, and thanking us for our liberality. For these letters we are grateful, and we want the retail trade to feel that our Help Column is their's, and they can use it as freely as they please. It is the only way we know of by which they can communicate with the trade free of charge, and we trust that they will not hesitate to avail themselves of its benefits.

A COMMUNISTIC PAPER.—In a recent editorial the *Toronto Globe* advocates the idea of not allowing people to accumulate more than a certain amount of filthy lucre. Like all other communists, we notice that they fix the amount at a point there is no probability of themselves ever reaching until they walk the streets of the golden city \$1,000,000 is the modest sum they mention as being the maximum of any man's fortune in future. We will take exactly half that amount in cash and give the country a bond to go out of the money making business tomorrow.

A BIG ADVERTISEMENT.—The *Globe's* special correspondent at the Colonial Exhibition says: "The extensive display of safes made at the Indian and Colonial Exhibition by Messrs. J. & J. Taylor, of this city will never see Canada again. A Bombay dealer with an appreciative eye has purchased the entire consignment consisting of two car loads and will take them back to the land of jungles, elephants and tigers. Nor is this the whole story. The firm is at present working on a second order for the same purchaser. Some idea of the extent of the first sale may be gathered from the fact that the value of one safe alone is \$2,000. Messrs. Taylor have, of course, no doubts as to the benefits arising from the London Exhibition, as already enquiries have been received from far Australia."

SIMPSON, HALL, MILLER & CO.,

WALLINGFORD, CONN.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Artistic and Useful Hollow Ware,

ELECTRO-PLATED UPON FINE HARD WHITE METAL.

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

OUR FACILITIES FOR EXECUTING FINE WORK ARE UNEXCELLED.

OUR ASSORTMENT IS SUITABLE FOR THE BEST TRADE.

WE CARRY A STOCK OF MANUFACTURED GOODS SUFFICIENT TO MEET THE DEMANDS OF THE LARGEST TRADE.



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

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

WM. ROGERS, - - WALLINGFORD, CONN.

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

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

GUARANTEE NOTICE.

All Spoons and Forks bearing the stamp

G. RODGERS, A 1

are made of the finest nickel silver and are plated and hand-burnished under my personal supervision, and standard of quality—each article is guaranteed perfect in finish and durability

All Knives bearing the stamp

G. RODGERS

12 DWT.

are plated on the best English cast steel with pure silver, and are hand-burnished and warranted to give perfect satisfaction. The well-known reputation of my goods has induced other makers to adopt a similar name, calculated to mislead the public. See that the trade mark reads and is spelled G. RODGERS, A1, on Spoons and Forks, or G. RODGERS, 12 Dwt., on Knives.

SOLD ONLY BY

THE ACME SILVER COMPANY,
TORONTO,

to whom all orders should be addressed.

G. RODGERS,

Known to the trade in Sheffield, England, and on this Continent since 1846.

No connection with Joseph Rodgers, Roger Bros., Wm. Rogers, or Rogers & Bro.

The ILLINOIS WATCH COMPANY are now delivering their new FOUR and SIX size movements.

The SMALLEST, PRETTIEST and BEST Ladies' Watch is the new FOUR size made by the ILLINOIS WATCH COMPANY.

THE
ILLINOIS WATCH COMPANY

*Warrants every movement of every size
manufactured by it.*

KEEP YOUR EYE ON THIS PAGE 14 OCTOBER.

It will be MONEY in your pocket to place your order early for the new ILLINOIS WATCH COMPANY FOUR size movement.

Everyone who tries the present product of the ILLINOIS WATCH COMPANY orders again.

OBITUARY—We regret to have to chronicle the death of Mr. N. W. Speller, jeweler, of Yonge St., Toronto. Mr. Speller was one of the best known jewelers in Toronto, having been in the employ of the Sheffield House for over ten years before commencing business on his own account. He was highly respected by all who knew him, and will be much missed by a large circle of friends.

PARCEL POST TO ENGLAND—The new Parcel Post system which has been extended to England, is a big step in the right direction, and the Government deserve credit for it. We desire to point out to the Postmaster-General, however, that he might extend its workings to the United States and Australia with great acceptance to the merchants of this country. Our trade relations with the United States are more intimate than with any other country, but although we have long had no parcel post arrangement with them. This should not so be. The United States have a splendid parcel post arrangement with Australia, while Canada has none, this gives our American competitors for that trade a big pull over Canadians. The Government should see that both of these evils are remedied as soon as possible.

TOO PREVIOUS—As Mr. J. B. Williamson, the well-known jeweler, of Montreal, was landing from one of the Allan Steamships at Rimouski, he handed a valuable package of diamonds to the Customs Officer for inspection. This nineteenth century official did not understand the English language and Mr. Williamson did not understand the lingo he spoke, and therefore they were unable to come to terms concerning Mr. W's treasures. The upshot of the whole matter was that this "too previous" officer seized the diamonds, although they are on the free list, and thought he had a great snap until he was compelled from headquarters to disgorge them. It seems a pity that the Government should appoint a person to such a position who could not speak the language of the country, and that reputable gentlemen such as Mr. Williamson should be put to so much annoyance by such a combination of ignorance and zeal.

DOWN ON THE PASSPORT—Mr. A. W. Dixon, traveller for Messrs. P. W. Ellis & Co., was one of the passengers on board of the ill-fated steamer "Passport" when she struck the pier at the entrance of the canal at Cornwall, and went down in less than half an hour. Mr. Dixon had his three jewelry trunks on board, and it is needless to say that when they were fished up and unpacked they presented a very sorry spectacle. The damage to the trunks and contents is estimated at from five to six thousand dollars, and it is probable that before the firm can recover from the Richelieu Navigation Co the matter will have to be fought out in the courts. Messrs. Ellis & Co. intend to fight it out to the bitter end, and the probability is that it will be a test case as to the liability of Steamship Companies in carrying valuable merchandise, such as jewelry stocks usually are. The result will be watched for with extreme interest by the trade in general, and by the firm and the Navigation Co in particular. THE TRADER without wishing the Navigation Co. any harm, wishes the Messrs. Ellis the biggest kind of a success in the encounter.

OUR PORT LAUREATE—We shall have to dub our old friend, James Walton Jackson, of St. Catharines, the poet laureate of the Canadian jewelry trade. His latest effusion, a copy of which he has kindly sent us, is entitled, "Our Empress-Queen—Victoria," and is one of his best. We understand that Mr. Jackson has sent a copy printed in gold on white satin, to her Most Gracious Majesty. As the right of printing is reserved, we are afraid to steal more than the final verse, in order to give our readers a touch of its flavor:

From morning light to set of sun,
Shall prayer, with time, co-equal run:
GREAT RULER! KEEP THE KINGDOM ONE—
Of Empress-Queen—Victoria!
High swell the strain
God bless the reign
Of Empress-Queen—
Victoria!"

INTERESTING TO RETAIL JEWELERS—A case of much interest to retail jewelers in Canada, came to our notice a few days ago. The regular jewelers of St. Marys, Ont., have for some time past complained of being undersold in the matter of watches and jewelry, by a shoemaker residing in the same town, and could not understand how it was done. They finally consulted with one of our leading jobbers about it,

and the result was that the Customs authorities were informed of the facts and proceeded to work up the case. The latest case of underselling, it appears, was a gold watch which was purchased by a well known resident of the town. This the Customs officer seized, and the purchaser repudiating any fraud referred him to the shoemaker from whom he had purchased it. The shoemaker showed up an invoice from a Canadian jobbing house and thus cleared himself, and the officer then proceeded to investigate the record through the jobber's establishment. The jobber could show no Customs entry for it, and finally acknowledged that it had been smuggled, which result led to a seizure of his place and a thorough examination of his books. The final outcome of the case was the confiscation of the watch by the Customs authorities, and a fine upon the jobber who smuggled it. The case is of more than ordinary interest to retail jewelers throughout Canada, inasmuch as it shows that smuggled goods can be seized even after having been sold and in the possession of the purchaser. There is no doubt but that in some places a good deal of smuggling is done, much to the disadvantage of the honest dealer, but now that it has been shown that the Customs authorities are not disposed to let even small infringements pass with impunity, those who have been undersold by smuggled goods can see a remedy at once quick and effective. The above may be taken as a test case and it will be the jewellers' own fault if they find themselves as badly handicapped in the future by dishonest competitors. We have no sympathy with professional informers, but merchants who use such information as a protection to their own legitimate business are not only entitled to respect but commendation.

AS OTHERS SEE CANADIANS—The following personal notices from the last issue of the *Philadelphia Keystone* may be of interest to our readers.

LOWE & ANDERSON—Mr. Lowe, of Lowe & Anderson, Toronto, recently spent a week or more in New York in buying a large and varied line of watches, clocks and jewelry. He devotes a considerable portion of his time to the road, among the retail trade, and it is a pleasure to be able to say that his presence, goods, and representations concerning them are a source of gratification and confidence to his patrons. His social and business abilities make him a power, and his sales are necessarily such that at the conclusion of each trip he feels "at peace with the world and the rest of mankind." Mr. Anderson holds his end of the business up bravely and, with Mr. Lowe, has been largely instrumental in imparting the spirit and substance of progress, in its best sense, to Canadian jewelry interests.

P. W. ELLIS & Co—This Toronto house, it is a marked satisfaction to know, is doing a largely increased business this year. The manufacturing establishment which Messrs. Ellis & Co. own and control will compare favorably with the best-appointed industries of similar character in the States, and its products are not surpassed by any. Messrs. Ellis & Co. manufacture medals of all kinds, their catalogue including 150 designs. Their specialties also include presentation trowels, officers' badges, college rings, souvenirs, and all classes of dies and press tools for making the above articles. The firm also carries a large and diversified line of American watches. Their travelling men are on the road all the year round, and penetrate every portion of Canada, with the most substantial results.

LEE & CHILLAS—Mr. Geo. Chillas, of the noted Toronto house of Lee & Chillas, was in New York and vicinity a short time ago, making a purchasing tour, during which he selected an unusually large and varied stock of the best staples and latest novelties in watches, a leading specialty of the firm he so ably represents. Promptly and satisfactorily filling all orders entrusted to them, it is quite natural that Messrs. Lee & Chillas rank among the foremost and most successful business men in the Dominion.

EDMUND SCHEUER—Mr. Edmund Scheuer, formerly of Levy Bros. & Scheuer, Hamilton, Can., has, since the dissolution of the old firm, secured possession of a large four-storey building on Wellington Street Toronto, and opened it as a jobbing house. The first floor of the edifice is attractively fitted up as a salesroom, the second is devoted to clocks, and the third and fourth to the storage of a stock of watches, jewelry, and material whose selection is unmistakable evidence of good judgment and whose magnitude illustrates the courage and confidence with which Mr. Scheuer begins his new business venture. Combining integrity, experience, industry, and a disposition to please, it is but reasonable to assume that success will crown his efforts.

H. BENHAM & CO.,

75 YONGE STREET, - - - TORONTO, ONT.

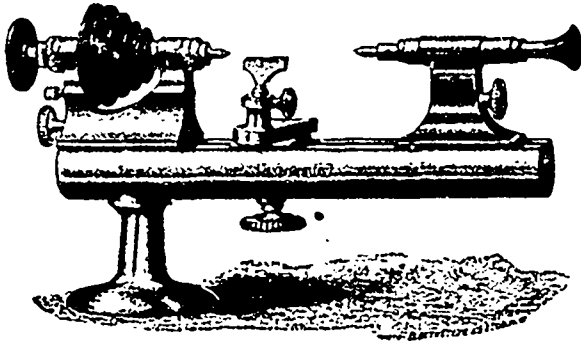
Importers of Swiss Watches,

++ JOBBERS IN ++

ALL AMERICAN MOVEMENTS, GOLD, GOLD FILLED, SILVER CASES, JEWELRY, CHAINS, &C.

Our Fall Stock, as heretofore, will contain all the Latest Novelties and Newest Styles. Our prices will be at the lowest market rates the day the goods are shipped. All orders by mail are given prompt and special attention, and will be attended to the day they are received.

H. BENHAM & CO., - - - - - 75 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.



BARRIE, JULY 20th

MR. E. BEETON,

DEAR SIR, - Please send me your best figures for "Moseley" Universal Head and Jewelling Caliper Rest. My lathe gives me great satisfaction in fact I could not get along without it. It is a great saving in time and material, and I use it a hundred times a day to do work next to impossible to be done without it. Send me price of above as soon as possible.

Truly Yours,

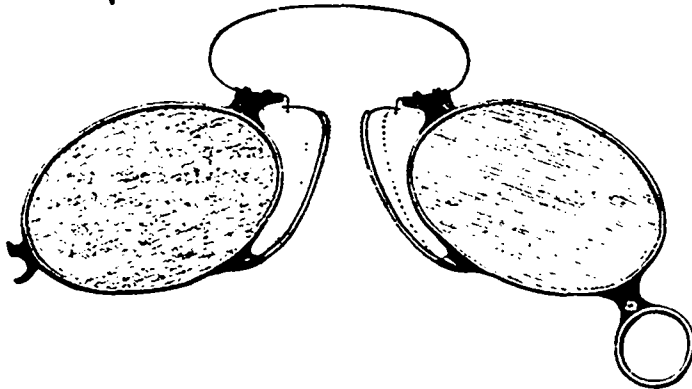
J. A. LODD.

The "MOSELEY" LATHE.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE TO

E. BEETON, (Company Agent for Canada), P. O. Box 193, - TORONTO.

The Montreal Optical and Jewellery Company, L'd.



WE desire to notify the Trade that our MR. H. G. LEVETUS will exhibit our Goods at the Toronto Industrial Exhibition, thus enabling customers to see our New Patent Show Cases, Signs, &c.

All Customers Purchasing Goods to the Amount of \$100 or over will have their Railway Fare allowed them.

Montreal Optical and Jewellery Company, L'd.

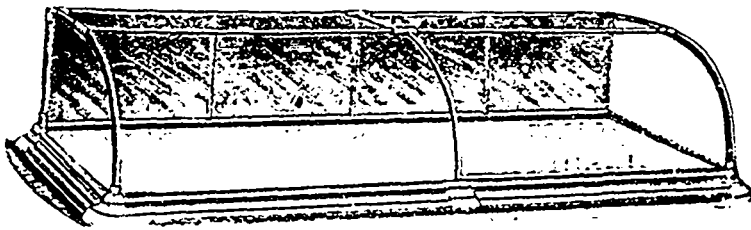
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MONTREAL.

Dominion Show Case Manufacturing Co.

J. P. WAGNER. C. SCHACK. H. C. LAURENCE. WM. MAHR.

SILVER MEDAL Toronto Exhibition, 1884 & 1885.

FIRST PRIZE, Provincial Fair, Ottawa, 1884.



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 AND FACTORY:

59, 61 & 63 ADELAIDE ST. WEST, TORONTO, ONT.

ASK YOUR JOBBER FOR GOODS OF THE MAKE OF

C. E. HAYWARD & CO.,

Successors to HAYWARD & BRIGGS;

MANUFACTURERS OF FINE ROLLED PLATE JEWELRY,
179 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.



"THE MORTON" PATENT POST SLEEVE BUTTON.
Patent Bracelets, Link Buttons, Collar Buttons, Vest Chains, Hair Chain
Mountings, Seals, Locketts, Charms, Jewelers' Findings, Etc.

Factory: ATTLEBORO, MASS. Buyers invited to call at our New York Office and examine new goods.

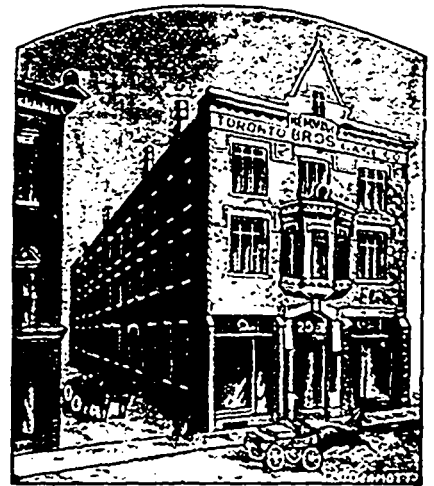


JEWELRY CASES

Plush, Velvet, Morocco, Paper.

SILVERWARE CASES

In latest styles, at every price.



TRAYS FOR ALL KINDS OF JEWELRY.

Plush, Walnut and Cloth-Bound. Plush, Velvet and Satin-Lined.

—SAMPLE GRIPS— • —TRAVELLERS' TRAYS—

COMPLETE STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND. MAIL ORDERS SHIPPED PROMPTLY.

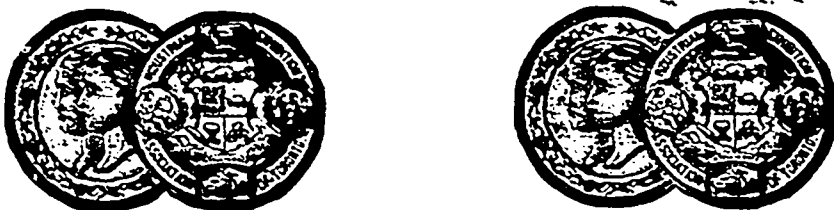
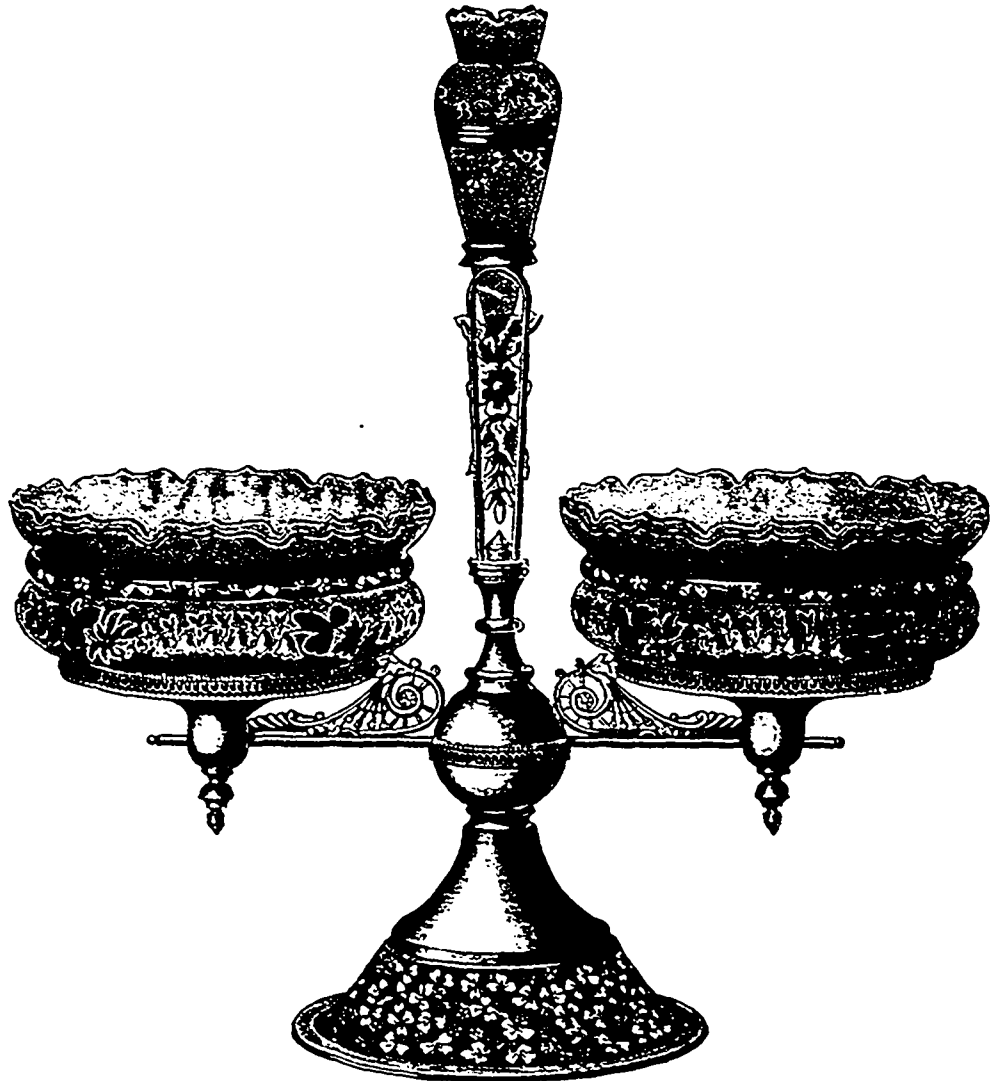
HEMMING BROS.,

29 ADELAIDE STREET EAST, - - TORONTO.

TORONTO SILVER PLATE CO'Y.



WE EMPLOY DESIGNERS AND WORK-
MEN OF LONG EXPERIENCE, AND
OUR FACILITIES FOR MANUFACTURING
ARE UNSURPASSED.



ONLY GOLD AND SILVER MEDAL AWARDED TORONTO INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, 1885.

WORKSHOP NOTES.

DIAMOND FILES.—Shape your file of brass and charge with diamond dust, grade the dust in accordance with the coarse or fine character of the file desired.

SILVER SOLDER.—A good silver solder for jewelers may be made by melting together 19 pennyweights of fine silver, 1 pennyweight of copper and 10 pennyweights of brass.

TO OXIDIZE GOLD, SILVER OR BRASS.—Paint over the parts to be oxidized with a solution of chloride of platinum, then let it dry. To make the chloride of platinum in solution, dissolve one drachm in two ounces of hot water.

REDUCING FLUXES.—In order to fuse hard smelting substances, such as stonings, bench sweepings, etc., employ a mixture of equal parts of potash, saltpeter and salt, or, three parts of sandiver, one part of potash and one part of saltpeter; or, two parts of sandiver, and one part of saltpeter; or, two parts of potash, one part of saltpeter and one part of cream of tartar.

TO WRITE ON STEEL.—Steel can be written upon or engraved by first cleaning it with oil then spreading a coating of melted beeswax upon it. The writing can be done on the beeswax with any sharp instrument, and the lines and marks thus made should be painted with a fine brush dipped in a liquid made of one ounce of nitric acid and one-sixth of an ounce of muriatic acid. When the written lines are filled with this liquid it should be allowed to remain five minutes, after which the article should be dipped in water and afterwards cleaned.

TO PREVENT TARNISHING OF SILVER PLATE.—An excellent protective wrapper to prevent the tarnishing of silver plate goods may easily be prepared as follows: Caustic soda is dissolved in water until the hydrometer—a very simple instrument—shows 20° Beaumé. To this mixture is added oxide of zinc, until the amount reaches about two thirds the quantity of caustic soda, and the mixture is boiled until perfect solution is effected. Water is then added gradually to reduce the solution to 10° Beaumé. Into this solution summer calico, muslin or paper is dipped, and when dry it is ready for use.

POLISHING RAGS.—Nothing is better for cleaning silver than the following. Boil one ounce of finely pulverized hartshorn in one quart of water. Leave the vessel on the fire and put all the silverware into it—as much as the water will accommodate, boil for a time, take it out, drip it over the vessel and let it dry at the fire. Continue until every article has been treated in this manner. Next place clean linen cloths in the water and let them become saturated. When taken out and dried, use them for polishing the silver. Rub the ware with the cloth and finish with soft leather. These rags are at the same time excellent for cleaning articles of brass—signs, door knobs, etc.

TO PUT IN A FUSEE TOP HOLE.—Put the pillar plate in the lathe and peg the bottom hole true, then turn out the top hole to the required size for bushing. The bouchon (a hollow one) should be small and no longer than just sufficient to form the rivet. If there be danger of bending the plate, the bouchon should be softened slightly (the hammering will re-harden it), and the ends turned hollow to facilitate the riveting. The top hole is now to be turned to nearly right size for the pivot, testing it frequently for truth with the peg, as much broaching is especially to be avoided. In finishing the bouchon use polished cutters, take off the corners of the hole and polish the cup. The same procedure is to be followed with three-quarter plate fusee, and it will be found best to finish the bouchon in fusee piece before screwing the steel on to the brass. Be careful to give the fusee but little end shake, if it be at all excessive the stopwork and the maintaining work will become uncertain, and either or both may fail.

HOW TO POLISH A WHEEL.—The wheel to be polished is laid upon a flat cork, and at first ground with a bluestone until thoroughly free from scratches. Be careful neither to touch the pinion nor the riveting with the stone. The first grinding being finished, the wheel is finally ground a second time, again laying it on a cork and grinding it with a tin file, and finally powdered bluestone and oil. The wheel is then well cleaned with a soft brush and warm soap water and polished with a polishing file. Before polishing is commenced the cork upon which the wheel is laid must be well cleaned again and covered silk paper

also be careful, when polishing with the sword file, to do it only by short strokes and without strong pressure.

A LOW TEMPERATURE SOFT SOLDER.—A soft alloy which attaches itself so firmly to the surface of metals, glass and porcelain, that it can be employed to solder articles that will not bear a high temperature, can be made as follows: Copper dust, obtained by precipitation from a solution of the sulphate by means of zinc, is put in a cast iron porcelain-lined mortar and mixed with strong sulphuric acid, specific gravity 1.85. From 20 to 36 parts of the dust is taken according to the hardness desired. To the cake formed of acid and copper there is added, under constant stirring, 70 parts of mercury. When well mixed, the amalgam is carefully rinsed with warm water to remove all acid, and then set aside to cool. In 10 or 12 hours it is hard enough to scratch tin. If it is to be used now, it must be heated so hot that when worked over and brayed in a mortar it becomes as soft as wax. In this ductile form it can be spread out on any surface, to which it adheres with great tenacity when it gets cold and hard.

DRAWING THE TEMPER FROM A PINION.—When taking the temper from a pinion for pivoting, be very careful to confine the heat as much as possible to the spot necessary to be softened. If the heat is carried so far that a scale will peel off the leaves, the pinion is practically ruined, as no amount of re-polishing can restore the original shape of the leaves. But a slight coloring is easily removed. Some workmen use a dilute solution of muriatic acid—two or three drops in a spoonful of water. Into this they dip for a short time the discolored part of the pinion, assisting the operation by rubbing with a piece of pegwood dipped in the same solution. Others use a similar solution of sulphuric acid in the same manner. But the use of acids on watch movements is hardly to be recommended, even in the most careful hands. A better way is to use a properly shaped piece of pegwood with fine oilstone dust, finished with crocus. If the pinion has not been overheated the polish can easily be restored in this manner.

TO SELECT A BALANCE SPRING.—The usual way is to select a spring of as near the proper strength as we think it should be, after which it is attached to the balance staff, either with a small pellet of wax or by springing the central coil over the hub. Then put the pivot of the staff in its hole, so as to get the spring central, and grasp with the tweezers the coil that lays in the regulator pins. This gives the proper size of spring wanted, it is next to be tested as to time, which is done by resting the lower pivot on some hard, smooth surface, holding the balance upright by means of the spring in the tweezers, and counting the number of vibrations it will make in exactly one minute, or even half a minute, by the regulator. If it gives very nearly the proper number, it is pinned into the watch and tried more accurately. If correct the central coil is cut such a manner that when pinned in the collet it will be near to but not touch it, and the spring will be central or concentric on the staff. Then carefully pin it in the stud, with the collet end of the spring in a straight line running from the center of the balance to the stud or nearly so. This will, in most cases, make the vibrations of the spring isochronal.

OTHER NOTES.

The representations of diamond washing and diamond cutting and polishing are among the most popular features of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition in London. When the Queen went to visit the Exhibition the other day she stayed longer in this department than in any other, and quitted her bath chair that she might thoroughly examine the various processes. A small diamond, worth about \$50, was washed up while Her Majesty was present, and she purchased it on the spot.

THE flowers that bloom in the pot, tra la,

Have the bulge on the flowers of spring,

For whether it's cold or it's hot, tra la,

They're placed in a temperate spot, tra la,

And in fact have a very soft thing,

So they don't care a jot,

If it freezes or not,

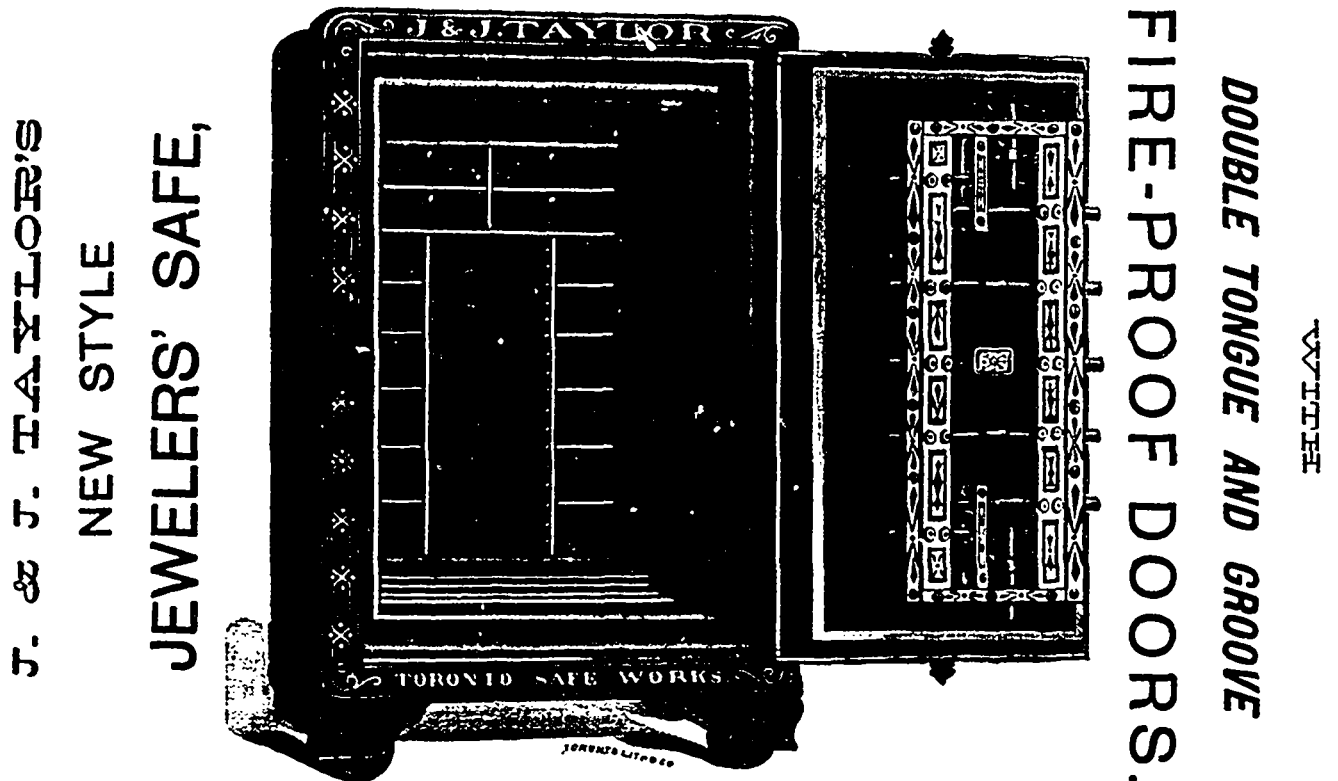
As they feel pretty certain that they have the pot,

TRA la, la, la, tra la, la, la,

Oh theirs is a fortunate lot

"Why don't you trade with me?" said a close-fisted warehouse.

SOMETHING NEW IN JEWELERS' SAFES



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

WITH
DOUBLE TONGUE AND GROOVE
FIRE-PROOF DOORS.

J. & J. TAYLOR, TORONTO SAFE WORKS.

IN 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

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SECURITY WITH MODERATE COST.

THE 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 securely 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.

Visitors to the coming Industrial Exhibition can see samples of these safes at our exhibit in the Main Building. Do not fail to examine them.

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



Meriden Britannia Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF STANDARD

ELECTRO, SILVER AND GOLD PLATE.

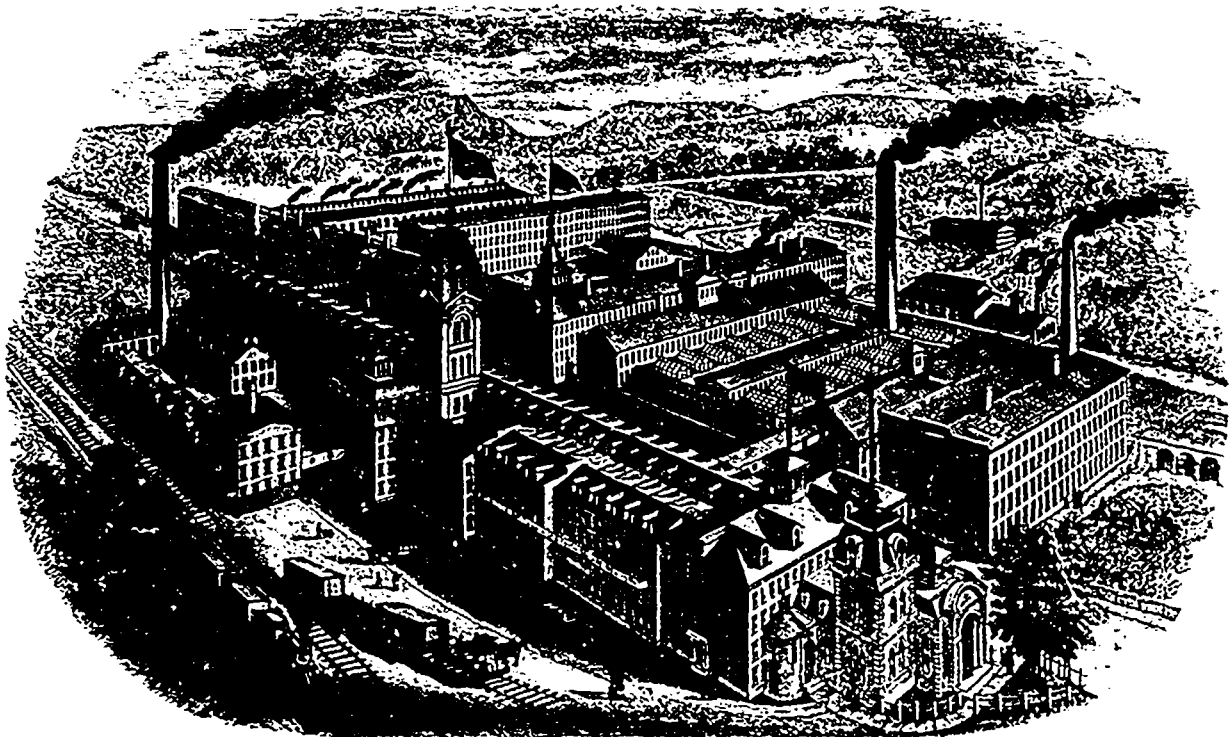


HIGHEST HONORS OVER ALL COMPETITORS,

—AND—

Only Gold Medal Awarded at Toronto Industrial Exhibition, 1884.

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



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

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



OBSERVE

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

TRADE

1847, Rogers Bros., A I,

OR

1847, Rogers Bros., XII

MARK

OBSERVE

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

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

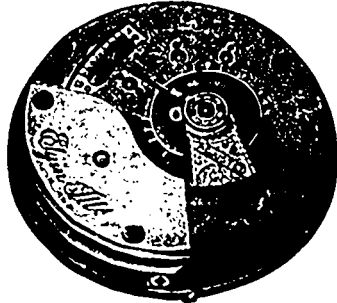
The Meriden Britannia Company have been awarded the highest premiums wherever exhibited, from the WORLD'S FAIR, 1863, to the PRESENT TIME, and the high reputation of our Goods throughout the world has induced other makers to imitate our Trade Marks and name as well as our designs, and as many of our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

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

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

ELGIN NATIONAL

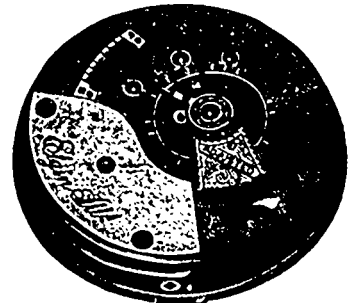
B. W. RAYMOND.



FULL GILT MOVEMENT.

15 Jewels (4 pairs Settings), Compensation Balance, Breguet Hair Spring, Patent Regulator, Adjusted, Double Sunk Dial, Safety Pinion, Finely Finished throughout.

H. H. TAYLOR.



FULL GILT MOVEMENT.

15 Jewels (4 pairs settings), Compensation Balance, Breguet Hair Spring, Patent Regulator, Adjusted, Safety Pinion.



G. M. WHEELER.



FULL GILT MOVEMENT.

15 Jewels (4 pairs Settings), Compensation Balance, Patent Regulator, Safety Pinion, Dust Band.

Our complete line of

→ 18-SIZE, FULL PLATE, OPEN FACE, ←

Pendant Set Movements, all with Quick Trains and Straight Line Escapements, as herewith illustrated, are the most perfect in construction and reliable as time-keepers now on the market.

Deliveries have been made of all grades to Jobbers, although the demand far exceeds our ability to produce them.

No. 76.



FULL GILT MOVEMENT.

15 Jewels (4 pairs Settings), Compensation Balance, Breguet Hair Spring, Patent Regulator, Adjusted, Safety Pinion.

→ FACTORY: ELGIN, ILL. ←

New York Office: 22 John Street.

No. 75.



FULL GILT MOVEMENT.

15 Jewels (4 pairs Settings), Compensation Balance, Patent Regulator, Safety Pinion, Dust Band.

No. 74.



FULL GILT MOVEMENT.

11 Jewels, Compensation Balance, Safety Pinion, Dust Band, Fine Regulator and Index.

No. 73.



FULL GILT MOVEMENT.

7 Jewels, Compensation Balance, Safety Pinion, Dust Band.

GENERAL OFFICE: 76 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

WATCH COMPANY

man to an acquaintance the other day. "Because," was the reply, "you have never asked me, sir. I have looked a' through the paper for an invitation, in the shape of an advertisement, but in vain. I never go where I am not wanted."

A slab-sided, mud-covered granger entered a Main street clock store about dusk the other evening, and, with a bewildered look, asked:

"Mister, is this where a n an kin git a clock?"

"Yes, sir," said the clerk.

"Wall," said the granger, "what be that ticker worth?" pointing to an ornate and intricate piece of time-recording mechanism on the shelf.

"That sir," said the clerk, "is a wonderful time-piece. It is worth \$200, and will run three years without winding."

"Great Scott!" gasped the granger, "three years without winding. Say, mister, how long would the blamed thing run if she was wound up?"

WISE AND OTHERWISE.

A CALIFORNIA man whose store had just burned was telegraphed by his family for "particulars of fire in store." He answered, "No particulars. No store."

AN optical delusion. Traveller: "Hi! Guard! Have you seen a man walking about with one eye, of the name of Walker?" Guard (musingly): "N-no, sir. I dun-no as I 'av. What was the name of the other eye, sir?"

A LITTLE girl suffering from the mumps declares that she "feels as though a headache had slipped down her neck."

"Ah, yes," said a cabinet-maker to a crockery-dealer, to whom he was introduced—"ah, yes; you sell tea sets and I sell settees."

"I meant to have told you of that hole," said a gentleman to his friend, who, walking in his garden, stumbled into a pit of water. "No matter," said the friend, "I have found it."

"Do you know," remarked a rather fast Newark youth, the other day, to a stuttering friend to whom he was slightly indebted—"do you know that I intend to marry and settle down?" "I do-don't know anything about it," was the reply; "bu-but I think you had better stay single and set-settle up."

SNIPKINS refused to get his wife a new hat; and soon after his little girl came in and said: "Mamma, won't you buy me a monkey to play with, when you go down-town?" "No, darling. Wait till you are older, and then marry one, as I did," replied the grief-stricken wife, her tears bursting forth afresh.

A CLERGYMAN was preparing his sermon for Sunday, stopping occasionally to review what he had written and to erase that which he was disposed to disapprove, when he was accosted by his little son: "Father, does God tell you what to preach?" "Certainly, my child." "Then what makes you scratch it out?"

GENERAL M. A. Pleasonton, in an article on the battle of Gettysburg, in Philadelphia Times, says. "Had General Meade followed Lee on the Fourth of July, the surrender of Lee would have been unavoidable." Of course. And if that celebrated small boy's aunt had worn whiskers, she might have been his uncle.

OF the poet Whittier, this story is told. "During the rebellion he was riding in the cars, and met a friend who had just made a contract with the government for timber for war ships at a navy yard. He asked Mr. Whittier if he thought he had done wrong. The peace-loving Quaker characteristically replied: 'If thee has a contract with the government to supply timber for ships of war, thee must see to it that the timber is all sound.'"

FACTS are facts, even when pronounced by savage lips. It was a peculiar notion of the Mohawks that some great misfortune would happen if any one spoke while crossing Saratoga Lake. A white woman, who was ferried over by an Indian, talked all the way, and on arriving safely on the further shore rallied her boatman on his superstition. He simply granted. "The Great Spirit is merciful and knows that the pale face woman cannot hold her tongue," and then re-crossed the lake in silence.

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.

When requested, these advertisements will be published in successive numbers of the paper.

If you have a Store, Stock, or any Special Article to sell; if you wish to buy an Established Business, or enter into Partnership; if you want a Journeyman, Clerk, Salesman, or Foreman; if you want a situation yourself—communicate the fact to THE TRADER PUBLISHING CO., 57 ADELAIDE ST. W. ST., TORONTO, and it will be inserted in this column free of charge. This is the only way by which you can reach the entire Trade, and we shall be glad to help you.

A BOY of sixteen years of age wants to serve his time to the Watch-making and Jewelry Business. Has a natural taste for same. Highest of references. Address, P. O. Box 61, Cowansville, P. Q.

A VERY fine Mosely Lathe, good as new, with a full set of chucks and good assortment of attachments, for sale. For particulars apply to P. W. Ellis & Co., Toronto.

A GENTLEMAN of eight years' experience wishes position as traveler or bookkeeper in a first-class house. Best of references. Address, B. H., Box 55, Oakville, Ont.

FOR SALE.—A First-class Jewelry business. A rare chance for a good man. Will sell lease of store and fixtures only if required. C. Davies, 59 King St., West Toronto.

JEWELRY, Stationery and Fancy Goods Business for Sale in a thriving village north of Toronto. Well established. No opposition. Stock and Fixtures about \$1200. Good reasons for selling. For particulars, address, Box 30, Sunderland, Ont.

JEWELRY BUSINESS TO EXCHANGE FOR SAFE, GOOD Regulator, Nickel Counter or Show Cases. Established three years. H. ING, Watchmaker, 106 James Street North, Hamilton, Ont.

STOLEN—ON July 29th, during the Listowel Band Tournament, 2 watches as follows: 1. "Sterling," expansion balance, No. 1909763, in light weight, snap bezel, Waltham dust proof case, numbered inside case B 1290 2. "Broadway," expansion balance, patent pinion, No. 2498214, in hunting, silver case, numbered inside back case B 2460. Any information leading to the recovery of these watches, or the detection of the thief will be rewarded by Barker & Co., Listowel, Ont.

WATCHMAKER, age 17, wants situation, good set of tools, can pivot, staff, etc. and do all general work. Best references. Would go as improver. Address W. S., 51 Richmond St. East, Toronto.

WANTED.—A SITUATION by an honest and sober young man, 20 years of age, with a good watchmaker to finish his trade. Can furnish best reference. P. Booth, care of A. M. Leger, Shediac, N. B.

WANTED A SITUATION to learn the watchmaking and jewelry business, by a careful and steady young man. Apply to FRANK PURVIS, Lyn, (Leeds Co.) Ont.

WANTED, A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, FIRST-CLASS Watchmaker, best of references. Communicate with Victor Ross, care George Hodgins, 169 King St. East, Toronto.

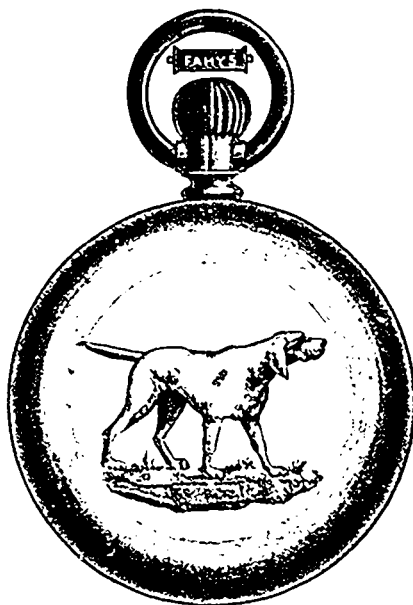
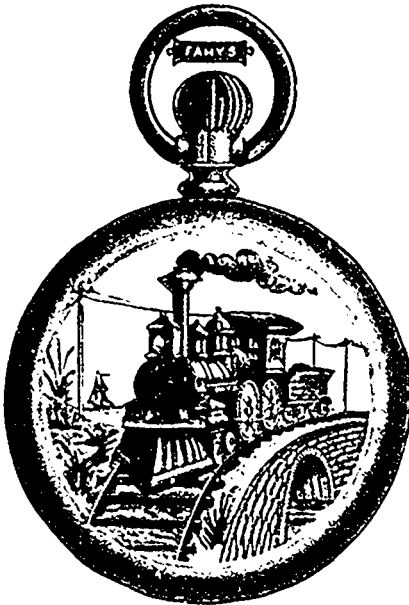
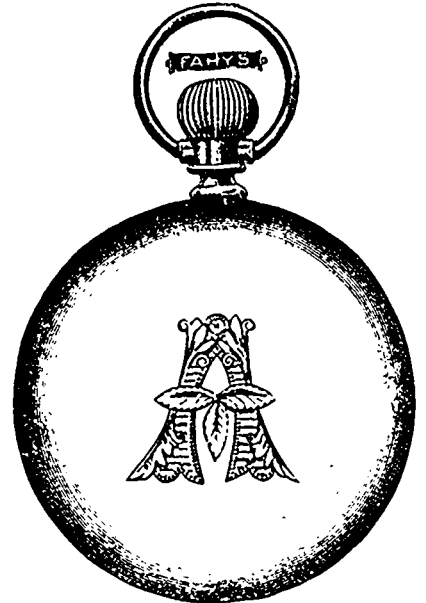
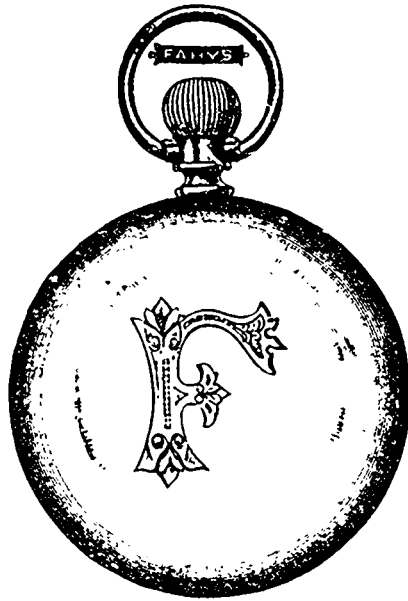
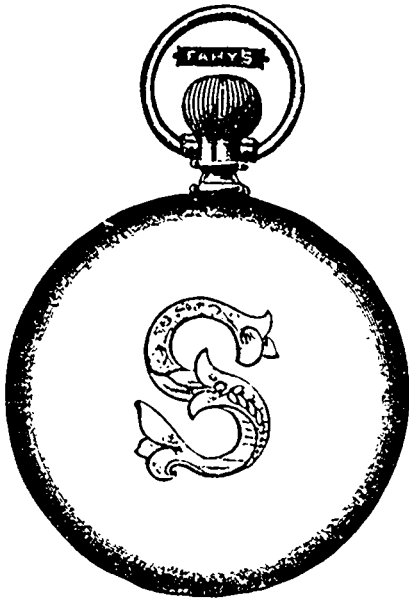
WANTED—A SITUATION to learn the watchmaking and jewelry business, by a careful and steady young man with a good commercial education and references. Apply to Geo. M. Trimble, Napanee, Ont., Canada.

WANTED—SITUATION by a young man, nineteen years of age under a competent watchmaker, to finish his trade. Three years at the bench and can do all ordinary watch, clock and jewelry repairing. Good references. P. Wellings, Whitechurch, Ontario.

WANTED—A PARTNER in a well-established Watchmaking and Jewelry business. A good salesman preferred as present owner wants to travel. Small capital required. For further information apply to A. M. BIGGLOW, 142 Brunswick St., Halifax, N.S.

THE TRADER is printed by H. G. McLEAN, 13 Adelaide St. E., Toronto, who makes a specialty of Jewelers' Work. Samples and estimates on application.

FAHYS' INITIAL AND SUBJECT PATENT GOLD INLAID SILVER WATCH CASES.



In addition to our Gold Inlaid Subject Designs, including LOCOMOTIVE, STAG, JOCKEY, BULL DOG, STALLION, LION and BEAR, we are making and will constantly carry in stock a complete line of GOLD INLAID INITIAL Silver Cases, in SENIOR, JUNIOR and SCREW BEZEL 3 and 4 oz. Open Face Stem Wind.

FOR SALE BY ALL CANADIAN JOBBERS IN AMERICAN WATCHES.

LEVY BROTHERS, HAMILTON,

Beg to advise their Customers that they are now receiving weekly shipments of their Fall Stock, and will soon have the pleasure of calling upon the Trade with an assortment complete in

ENGLISH JEWELLERY,  AMERICAN JEWELLERY,

All of the latest Designs, personally selected in the Markets of Europe and the United States.

OUR STOCK OF

GOLD, GOLD FILLED ^{AND} SILVER CASES

Will be found complete and choice in all Lines.

WE CARRY ALL NAMES AND NUMBERS IN

ELGIN, WALTHAM, HAMPDEN, SPRINGFIELD AND
SWISS MOVEMENTS.



CLOCKS

We import and keep in Stock a large and varied assortment of Clocks of the following well-known Manufacturers:

NEW HAVEN, SETH THOMAS, ANSONIA, INGRAHAM, TERRY.

As we receive weekly shipments from the different Factories, the Trade will find it to their advantage to place their orders with us, as our Goods will be found FRESH and SALEABLE.

Our Price List and Catalogues will be issued early in the Fall, and we would advise all interested to await its arrival before placing their Orders.

WATCH TOOLS & MATERIALS, OPTICAL GOODS SWISS WATCHES

ORDERS BY MAIL RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.

SMITH & PATTERSON

46 Summer Street,
BOSTON.

132 St. James Street,
MONTREAL.

JOBBER IN ALL KINDS OF



AND SOLE CANADIAN AGENTS FOR THE FAMOUS



HOWARD WATCHES

Buy no more fine Swiss Watches, but use the HOWARD, which will show better time and give you less trouble in regulating and keeping in order.

Our Salesmen are now on the road with a magnificent line of Samples of

AMERICAN JEWELRY,

Together with all the leading makes of American Movements; Gold, Gold Filled and Silver Watch Cases.

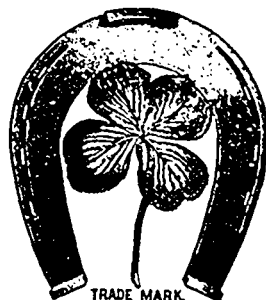
Should you not receive a visit from them please drop us a line and we will arrange to have you see our goods.

THE AMERICAN LEVER CUFF AND COLLAR BUTTON.

**The Old, Original, Reliable, Faultless
Cuff Fastening.**



OPEN.



TRADE MARK.



CLOSED.

LOOK FOR TRADE-MARK ON POST.

NONE GENUINE WITHOUT IT.

Retailers are Advised to Examine Carefully what they buy.

The Horse Shoe and Clover Trade-Mark stamped upon all our productions is a guarantee of their supreme excellence in mechanism, quality, finish and design.

Ask Your Jobber for Them and accept no other.

HAMILTON & HAMILTON, JR.,

Successors to HAMILTONS & HUNT.

Successors to HAMILTONS & HUNT.

ESTABLISHED 1871

ALL CHAINS STAMPED WITH OUR TRADE-MARK.

QUALITY OF GOODS GUARANTEED.

If desired, will furnish names of Jobbers carrying our line.

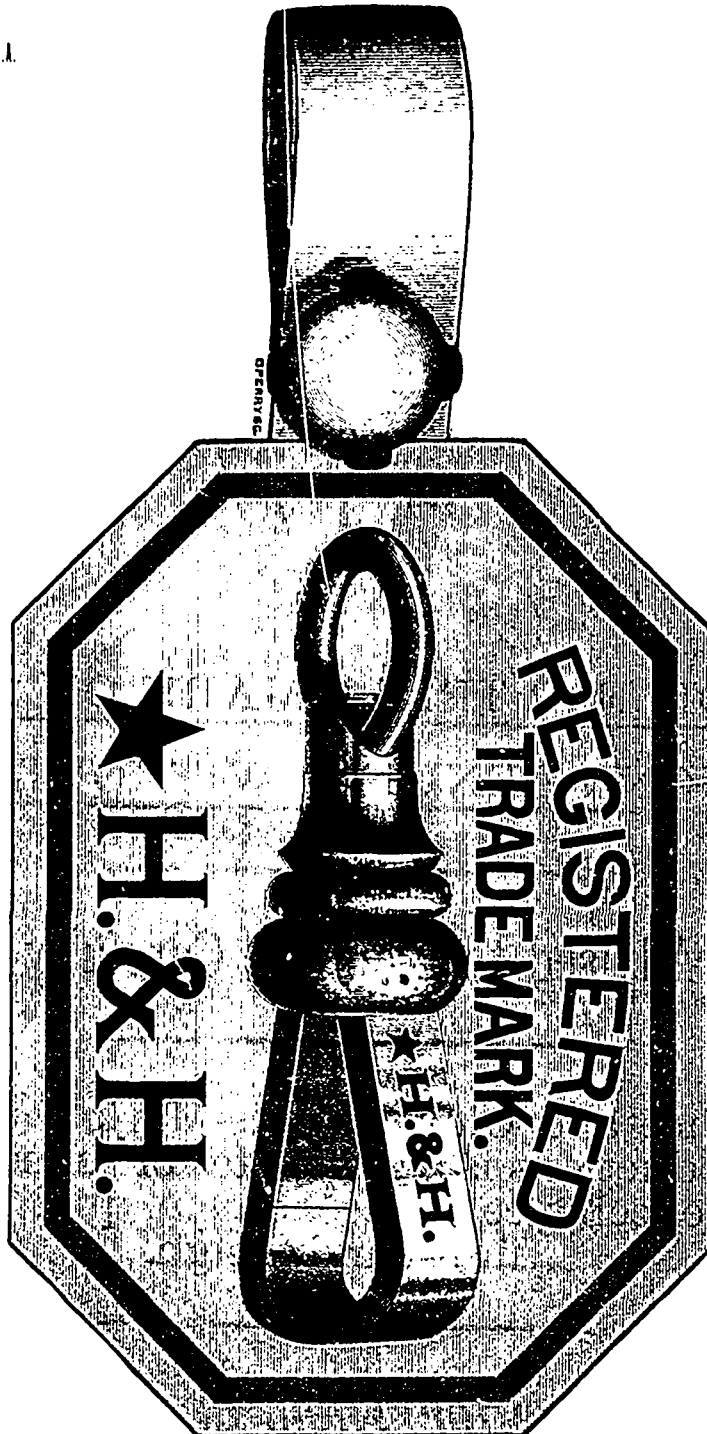
We also manufacture a complete assortment of BARS, SWIVELS, JUMP-RINGS, SPRING RINGS, CABLES, EYE-GLASS AND BRACELET CHAINS

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No. 176 BROADWAY.

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Fine Rolled Gold Plated Chains.

REGULAR QUALITY STAMPED • H. & H.



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Fine Rolled Gold Plated Chains.

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