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THE TRADER.

TORONTO, ONT., JUNE, 1885.

The registered organ of the Jewelry and kindred
Industrial Trades of Canada.

Published in the first of every month and sent
free to every Jeweler and Hardware Merchant 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. The name and address must
necessarily accompany the communication, not neces-
sarily for publication, but as a guarantee.

All business and other communications should be
addressed to

THE TRADER PUBLISHING CO.,

ADBLAIDE STREET WEST.

Toronto, Ont.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

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

Editorial.

THE REBELLION.

With the gallant bayonet charge and
the capture of Louis Riel and his follow-
ers at Batoche, the rebellion is practically
ended. It is hardly probable, now that
Poundmaker, White Cap, Beardy and
half-a-dozen minor chiefs have surren-
dered unconditionally, that any serious
difficulty will be found in disposing of
Big Bear and his warriors.

Our citizen soldiers are to be congrat-
ulated upon their splendid behaviour ever
since the campaign opened, and whether
on the march or in the storm of battle,
they have borne themselves in such a
manner as to add new lustre to the
Dominion of Canada. Of course every-
one expected them to do their duty, but
very few ever thought that they would,
as they have done, prove themselves to
be equal to any emergency and to face
death with as much coolness and heroism
as any veterans the world has ever seen.

Our soldiers have nobly and cheerfully
done their duty in suppressing the re-
bellion and capturing the rebels, and
while it is our privilege to honor them and
welcome them back again to their homes,
it is also our duty as true patriots to see
that the leaders of the rebellion at least,
are punished as justice demands. Of
the guilt of the rebel chief, Riel, and his
council, there can be no doubt, and there
should be no unseemly delay on the part
of the Government in bringing them to a
speedy trial, and if found guilty, as they

assuredly must be, to a speedy execution.

It is already more than hinted that the
dominant French influence is bestirring
itself to secure Riel's pardon, or at least
his incarceration in some lunatic asylum
on account of his alleged insanity. If
this is so it is high time that the English
speaking majority put their foot upon the
neck of this political viper that the ser-
vility of both political parties has warmed
into life and crush it at once and forever.
Riel has been sane enough to foment two
rebellions which have cost Canada much
blood and treasure, and he is therefore a
"sane" enough subject for the hangman,
if convicted.

Those in power may as well under-
stand that the English speaking people
of Canada are in no mood to be trifled
with. They ask justice, not revenge, and
they are bound to have it if it cost the
political life of the present Government
and every French supporter (or master)
of theirs to boot. The blood of our gallant
heroes who died in the North-West de-
mands it, and if it is denied by the ob-
duracy of those in power, the very stones
upon the streets will cry aloud for ven-
geance.

THE JOBBERS' ASSOCIATION.

The most of our readers will probably
know by the time that this reaches them,
that an association of Canadian jobbers in
American watch cases has been formed for
the purpose of regulating this important
branch of trade and making a settled price
on watch cases and movements. That such
an Association was urgently needed,
nobody who has any knowledge of the
jewelry trade in Canada will for a
moment deny, for during the past year
and more it has been an open secret that
prices have been slaughtered in such a
manner as to make it next to an impos-
sibility for a dealer to tell whether he had
been buying at bottom prices or not. This
feeling of uncertainty, coupled with the
fact that some of those who bought
"drives" in such goods were slaughtering
them to the public has had a very
bad effect, and it was only by firm and
united action such as has been taken by
our jobbers and manufacturers that con-
fidence and prosperity could be restored.
As things now stand no jobber can buy
goods from the manufacturers unless
they are members of the Canadian As-
sociation and agree to sell strictly at the
uniform prices and on the terms fixed by

the Manufacturers' Association. Any
violation of these rules will deprive the
jobber of his standing in the Association,
and will cause him to forfeit his right to
be considered a jobber. The manufac-
turers of both movements and cases are
bound to refuse to supply him with goods
and he will thus be practically out of the
American watch business. The effect of
this arrangement will be to establish a
strictly uniform price for these goods
and to enable the cash buyer to make
certain that he is really getting the ad-
vantages his money entitles him to.
Another very important feature about the
arrangement is the curtailing of the terms
of credit and bringing it down strictly to
four months. According to the contract
of the Manufacturers' Association, the
terms henceforth to be allowed on such
goods will be, list prices, four months
net, or five per cent. discount for thirty
days, or six per cent. discount for cash in
ten days from date of invoice. Any vio-
lation of these terms will be construed
by the Manufacturers' Association to be
a violation of their contract, and force
them to cut off the jobber violating them.
The retail trade will thus see that as far
as terms and prices are concerned, things
are now on a much firmer and more
satisfactory basis than they have hitherto
been, and what they want to do is to
form a league themselves for the purpose
of protecting their own interests. Of this
matter we propose to say something in a
future issue.

The manufacturers in the agreement
are as follows: Movement Manufacturers,
American Waltham Watch Co.; Elgin
National Watch Co.; Hampden Watch
Co.; and Illinois Watch Co. Case Manu-
facturers, American Waltham Watch Co.;
Joseph Fahys & Co.; C. N. Thorpe & Co.;
Dueber Watch Case Manufacturing Co.;
Blauer Watch Case Co.; Duhme & Co.;
and the American Watch Case Co., of
Toronto. The Canadian Association of
Jobbers in American watches embraces
all the bona fide dealers in these goods
in Canada, and at their first annual
meeting held in Toronto on Friday, the
22nd May, they adopted a constitution
and by laws and elected the following
officers: President, M. Schwob, of Schwob
Bros., Montreal; Vice-President, E.
Scheuer, of Levy Bros. & Scheuer, Ham-
ilton; Secretary-Treasurer, Geo. Chillas,
of the firm of Lee & Chillas, Toronto;
Directors, John H. Jones, of John H. Jones
Co., Montreal, and John Regsworth, of

John Segaworth & Co, Toronto. This meeting was numerously attended and the utmost harmony prevailed, and it is thought by those most interested in the American watch business in Canada that this new departure (as far as this country is concerned) will have the effect of putting this very important branch of the jewelry business upon a much sounder basis than it has hitherto occupied.

ATTEND TO YOUR PAPER.

Readers of THE TRADER are not in ignorance of our views regarding the duty of every merchant who has respect for his credit and reputation in the matter of looking after his own business paper as it matures. We have tried repeatedly to impress upon our readers the vital importance of promptly attending to this matter and the evil consequences which must necessarily result from the violation of this business principle. There are scores of merchants in Canada to-day who are in bad repute and are almost entirely without credit, simply because they are careless about attending to their paper when it matures. They pay probably a fair amount on their notes, but it is like drawing their teeth to get it out of them, and as a consequence they don't get credit for what they do. On the other hand there are scores of others who do not pay any larger per cent. of their notes when matured, but they do it so promptly and with such good grace, that the wholesaler almost feels himself in their debt—their efforts to pay their own honest debts. We are satisfied that if merchants only knew how much wholesale men dislike dilatory and unsatisfactory settlements, and how much they appreciate prompt business like transactions, they would be very careful in all such matters to do their business in a thorough business manner. A merchant's credit is a delicate plant and should be carefully shielded from any and everything that might tend to blight it. No man can guard it so effectually as the merchant himself and no person can injure it so easily as he can. Speaking of this very thing the *Winnipeg Commercial* says: "One of the worst characteristics of a poor business man, is a carelessness about attending promptly to his paper falling due, which is simply the worst development of want of punctuality." This is only too true and the worst part of it is that unless checked in

the start it gets to be chronic and as a rule the person practicing it is the heaviest loser by his own folly.

It is just as easy and certainly more business like to attend to such matters promptly, and while it makes less work for everybody it promotes harmony and good feeling and leaves a disposition to oblige in the mind of the wholesaler where careless dealing causes distrust and disfavor.

Selected Matter.

THE CITY COMPANIES.

REPRINTED FROM *Chambers' Journal*.

Some ponderous but interesting volumes have recently been issued in the shape of a series of blue books containing the Report of the Royal Commission which, under the presidency of the Earl of Derby, has been inquiring into the manner in which the estates and funds of the various Guilds and Companies of the City of London are administered. All the world has heard of the great wealth of the City of London, a sight of the shops in which, even so far back as the commencement of the present century, caused a famous Prussian general to exclaim in the midst of his astonishment: "What a city this would be to plunder!" The revolutions made, however, before the Commission are such as will put into the shade all speculative calculations of the wealth of the "great city." The capital or the Livery Companies of London is now known to be about twenty million sterling, bringing in an income of seven hundred thousand pounds per annum! Owing to the increased value of houses and land, a great augmentation in the wealth of the Companies has taken place during the past ten or twelve years, in one case alone (the Drapers' Company) the increase reaching the handsome total of twenty thousand pounds in nine years. The foundation of this vast fortune originated for the most part in charitable bequests, which have long since been diverted from the particular purpose which the donors had in view; and although the Companies have of late years given considerable sums for the promotion of technical education and other objects, yet the whole of such grants put together are an insignificant dole compared with the magnificent inheritance of which they are the custodians.

The Mercers' Company is the richest of them all, its income in 1880 being

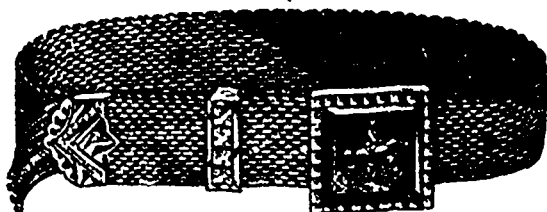
ninety thousand pounds per annum, which shows an increase in nine years (1871-80) of fifteen thousand pounds. In 1874 the Mercers spent in "court fees" over ten thousand pounds; but in 1880 only about nine thousand. In the management of their estates they spent in 1880 nearly eight thousand pounds, while salaries absorbed about six thousand. In "entertainments" they spent in 1880 five thousand pounds, as against seven thousand in 1874. Their charities, however, if they may be deemed so, including St. Paul's School, Mercers' School, the Whittington Almshouses, Trinity Hospital, Greenwich, and the grants they make in support of the Technical Institute and other London charities, amount to fifty thousand pounds per annum.

The Grocers had in 1879 upwards of forty thousand pounds a year, as against thirty thousand in 1870. They spend very little in court fees; and in salaries their expenditure in 1879 was three thousand six hundred and seventy-two pounds. In entertainments, etc., six thousand pounds were absorbed in 1879. They give away about twenty thousand pounds per annum for charitable purposes, and support, amongst other charities, the London Hospital.

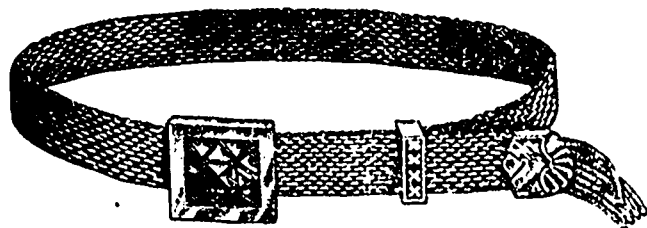
The Drapers almost equal the Mercers with an income of about ninety thousand a year, as against seventy thousand in 1870. Of this large sum, "court fees and dinners" cost in 1879 some five thousand pounds; salaries four thousand; public entertainments, six thousand; rates and taxes, etc., nearly four thousand; and "public works in Ireland," furniture, plate, etc., nearly thirteen thousand, as against fifteen thousand in 1875. They spend about forty thousand pounds per annum on their charitable trusts and other public objects; their chief trusts being Bancroft's Hospital, a middle-class school, Orphanages for Girls at Bow and Tottenham, and the Greencoat Hospital at Greenwich. Beside which, they support the Technical Institute and other charities in London.

The Fishmongers have an income of fifty thousand a year. Court fees, salaries, and office expenses are stated to be in the aggregate about seven thousand pounds; while entertainments, etc., come to about nine thousand three hundred. Repairs and improvements in their famous Hall amounted in 1877 to nearly thirty-eight thousand pounds. Amongst the Fishmongers' trusts are St. Peter's Hos-

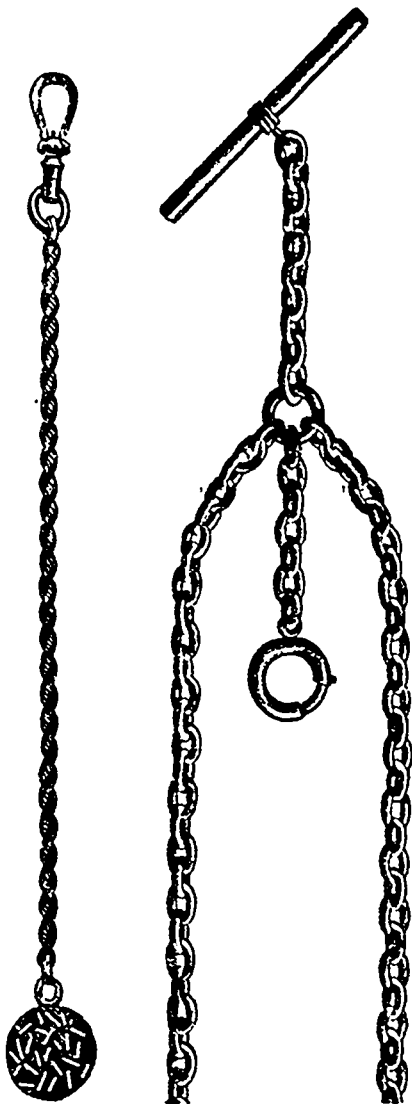
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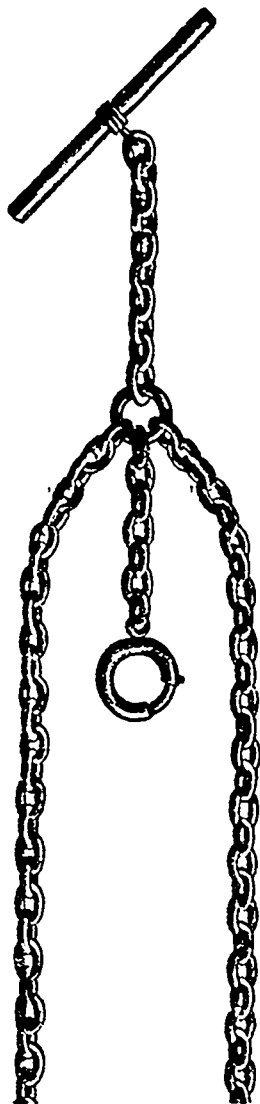
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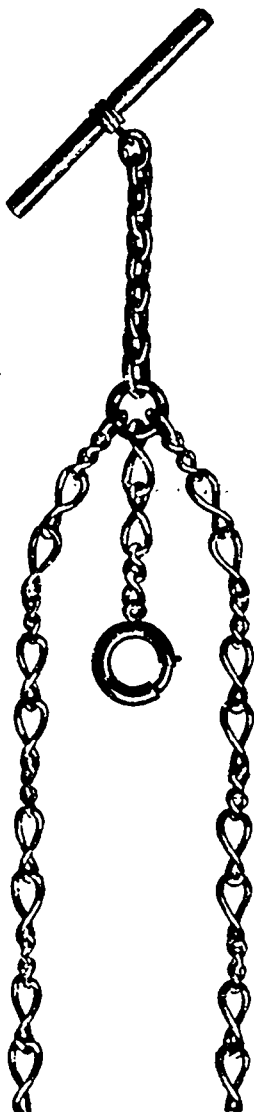
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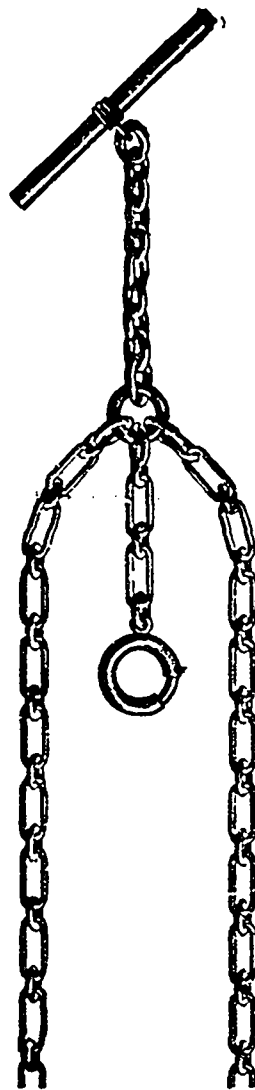
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Elegant and
Durable.
No. 1295.



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1038.



976.



The Queen.
Latest Style for the
Ladies.
Platinum and Gold.
No. 1444.

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FOR SALE BY ALL CANADIAN JOBBERS.

pital, Wandsworth, exhibitions at Oxford and Cambridge universities and the Technical Institute, to which, with donations to the London charities and to the poor-boxes in police courts, they devote from twenty to twenty-five thousand pounds yearly.

The Goldsmiths come next with about sixty thousand a year. Their Hall cost them, between 1870 and 1879, about thirty-five thousand. Their court fees are about fifteen hundred pounds; entertainments, seven thousand; and they spend on good objects some thirty thousand pounds a year.

The Clothworkers have between fifty and sixty thousand pounds a year. Their court fees in 1880 were three thousand five hundred; salaries, three thousand; entertainments, nearly four thousand; and repairs and expenses, etc., about seven thousand. They spend on charitable objects, such as the relief of the blind, their schools at Sutton-Valence, the Technical Institute, the Technical College, in Yorkshire, and the London charities, about thirty thousand a year.

It may be here explained that the "court fees" so freely mentioned in the above items of expenditure, are payments made to the members of the courts which govern the City Companies every time they attend business meetings. In fact, to use plain English, it is a division of a large part of the income of a Company among the members of the (so-called) executive body.

It will be seen that something like two hundred thousand pounds of their income is disposed of by the Companies in accordance with certain trusts; and the administration of these trusts will doubtless form the subject of another enquiry before thorough legislation can be attempted. Some of these trusts are in the shape of "doles," such as gifts of bread and fuel to the poor of certain parishes, loans to young men starting in business, portions to poor maids, etc., but these objects absorb but a small portion of the immense fund in question, and which, if well and properly administered, would make a grand addition to the educational resources of the whole community.

To join a London Company costs a good deal; but the investment carries with it some wonderful privileges. For instance it not only secures to the investor a lifelong share in the dinners and entertainments of the Company, but in the case of

a reverse of fortune, a room in a neat almshouse or a handsome pension. And strange to say, these benefits become hereditary, and are enjoyed by the investor's descendants, provided they choose to perform certain ceremonies. "Hereditary" is carried out to such an extent that the Companies have their hereditary poor, hereditary diners, clerks, surveyors, chaplains, etc., and even cooks and beadles. Salaries, expenses, and entertainments cost about two hundred and seventy-five thousand pounds a year; and the almspeople and pensioners about eighty or ninety thousand pounds.

The Companies claim that these immense incomes are all their own, and that they have, therefore, a perfect right to do with them as they think proper, even to the extent of dividing the spoil, as a certain legal community did a few years since. The government, however, think otherwise, and hence the appointment of the Commission whose report and recommendation we have before us.

The chief recommendation of the Commissioners is to apply to the City Companies the law of "restraint of alienation" which will place them under the control of the Treasury, and without whose permission they will be unable to convey land, sell out stock, or otherwise dispose of their property. The Commissioners also propose that, in future, the account of the annual expenditure of the Companies shall be published, in the same manner as municipal corporations and joint stock companies, and even the universities of Oxford and Cambridge. This measure of reform will certainly be a very necessary one, for until the Report of the Commission was issued, no members of the City Companies, except the chosen few who form the "courts," had any idea as to what their respective guilds were worth, where their property was, or how they spent their money.

The fancy "Livery Franchise" is to be abolished, and there is to be a redistribution of the various revenues, and an allocation to objects of public utility of a considerable percentage of the immense sums already described. To carry this out, however, it is proposed to appoint a special Commission, with power to inspect and inquire into the title deeds, etc., of the various trusts, and to create new trusts in the place of those which have become obsolete. It is also proposed to put a fifty years' limit to the "hereditary" business, and that compensation should

be given to all persons who may be injuriously affected by the carrying out of the Commissioners' proposals.

Thus a great reform is about to be instituted, which will at last enable the people of London to enjoy the benefits arising from a splendid inheritance, which is theirs by right, and which will be productive of great good in the future. When this change has been carried out and the London Municipal Bill has passed into law, the inhabitants of the great city will be able to congratulate themselves on the fact that at last London has become in reality what it has long been in name only, namely, the finest and best governed metropolis in the world.

WATCH LORE.

"Fine time-keeping," recently remarked a well known up-town jeweller, "is not confined exclusively to the higher-priced style of watches. Many of the cheap movements rival their more costly competitors in the matter of reliability. Few men care for very accurate timepieces. With the exception of railway engineers, upon whose punctuality often depends the lives of hundreds, a watch which records the time within a minute a week is as valuable as any other. In 1876 a cheap grade of nickel-cased watches were made, which at once became very popular. The works were made of brass, with as little money spent on finish as possible—only the parts requiring polish received it. They were sold from \$6 to \$12, and, like new newspapers, they filled a want long felt. Since then the manufacture of these watches has increased a thousand fold, and now no timepiece finds a readier sale.

The jeweller fished out of a dazzling array of timekeepers a few of the most valuable ones. One was encased in a gold shell with the crystal set flush with the rim. It was about the shape and as smooth as a fine polished biscuit. This timepiece was a split-second chronograph or horse-timing watch. Around the dial there were sixty figures instead of twelve, one for each second. These were all subdivided into four divisions by delicate hair-line marks. Upon the pressure of a convenient spring in the rim of the watch, the one hand is instantly divided into two hands, one of which pursued the circular journey alone, while the other remained to record the distance already gone over. Another touch upon a sim-

In compliance with an increasing demand, we have placed on the market a

NEW PATENT DUST-PROOF

SCREW BEZEL

Silver Open Face Stem Winding Case

embodying many of the excellent qualities of our original Patent Dust Proof Case, though offered at a lower figure.

The back and center of the new case are made of one continuous piece of solid silver, into which an Albata Cup is screwed identical in shape with the back, thus greatly strengthening it and efficiently protecting the Movement against dust.

THE NEW CASE WILL BE CALLED

ALBATA CUP SCREW BEZEL

We shall continue the manufacture of our popular Patent Dust-Proof Case with Screw Crown and Screw Bezel in all the styles as heretofore, plain and inlaid, with Lever and Pendant Setting.

FOR SALE BY ALL JOBBERS.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,

GENERAL AGENTS OF THE

American Waltham Watch Co. of Waltham, Mass.

NEW YORK,

BOSTON,

CHICAGO,

LONDON,

SYDNEY.

ilar spring, stopped the hand, and still another pressure, and the two hands instantly re-united and flew back to their original place on the dial. The hour and minute of the day were recorded by a brace of hands on a sunken dial about the size of a dime at the right of the centre of the large dial, and a stubby hand told off the seconds on a similar dial at the left. This watch was valued at \$600, and contained many, but by no means all the latest inventions in watchmaking. There was another watch in a case of a far more elaborate pattern, fabricated out of a rich copper-alloy gold, and highly polished. Its rim was corrugated with knobs and springs. This was not only a chronograph, but a repeater as well. Near the hinges was a small slide. When this was moved, there followed a low buzzing sound like a distant swarm of bees, and a deep-toned silver bell struck the hour, while a smaller one rang out the minutes. At night this is a valuable feature, and oftensaves many fruitless and profane searches, over unexpected and unheard of obstructions; for matches, which are never where they ought to be, and for gas fixtures which have invariably and mysteriously shifted their places after the light has been extinguished.

Another watch had, in addition to the chronographic and repeating attachments, a perpetual calendar. This was the gem of the collection, and was worth 1,200 dollars. It had split second hands, but the hour and minute hand travelled the same course as in an ordinary timepiece. There were three little sunken dials below the centre of the large dial. In one a short second hand pointed out the day of the week, which was indicated in small red letters. In another was told the month, and in the remaining one the day of the month was denoted. Directly under the figure "12" was a crescent-shaped dial with a black background, in which rose and set a golden moon. By this watch the phases of the moon, the time of the day, the day of the week and month, and the name of the month were all told, leaving the fortunate owner only the year of our Lord to remember. In addition to these horological and astronomical accomplishments, the bells struck the quarters of the hour as well as the minutes, by a combination of the two bells making an embryo chime. The tone of these silver bells was so sweet, that an appreciative owner might at first be tempted to lie awake half the night to hear them

strike. There was a vast variety of other fine watches, telling everything that a man should have any right to expect from one single timepiece, and ranging in prices from \$200 to \$1,200.

"These," resumed the jeweller, "are all made by our firm, at our Swiss factory, and rival the most celebrated works of the European makers. The calendar watches have such complicated machinery that they are very liable to disorder. Extreme care must be taken with them, as there are probably not a dozen men in this city who could repair one when it needs a watchmaker's attention."

The cases of some of the watches shown were of fanciful designs. One was of red gold with a dull finish, and made to perfectly represent alligator leather. Another was of yellow, hammered gold, equally as rich as the former, but not as durable. One of the most curious patterns was a racing scene. The figures were done in gold and platinum and riveted to the case, where they stood out in bas-relief. The crown of the stem was a golden jockey's cap. As might have been imagined, this was a horse-timing watch. A very handsome one was made of small gold and platinum squares like a checker board. The blocks were of the same metal clear through and were welded together.

"The watches having the greatest reputation," continued the jeweller, "are made in England and Denmark, but our own American makers and some Swiss watches are equally as reliable timekeepers. Watchmaking is not a secret art, and the names of good watchmakers are legion. Some of the foreign jewellers are shrewd advertisers. They often leave some of their better grade of watches in the great astronomical observatories to be regulated by the planets, as it were. The attendant who winds them daily and records their variations is not a jeweller, and understands nothing whatever about timepieces. After leaving them there for several months, their records are sent with the watches back to their owners. This trial is supposed by some persons to lend an additional value to the watches, but in reality it does nothing of the sort, for the variations of a watch which is kept in a cool room in a perfectly stationary position is not at all similar to the record the same movement will make in a gentleman's waistcoat pocket. A man doesn't buy a watch to hang it up like a clock. It must, therefore, be regulated

for his use personally. A watch which accurately records the time for a bank-president would be little good for a railroad conductor until it had been regulated to suit its new ownership.

"What is the finest time I ever knew a watch to keep?" We sold ex-Corporation Counsel William C. Whitney a watch which ran from one December until the next May—five months—and only varied seven seconds during the entire time. Our ordinary fine watches are only guaranteed to keep time within a second a day."

New York Graphic.

THE SHAKESPEARE BROOCH

The Shakespeare brooch is formed of a narrow band of silver bent into the shape of a heart, about an inch in length and a little less in width. It originally contained twenty-two crystals, three of which are missing, and above is a coronet of three red and two blue stones, two of the settings being filled with solder, and the third is open without a stone. It was found in the year 1828 by Joseph Smith, a laboring man, who was engaged upon some excavations on the site of the house in which Shakespeare passed the last sixteen years of his life, New Place, Stratford. Smith gave it to his children to play with, and presently, when the dirt had worn off, he found the name W. SHAKESPEARE upon it, and another word, which on scraping to make it plain, became quite obliterated. Captain Saunders, and also Mr. R. B. Wheeler, of Stratford, both eminent antiquaries, wanted to buy it, Captain Saunders offering £7 for it; but Smith, although so poor, would not sell it. Saunders wrote a notice, accompanied by two engravings of it, for the *Mirror* of September 26th, 1829, in which he stated that "the brooch was considered by the most competent judges and antiquaries, in and near Stratford, to have been the personal property of Shakespeare." Smith occasionally made money by showing the brooch to visitors, but having ten children, and being very poor, he once claimed parish relief, which was refused while he possessed so valuable a property as the brooch. He then left his family for a fortnight, and on his return underwent three months imprisonment for desertion, which would have been remitted had he consented to sell the brooch. A resident of Stratford, a Mr. Harborne, advanced money to Smith

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—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Artistic and Useful Hollow Ware,

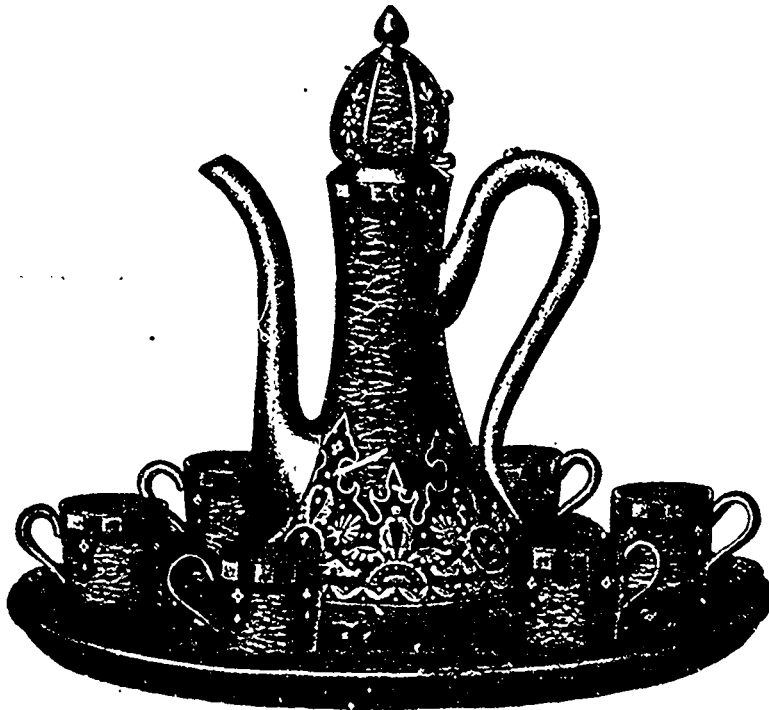
ELECTRO-PLATED UPON FINE HARD WHITE METAL.

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.

TRADE



MARKS.



AN OPEN LETTER OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO THE RETAIL TRADE OF CANADA.

TORONTO, May 28th, 1885.

GENTLEMEN,

The manufacture of Fine Gold Watch Cases is one of the most intricate as well as the most exact of mechanical operations. If not properly constructed and fitted in every part, it is practically useless, and certainly far from being "a thing of beauty and a joy forever." In a perfect watch case, three things are absolutely necessary, viz., (1) first-class material, (2) tight jointing and fitting, and (3), a perfect finish. The American Watch Case Company, of Toronto, claim to combine in the Cases of their manufacture all these essentials, and to produce as perfect a Case as any in the world. We have fitted up our new factory with the latest and most improved American machinery, use only pure gold from the U. S. Mint, and employ the most skilled workmen that can be had in the best U. S. factories. This being the case, we have no hesitation in asking the Trade of Canada to purchase our Cases on their merits, feeling satisfied that as far as quality of material and perfection of finish is concerned, they are equal, if not superior to any similar goods imported into this country.

As regards price, we claim that our goods can be sold fully twenty per cent. lower than any imported goods of equal quality that are honestly entered through the customs and pay the usual duty demanded by Government. Three-fourths of the value of a gold case is in the material. Importing it as we do in the form of bullion direct from the mint, it comes in free of duty, but if manufactured before it is imported, a duty of twenty-five per cent. is levied upon it by the customs authorities. The Trade will thus see that we offer them Cases equal to any imported, on which this expenditure for duty is saved, and that by handling our goods they will be enabled to sell an equally good Case at a very much lower price than they have been formerly compelled to charge for the imported article. We have laid down the following platform in regard to the manufacture of our goods, and shall not depart from it on any consideration. 1st. We manufacture no goods without our own Trade Marks. 2nd. We stamp no goods of higher quality than they really are. 3rd. We guarantee the quality of every Case we make to be as stamped upon it.

GUARANTEE OF QUALITY.—The AMERICAN WATCH CASE COMPANY OF TORONTO guarantees every Case manufactured by them and bearing any of their Trade Marks as above to be of the quality stamped upon it according to the U. S. Standard.

Dealers and the public can therefore buy Goods bearing this Stamp with the full assurance that they are getting the quality exactly as represented and no other, a great point in these days of stamped up Goods, and one we feel sure that they will not be slow to appreciate. We have just sent out to every Retail Jeweler in Canada a complete list of the Gold and Silver Cases of our manufacture, and the prices and terms at which they can be had from the Jobbing Trade. We sell no Goods direct to the Retail Trade but they can be procured at our Catalogue Prices from any of the leading Jobbers in Canada. Assuring you of our best desire to give you honest goods at honest prices, we are,

Yours very truly,

American Watch Case Co., of Toronto

SPRINGFIELD ILLINOIS WATCHES

MANUFACTURED BY

THE ILLINOIS WATCH CO.,

SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

KEY AND STEM WINDERS OF ALL GRADES.

FULL DESCRIPTION AS FOLLOWS:

18 SIZE GILT.

- "STUART."—Adjusted D. S. dial, 15 jewels (4 pairs in settings), exp. bal., tempered hairspring, patent regulator.—STEM.
 "No. 108."—Engraved "Illinois Watch Co." same as Stuart.—STEM.
 "BUNN."—Adjusted D. S. Dial, 15 jewels (4 pairs in settings), expansion bal., tempered hairspring patent regulator —KEY AND STEM
 "MILLER."—Adjusted, S. S. dial, 15 jewels (4 pairs in settings), expansion balance, tempered hairspring —KEY AND STEM.
 "No. 5."—Adjusted, engraved "Illinois Watch Co." S. S. dial, 15 jewels (4 pairs in settings), expansion balance, tempered hairspring, patent regulator —KEY AND STEM.
 "No. 4."—"Railroader." Locomotive engraved on plate, S. S. 24 hour dial, 11 jewels in settings, expansion balance, tempered hairspring, patent regulator.—STEM.
 "CURRIER."—S. S. dial, 13 jewels (3 pairs in settings), expansion balance, tempered hairspring —KEY AND STEM
 "No. 3."—Damasked plates, engraved Illinois Watch Co., S. S. Dial, 11 jewels, expansion balance, tempered hairspring, polished bright screws, raised silver index.—KEY AND STEM.
 "No. 2."—Engraved "Illinois Watch Co." S. S. Dial, 11 jewels, exp. balance, tempered hairspring.—KEY AND STEM.
 "I. W. CO."—S. S. dial, 7 jewels, expansion balance, tempered hairspring.—KEY AND STEM.

18 SIZE NICKEL.

- "No. 105."—Full Nickel. Adj., engraved "Illinois Watch Co." in gilt letters, D. S. glass enamel dial, 15 jewels (4 pairs in gold settings), expansion balance, Breguet hairspring, patent regulator —STEM
 "No. 106."—Adjusted, engraved "Illinois Watch Co." D. S. dial, 15 jewels, (4 pairs in settings), expansion balance, tempered hairspring, patent regulator.—STEM.
 "No. 102."—Engraved "Illinois Watch Co." S. S. dial, 13 jewels (3 pairs in settings), exp. bal., tempered hairspring. —KEY AND STEM
 "No. 101."—Engraved "Illinois Watch Co." S. S. dial, 11 jewels, exp. balance, tempered hairspring —KEY AND STEM.

8 SIZE STEM WINDERS.

- "No. 156."—Full Nickel. Adj., engraved "Illinois Watch Co." S. S. glass enamel dial, 15 jewels (4 pairs in settings), expansion balance, tempered hairspring.—STEM.
 "No. 154."—Full Nickel. Engraved "Illinois Watch Co." S. S. dial, 15 jewels (4 pairs in settings), expansion balance, tempered hairspring.—STEM.
 "No. 152."—Gilt. Engraved "Illinois Watch Co." S. S. dial, 11 jewels in settings, exp. balance, tempered hairspring.—STEM.
 "No. 150."—Gilt. Engraved "Illinois Watch Co." S. S. dial, 11 jewels, expansion balance, tempered hairspring.—STEM.

All movements have patent pinion, and all are quick train. All Stem Winders made to fit hunting and open face cases, the latter bringing figure XII at the pendant.

Orders for movements with special engraving in grades above I. W. Co., received in lots of 5 and upward without extra charge.

Special attention is called to our I. W. Co. which is the ONLY low priced movement in the market having ALL the following improvements:
 SUNK SECOND DIAL, PATENT PINION, DUST BAND, QUICK TRAIN, EXP. BALANCE, TEMPERED HAIRSPRING.

Our No. 5 is the CHEAPEST ADJUSTED, FULL JEWELLED, PATENT REGULATOR movement MADE

Our No. 150 8 size Ladies' Watch is of superior finish, low priced and guaranteed the BEST CHEAP LADIES' WATCH ever produced

FOR PRICE LISTS AND FULL PARTICULARS, send to the following JOBBERS who carry a FULL LINE of ILLINOIS WATCHES:

MONTREAL.—SCHWOB BROS, WM. EAVES, ALFRED EAVES, EDMUND EAVES, H. & A. SAUNDERS, SMITH & PATTERSON.

TORONTO.—S. FRENKEL, J. SEGSWORTH & CO., BENHAM & GRIGOR, S. T. CULP.

HAMILTON.—A. C. ANDERSON & CO.

STRATFORD.—WM. E. JONES.

from time to time upon it, and it was exhibited for their joint benefit at his house, the Coach and Horses in Kenley Street. On one occasion a lady, an actress, called to see it, and pressing it enthusiastically to her bosom, exclaiming, "Oh, my Shakespeare!" she broke it into two pieces. It was clumsily soldered by a tinsmith, of Stratford, as is now apparent. Smith never being able to repay the loans, eventually gave up all claim to it. After lying quiet for some years it was bought by its present possessor, Mr. John Rabone, of Birmingham. Besides the fact of the brooch having been found on the site of Shakespeare's house, New Place, the peculiarities of some of the letters engraved upon it tend to show that it was coeval with his time. The letter W with the middle members interlaced, as seen on the brooch, was very much in vogue in the sixteenth and the beginning of the seventeenth centuries. Shakespeare's signet ring in the Stratford Museum has this interlaced W. At the same period it was a common custom to join two letters together, as T and E or H and E, and in the lines on the stone over the poet's grave invoking protection for his dust and malediction on those who disturb his bones, occur two cases of this kind where T and H are joined, having but two perpendiculars between them. On the brooch the three letters H. A. K. are joined together, the second member of the H and the first one of the K doing duty, each for its own letter, and standing for the two members of the A as well. An example of three letters being joined together occurs in the lines under the bust of the poet, commencing, "Stay, passenger, why goest thou so fast?" and there the T H E are joined together, the upright members of the T and E standing also for the two of the H. It is curious that these instances of triple letters should be on the brooch and on the tomb, both be connected with Shakespeare. In 1864 the brooch was submitted to Mr. J. H. Pollen, then of the South Kensington Museum, who wrote that he "saw no reason to doubt its antiquity or the description which accompanied it." And recently, on its acquirement by its present owner, Mr. J. W. Tonks, of the firm of Messrs. T. and J. Bragg, of Birmingham, who has had frequent opportunities of studying specimens of ancient jewelry and decorations, said of it "The 'cutting' is French, and of

a primitive mode not generally practiced after the Restoration, and the style of the 'setting' is that of the sixteenth century. The brooch has every appearance of an antiquity bringing it at least as early as the time of Shakespeare." Confirmatory evidence of the antiquity and the period of the brooch is afforded by a number of specimens of silver brooches marked "Luckenbooth Brooches of the sixteenth Century" recently added to the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Edinburgh. They are mostly in the form of a heart, or contain a heart within their lines, and to some of these the Shakespeare brooch bears a striking resemblance. There is no doubt of the antiquity of these brooches. The Luckenbooth brooches were of French manufacture, the sale of them being chiefly in Edinburgh at the Luckenbooths, or wooden shops closely surrounding St. Giles's Cathedral, whence their name. It is noticeable that all those, so far as is known in the possession of private individuals, came from Scotland. A clergyman in the neighborhood of Birmingham, the Rev. W. K. R. Bedford, rector of Sutton Coldfield, has one of the same pattern, and with the same number of stones as the Shakespeare brooch. It was formerly possessed by Charles Kirkpatrick Sharpe, Esq., an intimate friend of Sir Walter Scott, by whom it was always regarded as a valuable specimen of a Luckenbooth brooch. Shakespeare in the second part of King Henry the VI., Act 3, Scene 2, makes Queen Margaret, in recounting her dangers on the sea, say—

I took a costly jewel from my neck—

A heart it was bound in with diamonds.

That Shakespeare was acquainted with this particular form of the Luckenbooth Brooch is clear from the above quotation, and what more likely than that it should be a description of the "jewel" he himself possessed. The brooch has been publicly exhibited but twice, once at the Shakespeare Show in the Albert Hall this year, and a few weeks ago at a sciree of the Birmingham Natural History and Microscopical Society, and on each occasion it was regarded with great interest. The council of the Shakespeare show requested Mr. Rabone to allow them to make a fac simile of the brooch to be worn as a badge by the officials. He refused to allow the back to be copied, but an enlarged copy of the front was made and worn at the show with good

effect. At the sciree in Birmingham, above referred to, there was another of heart-shaped Luckenbooth brooches worn by a young lady present, it being described as an heirloom from Mary Beaton, one of the 'four Maries' of Mary Queen of Scots.—*Exchange.*

THE FIRST LOCOMOTIVES

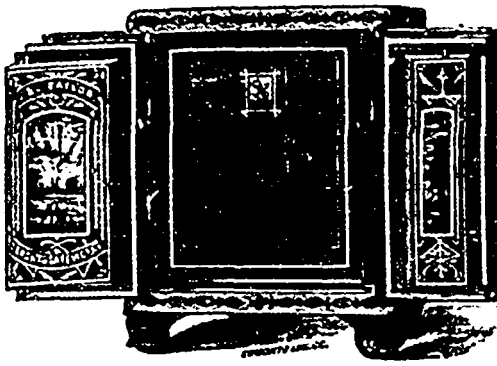
A correspondent of the "Railroad" sends the following interesting letter to Winnipeg, Manitoba:—

Mr. Whitehead is the oldest active railway man alive: the last living link that binds the marvelous present to an antiquated past. As such his story is an interesting one, especially to all railroad men. He was born in an age when the stage coach was the only means of overland travel, and when even the motion of six miles an hour was considered dangerous to human life. Robert Stephenson was at that time the engineer of the stationary steam engine in a Newcastle-on-Tyne coal mine, and day-light was just dawning on an invention which will make his name famous in all coming ages, and which has already proved so great a blessing to the world. About this time application had been made to Parliament to construct a canal between Darlington and Stockton, on Middleboro, a distance of 25 miles. Mr. Stephenson went to Darlington, saw Edward Pease, and unfolded to him the idea of a railway. Mr. Pease was fully convinced of the practicability of the scheme, and through his influence it was decided to apply to Parliament for a charter to build a railway. It was four or five years before the charter was obtained. It was a new thing and many were opposed to it. Another objection was that the inventor was only a poor coal miner. "Stephenson was examined and asked how fast his new fangled machine would run. When he replied from 10 to 12 miles an hour, they regarded him as a lunatic.

"Suppose a cow should get on the track," said a noble lord, "what would the consequence be?"

"It would be a bad job for the cow," replied Mr. Stephenson.

Meantime Robert Stephenson had made considerable headway in perfecting his invention. He built the first one himself at Newcastle, and called it "Locomotion." It weighed about eight tons, had four wheels, and walking beams like a lake or river steamer. A large wooden



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TORONTO SAFE WORKS.**

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Non-Conducting Steel Flange Doors.

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**Burglar Proof Safes, Vaults, Vault Doors, Bank Locks,
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20 YEARS ESTABLISHED.

The Oldest and Most Reliable Safe Manufacturing Firm in the Dominion.

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American Jewelry. American Jewelry.**

NEW GOODS!

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We still retain the name of carrying the Largest Assortment and Neatest Designs in American Jewelry of any House in Canada. Our Mr. Anderson has just returned from the American markets, where he has made an extra fine selection of the Newest Goods to be found.

See our selection before making your purchases.

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ever offered in this country. As we are manufacturing a large proportion of our goods on our premises in Montreal, we can execute all special orders, Oculists' prescriptions, &c., with promptitude. Send for our Illustrated Catalogue and Price List before purchasing.

MONTREAL OPTICAL & JEWELRY CO., Limited.

hogshead was fixed on the tender for a water tank. In due time the first railway was completed and a day fixed for its formal opening. It was the 27th of September, 1825, over 58 years ago. It was a beautiful warm day.

"I remember it as if it were yesterday, though I was then only a boy of 12 years," said Whitehead. "Everybody was talking about the great event, at that time; the greatest discovery of the age. The Iron Horse was on everybody's tongue. Telephones, telegraphs, and the penny postage were unknown, but women, and men too, for all that, gossiped as lively then as they do now; and indeed, more so, for they had more time.

The first appearance of the "Iron Horse" on the grand race course of human achievement, was witnessed by thousands of awe-stricken spectators. I was among them. All England was represented there. The first reverberations of that thunder from the iron way, much feebler then than now, but which has startled a world into new life and aroused the nations of men into new energy, struck terror into the hearts of many of the great multitude present. Two trains started from Shipton that forenoon laden with coal. One was drawn by the "Locomotion," James Stephenson, engineer, a cousin of Robert Stephenson. The other was drawn by an engine named "Enterprise," Robert Morrow engineer. As they whirled by the spot where I stood, at the rate of ten miles an hour, the spectators were beside themselves with astonishment.

"They call it an "Iron Horse," ejaculated a lady, "but where are its feet?" That was a poser.

"From Shipton to Stockton, four miles, was down grade, and the engines were able to haul almost any quantity of coal down, but the trouble was to get back again. Three heavy grades were encountered on the return journey and the most the locomotives could do, was to haul back 12 or 14 empty cars, capable of carrying three tons of coal each, and when there was a head wind blowing the train had to stand still until it went down. The track was four feet eight and one-half inches wide, the standard gauge of to-day all over the world. The rails, fish belled in shape, were four feet long, laid on blocks two feet long. The ends of the rails were half lap joints, laid in a chair. These were fastened by a nail driven through the holes in the end of the rail, and the chair.

"I rode up and down on the engine until I became quite a favourite with James Stephenson, the engineer, and when in 1827, the fireman was appointed to the charge of a stationary engine at the incline, I was appointed to the important position of fireman of the "Locomotion" (a big thing in those days) with a salary of 50 or 60 cents a day.

"But even at that time we had no idea of carrying passengers by steam. The body of an old stage-coach had been fixed on railway wheels, and passengers were hauled up and down the track by horsepower. Nobody dreamed of traveling by steam. Well, there was quite a number of old passenger coaches standing in the yard. One day when a new engine, the "Wilberforce," arrived, some of the spectators suggested that it would be a good idea to see if the "Wilberforce" could haul the passenger coaches. No sooner said than done. The spectators filled the coaches. The "Wilberforce" hitched on, and the first passenger railway was found to be a success.

"The old "Locomotion" is now standing up on the pedestal of brick at Darlington Station, the wonder of the tens of thousands of people who visit the historic spot.

"After firing awhile and running some, I was promoted to be general inspector of the railway, and later became a contractor and built a good many miles of road in England. In 1849 I came to Canada with my family and settled on a farm. But I did not care much for farming as it was done in Ontario at that day; and two years later I took a contract on the Great Western from Copetown to Harrisburg. After that I took several contracts on this and the Buffalo, Brantford & Goderich Railway. In 1874 I took a contract for grading the Canada Pacific Railway from Emerson to the points near Winnipeg. I afterwards built the branch from Winnipeg to Selkirk. In all I have built in Canada 350 miles of railway. I believe I am the oldest railway man living. There were others a few years ago, but they have all died, and I am the sole representative of the railway employes of 1825. Railways have not reached perfection, and I believe the improvements of the future will be as great over the roads of to-day as the railroading of the present is superior to that of 1825."

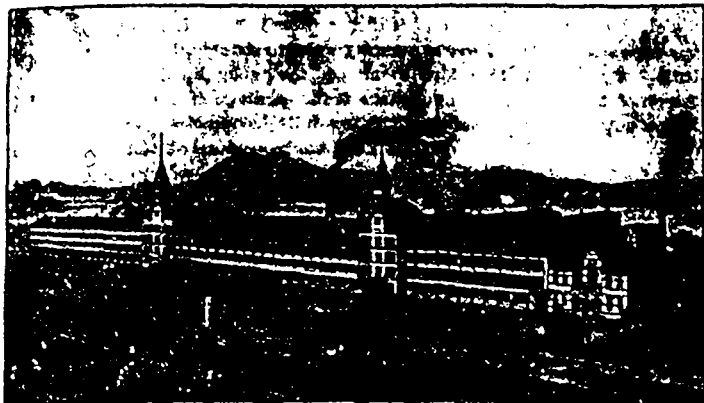
NOTE.—We think Mr. Whitehead is mistaken about the name of Stephenson's first locomotive. It was called "The Rocket," and, as he says to be seen at the Darlington Station to this day.—*Editor Trader.*

BLEMISHES ON THE STANDARD DOLLAR.

Morgan, the English engraver of the die for the standard or "buzzard" dollar, animated perhaps by an ambition similar to that of the youth who fired the Ephesian dome, smuggled into his work in two places the initial letter of his surname. Although microscopic in size, these "Ms" are plainly discernible on the coin even to the naked eye after a careful search. An eagle-eyed Wall street man recently discovered one of the letters and started among his acquaintances the following puzzle: "Find three letter Ms on the standard dollar." Two are readily found—one in the word "unum" and another in "America," but the third is not so easily found. An interview with Chief Drummond of the United States Secret Service, showed that there are four Ms instead of three, and the fourth, hitherto unnoticed even by Wall street men, was pointed out to the reporter. Mr Drummond laughed when his attention was called to the matter and said: "The presence of these extra letters on the standard dollar was first brought to my notice by one of my clerks. They were of course cut in the die by Morgan." The chief of the secret service acknowledged that they had not escaped the attention of the counterfeiter, who had placed them on the false coins.

Similar instances of the mutilation of dies are recalled in the case of English and French engravers' work. Wyon, the artist to the English mint, many years ago, placed on the plate of a postage stamp a "W" on so minute a character that for years the stamp circulated without a doubt of its perfection. The eventual discovery of the blemish created a sensation in England; the objectionable edition to the word was promptly erased, and a stringent law passed against the commission of a like offence. In the reign of Napoleon III, an engraver placed the initial letter of his surname on the plate for a stamp. This also was of such microscopic dimensions that it escaped detection for a long time. The discovery of the fact led to the same result as in the English case.—*Jewelers' Journal.*

WHITE ENAMEL.—There are many receipts for the making of cold white enamel; it is inseparable, however, from a yellowish sheen by taking simply white color and the usual ingredients. To obviate this, add an atom of black or blue, and the color will at once change to a lively, pure white.



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John Segsworth & Co.,
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JUST RECEIVED A LARGE LINE OF
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GOOD VALUE. INSPECTION INVITED.

Canadian Agents for Waltham Watches.

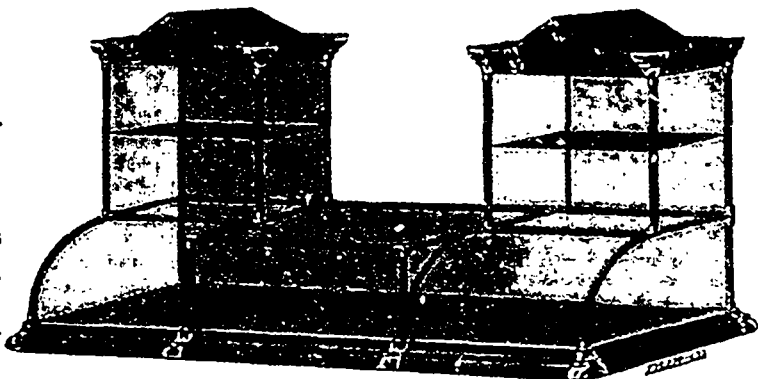
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SHOW CASE MANUFACTURERS
 and Shop Fitters, Gold, Silver and Carriage Platers. All kinds of Show Cases on hand in the newest and latest styles.

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FANCY GOODS MANUFACTURERS,

MAKERS OF CASES AND TRAYS,

SHOW CASE FITTINGS,

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With our Jewelers' Outfits no Cases are Required to be put away in the Safe,
EVERY ARTICLE THE JEWELER OFFERS FOR SALE HAS A SPECIAL TRAY.

LABOR SAVED! SAFE ROOM SAVED!

No comparison in the display of goods in the Show Case. This is the latest improvement.

29 ADELAIDE STREET EAST, - - - TORONTO.
CALL AND SEE OUR NEW SHOW ROOM.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

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

BUSINESS NOTES.

JOSEPH MOWAT, hardware merchant, Durham, Ont., after a long struggle has been forced to assign. Mr. Mowat deserved success and we are extremely sorry to have to chronicle his reverse.

R. H. KILLALY, hardware merchant of Canington, Ont., has also got into difficulties and called a meeting of his creditors. Mr. Killaly has been going back for some time so that this event has not been altogether unexpected in well informed business circles.

J. C. DIGGINS, lately in business in Strathroy, as a jeweler, and whom we had occasion a few weeks ago to write pretty plainly about, has left Canada and gone to Portland, Oregon, U. S. It is to be hoped that Mr. D. will do business there on sounder principles than he did in Strathroy.

MESSRS. P. W. ELLIS & Co., the well known manufacturing jewelers of Toronto, have just completed arrangements with the present owner of the building lately occupied by Samuel Stern, to fit it up for them as a warehouse and factory. When the contemplated alterations are completed this enterprising firm will have one of the largest and best equipped factories in America, and sales rooms and offices worthy of their large business.

RUSSELL'S JEWELRY STORE, at present run by Mr. Cuthbert, was entered by burglars on the night of the 13th May. The thieves ransacked all the show cases, taking with them gold and silver bracelets, earrings, lockets, spectacles, chains, silver cups and other goods, estimated at \$1500. The watches were secured in the safe, and not molested. The robbery is regarded bold, as there is a policeman in close proximity all the time and a private watchman engaged on the premises. Since the above was in type we are glad to learn that the thieves have been captured and the stolen property recovered.

We were favored last month by a call from Mr. Perry, the general travelling agent of the Hampden Watch Co., of Springfield, Mass. Having a little spare time Mr. Perry thought it well to act as missionary and enlighten the Canadian brethren as to the merits of the "Hampden Watch." He says that to his astonishment Canadian jewelers know about as much about "Hampdens" as he did himself, so that his work was like carrying coals to Newcastle. Another proof that merit will tell.

H. F. BOHL, JEWELER, Brockville, has been sold out by some of his creditors. It appears that Mr. Bohl got involved beyond his depth and instead of calling a meeting of his creditors as he should have done and placing himself in their hands he violated the commonest principles of justice and business by letting one of his largest creditors come in and help himself to the best of his stock in order to liquidate the

account. Hearing of this some of the other creditors obtained a chattel mortgage from him and foreclosed a few days afterwards and so put him out of business. We do not think Mr. Bohl had any intention of being dishonest, but he certainly acted very unwisely in not treating all his creditors alike.

OUR sanctum was also invaded by Mr. A. G. Funck, the general agent of the Illinois Watch Co., who was doing Canada "for the good of his health," and taking in a little business at the same time as is the usual custom of our live neighbors to the south of us. Mr. Funck, since his appointment as New York agent of this company has been pushing things pretty lively, and has proved himself to be the right man in the right place. This company is now making a strong bid for public favor by putting on the market an improved quality of goods and they point to their No 5, and I W. Co. movements as being the best value in the market to-day for the money. Mr. Funck reported sales in Canada large for this season of the year and expects to do big things in the near future.

EVERY ONE IN CANADA has heard about the robbery about a year ago of Mr. James Trotter, of Galt, Ont., and how the thieves got away with their booty and were never heard of afterwards. Strange to say after all efforts to recover the stolen property had proved fruitless, the secret accidentally came to light a few days ago and now Mr. Trotter stands a good chance either to recover the goods or get the money for them. It appears that they were "fenced" in Buffalo and the person who had charge of them being wanted for some other felony caused the discovery of Mr. Trotter's property. Mr. Trotter and his assistant went to Buffalo and identified his goods, and it is highly probable that he will get them or the money very soon. We trust it may be so.

We direct the attention of our readers to the removal of the Toronto office and Warerooms of Messrs. Goldie & McCulloch, of the Galt Safe Works, to new premises at No. 56 King St. West, next door to the Mail building. We were glad to see this old established and reliable firm opening out in Toronto about a year ago, and must now congratulate them upon their so soon finding it necessary to increase their accommodation. This branch of their extensive manufacturing business has grown so rapidly that they have been constantly compelled to increase their producing facilities until they now have one of the most extensive and complete safe works in the Dominion. Their business here has, under the able management of their Toronto representative, Mr. Geo. F. Bostwick, grown to such an extent that the removal to the above large and commodious premises became, not a matter of choice, but of necessity, and we trust their business will still continue to increase and give them that reward which is due to sterling integrity and honorable dealing.

ENTERPRISE.—We had the pleasure last week of being shown through the immense establishment of Messrs. Hemming Bros., fancy case manufacturers of this city, and were delighted beyond measure at the enterprise and taste that this young firm have shown. Standing conspicuously in their show room is a model

jewelers window (the joint product of Mr. Millichamp and themselves,) that every dealer visiting Toronto should call and see if they wish to attract the public by the maximum of elegance at the minimum of cost. It is one of the most tastefully decorated windows we have ever seen and might profitably be adopted by plenty of our retail dealers who desire to have something new and attractive. Messrs. Hemming are now making a specialty of new set jewelry fittings for show cases by means of which a dealer can show his stock more advantageously and safely and save time and money in doing so. Their factory is very complete in every detail and they have evidently spared no pains to get to the very tip top of their business. Such enterprise merits success and it seems to us to be only a question of time when the "Horse-shoe" trade mark which this firm have adopted will be as sure a passport to favor as the stamp of Joseph Rogers & Son on a pocket knife.

WORKSHOP NOTES.

TO TAKE SPOTS OFF GILDING.—Dissolve alum in soft, pure water and immerse the article in the solution, or rub the spot with it and dry with sawdust.

BLACK VARNISH FOR IRON.—Asphaltum, 1 pound; lamp black, $\frac{1}{2}$ pound; resin, $\frac{1}{2}$ pound; spirits of turpentine, 1 quart; linseed oil, just sufficient to rub up the lampblack with, before mixing it up with the other ingredients. Apply with a camel's hair brush.

GILDING WITHOUT BATTERY.—Articles which do not require much handling, may be quickly gilt without battery as follows: One part of chloride of gold and 4 parts cyanide of potassium dissolved in boiling distilled water, and the gilding fluid is ready; the articles are hung into this hot solution, tied by a fine copper wire to a strip of zinc, scratched clean, left in it for a few minutes, and they will be handsomely gilt.

VARNISH FOR BRASS INSTRUMENTS.—An excellent gold varnish for brass objects, surgical or optical instruments, etc., is prepared as follows: Gum lac, in grains, pulverized, 30 parts, dragon's blood, 1 part; red sandalwood, 1 part; powdered glass, 10 parts; strong alcohol, 600 parts, after sufficient maceration, filter. The powdered glass simply serves for accelerating the dissolving by interposing between the particles of gum lac and opal.

TO RECOVER THE GOLD LOST IN COLORING.—Dissolve a handful of sulphate of iron in boiling water, add this to your "color" water, it precipitates the small particles of gold. Now draw off the water, being very careful not to disturb the auriferous sediment at the bottom. You will now proceed to wash the sediment from all traces of acid with plenty of boiling water; it will require three or four separate washings, with sufficient time between each to allow the water to cool and the sediment to settle, before pouring the water off. Then dry in an iron vessel by the fire and finally fuse in a covered skittle pot with a flux as before directed.

BRUSHING.—Very excellent results are obtained by running the fine wire matting brush at about 2,500 revolutions per minute, applying rain water or sour beer diluted with water at the place where the brush strikes the work,



Meriden Britannia Co.



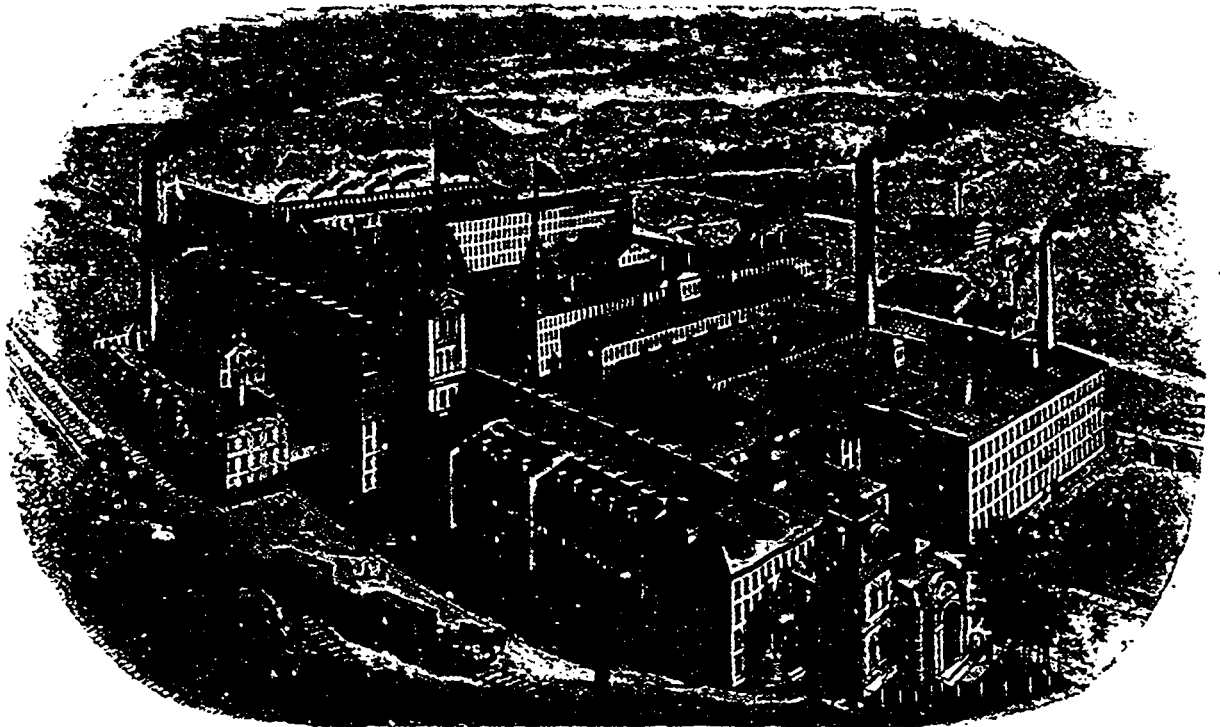
MANUFACTURERS OF STANDARD
ELECTRO, SILVER AND GOLD
PLATE.

HIGHEST HONORS OVER ALL COMPETITORS.

— AND —

Only Gold Medal Awarded at Toronto Industrial Exhibition, 1884.

WAREHOUSES: Chic 30, Ill., San Francisco, Cal., London, E. 7.



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

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



OBSERVE

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

TRADE

1847, Rogers Bros., A I,
OR
1847, Rogers Bros., XII
MARK

OBSERVE

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

occasionally hold a piece of sandpaper to the brush. Should the points of the brush be too straight, let them strike over a piece of wire, but do not hook them too much, as this would prevent matting. Always preserve the brush in a good condition; should the wires become entangled or twist into knots, separate or cut them out. After the work is matted, take a soft hair brush and brush it in soap water, then rinse it in warm water charged with a small quantity of spirits of ammonia and caustic potash; immerse it in pure alcohol for a short time, and finally dry it in sawdust.

COLD SILVERING OF METALS.—Mix 1 part of chloride of silver with 3 parts of pearlash, 1½ parts of common salt, and 1 part of whiting, and well rub the mixture on the surface of brass or copper (previously well cleaned), by means of soft leather, or a cork dipped in the powder. When properly silvered, the metal should be well washed in hot water, slightly alkalized, and then wiped dry.

ARTIFICIAL PEARLS.—The following process for manufacturing artificial pearls is based on the property of logwood extract and bichromate of potash to form with gelatine a compound insoluble in water. 1. Dissolve in heat 1 part gelatine and 3 parts water; 2. Dissolve in heat 1 part logwood extract in 5 parts water. Mix the two solutions, pour off the excess of water, then mix one part of the logwood and gelatine mixtures with 2 parts water. Agitate until it dissolves, and add 8 parts of solution one, so as to have excess of gelatine. Evaporate till small pellicles are formed, then cast in the molds required. After one hour the casting is dipped in a bath containing 1 part of bichromate of potash to 30 parts water, where it is left for five minutes. Artificial pearl of a brilliant black is thus obtained which is hard and insoluble.

THE OIL STONE.—Twenty years ago, the oil stone was found only on the joiner's bench, and possibly that of the machinist, and its sole use was the sharpening of the edges of tools. To-day its use has extended beyond this province of edging tools to that of grinding, reducing, finishing, in fact, invading the limits of the grindstone, emery, rotten stone, tripoli, and reaching almost to rouge. This stone, which is a slate brown in science as novaculite—from novacula, a razor,—is cut and dressed in hundreds of varying forms for different purposes. In any hardware or mechanic furnishing store it may be found in all manner of shapes under the name of "alips," adapted for tools of all forms. In dentists supply stores it may be seen in twenty or more cylindrical and circular forms, and so minute as to be used at a rapid rate of revolution even between the teeth of dental suffering humanity. Some of these cylinders, ovoids, cones, and edged wheels are so minute that a pea looks large by their side yet they are all veritable grindstones. In the manufacture and finishing of the metals, the oil stone or novaculite, plays an important part. Our recent exactions as to fits and measures can hardly be filled except by the use of this stone, and it is in demand for turning turned surfaces and planed areas of iron and brass, slowly grinding down the imperfections left by the finish file and the corundum wheel. Recently its powder has largely usurped the place in mechanics' valuation of flour of emery or emery of the higher

grades. It is found that a finish "for fit" can be readily obtained by its use in much less time than by the scraper; and that it does not leave embedded particles of quartz or corundum to keep up a perpetual wear. This material is not strictly an oil stone; it is amenable to all of those. Perhaps its best use is with water, especially when the stone is of the harder sort, as the Ouachita.

OTHER NOTES.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—An international exhibition of metal work is to be held at Nuremberg next year. It will be held in the new museum building, and will contain specimens of the art of the silversmith and the worker in brass and copper, together with the machinery and appliances used in the making of jewelry and art metal work. The exhibition will be open from the middle of June to the end of September.

TRANSITORY STATE.—The German gold and silversmiths and jewelers are at present passing through the state of transition from "cheap and nasty," when everything sold at a penny a dozen and the adjective "bad" was the positive form, to the present substantial, artistic productions. In this state of affairs it is hardly to be expected that the manufacturers of the better class of goods will realize much on their productions.

SHARPENING FILES.—The process of sharpening files by means of the sand-blast is exciting universal interest in Europe. Of course, it is next to impossible to re-sharpen old and worn files by this process, but it is said to be excellent for imparting an extra finish to new files, and those that have been sharpened originally in this manner can easily be retouched and sharpened twice or three times after becoming partially dull. Report has it that Krupp, in Essen, is making universal use of such files.

CONVENIENT MIXTURE FOR PRODUCING GOLD.—In the coming piping hot times, when ice is at a premium, the owner of a parched throat will be gladdened by learning that he can prepare "ice-cold lemonade" by means of the mixture of equal parts of nitrate of ammonia, soda and water, which, it is said, produces a temperature of—23°C., equal to—9.4° Fahr. It has the following good qualities: It does not attack metallic vessels; it is cheap, and can be recovered by evaporating; only a small quantity of water is necessary, and it can therefore be evaporated the more quickly.

STOLEN.

ONE LADIES' WATCH, size 8, No. 94, Elgin Movement in Boys Hunting Case. No. of Case 138,797, Engraved all over. No. of Movement, 1,931,834. Any watchmaker who may happen to find track of the same will receive reward by sending word to

A. PROCTOR,
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C. W. COLEMAN, WATCHMAKER TO THE TRADE

AND DEALER IN

Watch Material, Tools, Spectacles, Watch Cases, &c.

Complicated Watches repaired, adjusted and cleaned. Broken or imperfect parts in every grade of Watch replaced by new.

Also Jewelry Jobbing, and manufacturing of Special Designs, Engraving, &c.

Orders to receive prompt attention must be accompanied with city reference or the cash.

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10 KING ST. WEST, (up stairs)
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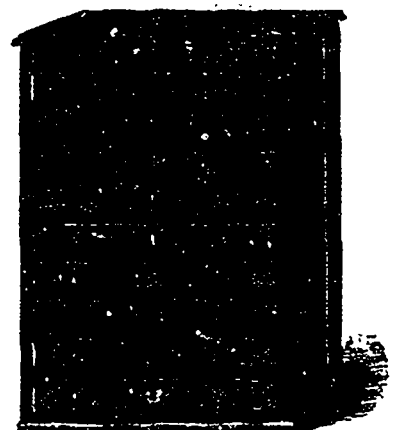
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Canadian & Foreign Stones Polished and Mounted.

FOR THE TRADE

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

THE NEWEST WATCH GLASS CABINET.



All sizes and heights in Watch Glasses constantly on hand. Orders promptly attended to. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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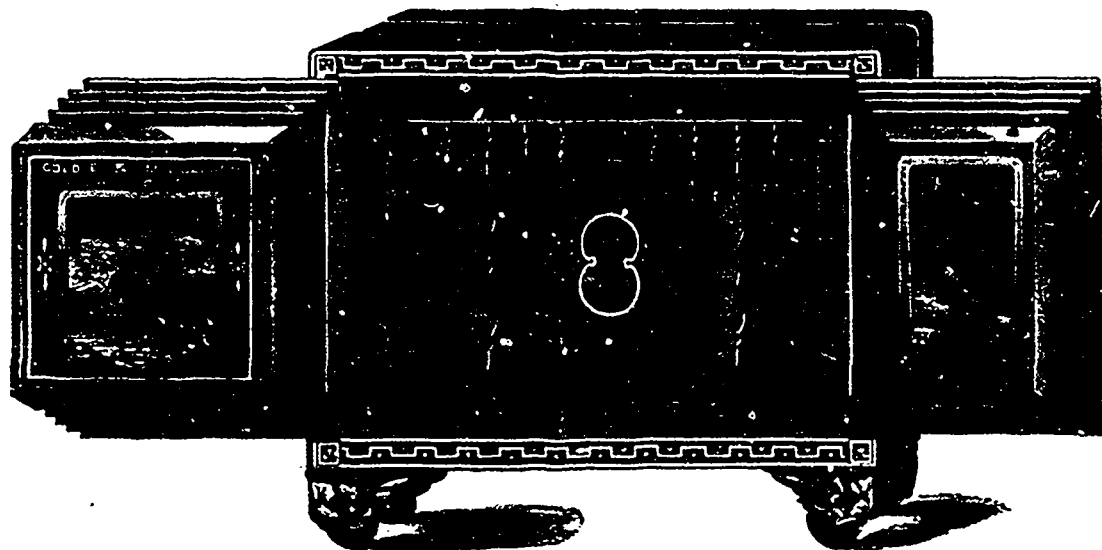
GOLDIE & McCULLOCH,

1844.—ESTABLISHED—1844.

GALT - SAFE - WORKS

Owing to the large increase of business transacted at OUR TORONTO OFFICE we have been compelled to secure greater accommodation and have, consequently, removed our Office and Warerooms to the extensive Premises adjoining the "Mail" Building, and being

No. 56 KING STREET WEST.



FIRE PROOF SAFE No. 20.

*Our Safes have been Awarded the highest Prizes wherever Exhibited,
Including Two Gold Medals in 1884.*

All information can be obtained either by calling on or communicating with our representative at Toronto, MR. GEO. F. BOSTWICK, who has a LARGE VARIETY TO SELECT FROM; also, MANY SAFES OF OTHER MAKERS, TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR OURS, FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES.

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THE BATES & BACON WATCH CASES,

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ARE SUPERIOR IN QUALITY AND PERFECT IN FINISH AND DESIGN



24

Our Patent Snap Bezel
Dust Proof Cases in Filled
and Solid Gold, also a Full
Assortment of Regular Line
of Filled Cases,

FIT ALL AMERICAN MOVEMENTS.



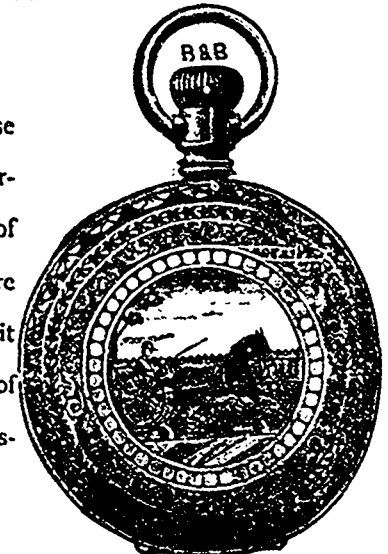
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Front Sectional View of
PATENT SNAP BEZEL CASE.

This Patent Snap Bezel Case
is desirable for Railroad Pur-
poses, or wherever a Dust Proof
Case is needed. And there
being no Springs or Cap, it
enables us to make a Case of
Better Proportions than is pos-
sible in a Regular Case.



22
Back View of
PATENT SNAP BEZEL CASE.

No Step Backward ! Every Advance a Triumph !

JAMES BOSS GOLD CASES BETTER THAN EVER AT

REDUCED PRICES !

THE character and magnitude of the plant of the KEYSTONE FACTORIES are unrivaled. Improved and patented machinery of the most ingenious description occupies every floor of two of the most massive and stately buildings in Philadelphia, while hundreds of operatives, selected for their commanding skill, and drilled in special and original methods, assist in giving shape, construction, and finish to the most complete and serviceable Watch Cases ever produced.

Celebrated as JAMES BOSS GOLD CASES were heretofore, they have now an additional claim to fame and popular favor. Notwithstanding their reduced price,

Every Style of Jas. Boss Gold Case is Made Better Than Ever

It will particularly repay every jeweler on the alert for new, fresh, and reliable goods at prices that *MUST* sell them, to examine the

DOUBLE | PEERLESS | BOSS | GOLD | CASES. |

It is, of course, impossible to illustrate, through a print, the graceful roll of the curves, delicately executed rope knurling, and exquisite vermicelli engraving of these cases. No description can do them justice. They are literally superb, and are sold as low as any first quality goods known to the trade.

Every Case has the Dust-Proof Band, is close-fitting to a nicety, interchangeable, and is guaranteed for Twenty Years.

The greatest recommendation of Jas. Boss' cases is that their guarantee is *bona fide*, and that they give universal satisfaction.

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