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THE TRADER

TORONTO, ONT., NOV., 1884

Sent free to every Jeweler and Hardware Merchant in the Dominion of Canada.

Advertising Rates.

Full Page . . . \$20 00 each issue
 Half Page . . . 12 00 "
 Quarter Page . . . 8 00 "
 Small Advertisements, 8 cents per line

A discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed from the above rates for yearly contracts. All advertisements payable monthly.

Business and other communications should be addressed to

THE TRADER PUBLISHING CO.

13 Adelaide Street East, Toronto

SPECIAL NOTICE.

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

Editorial.

THE OUTLOOK.

There is no use of disguising the fact that trade is comparatively dull for this season of the year, and there are not wanting croakers who would fain have us believe that the country is going to the dogs, and that we are on the verge of national bankruptcy. It is true, as we have said, that times are dull, but we cannot see any great reason for alarm; in fact, we regard the prevailing dullness of trade as an evidence rather of mercantile soundness and caution than of impending ruin.

Our merchants are buying cautiously, and for their immediate wants. This, coupled with the fact that grain is low in price, and their own trade consequently not so brisk as it usually is at this time of the year, makes things appear duller than they really are. This state of trade, however, is a healthy sign, and is very much better for the country generally than if orders were plentiful in spite of the present depression. We regard the prospects ahead as encouraging rather than discouraging. Our crops are very much larger than usual, and although prices are low, still Canada will, in spite

of all this, obtain a good many millions of dollars more money from the products of the soil than last year. This increase of resources on the one hand, and our apparent self denial in making purchases (for that is what dull trade means) on the other, must have the effect of placing the country in a sounder financial position than it occupied last year. The outlook, as far as we can see, is hopeful, and if our merchants only combine energy with prudence, they may certainly look forward to a fairly prosperous year. In this connection we cannot help quoting the remarks of Mr. Workman, President of the Molsons Bank, at their late annual meeting. After referring to the prosperity of the institution over which he presided during the past year, Mr. Workman said:

"We enter upon another year with a clean sheet, strong reserves, a moderate demand for money at paying rates, and a hopeful feeling among our customers. The farmers throughout the Dominion have secured an abundant harvest in prime condition, and are now bringing their grain, root crops, butter, cheese and cattle to market, thus creating an active demand for currency. Our circulation has lately gone up rapidly, a certain proof of increasing prosperity and great activity in business. Profits are doubtless not so large as in former years, and I do not anticipate another boom such as then prevailed, yet I believe the worst has been passed, and every change will be for the better. It is too true that severe losses and great depression have been experienced by our merchants and manufacturers the past eighteen months, and some time will yet be required to overcome them. A prudent economy now pervades all classes, our foreign imports have decreased very considerably, and a general reduction of indebtedness is going on. These will soon produce better times and a more active condition of trade, in which our banking institutions will participate."

The Molsons Bank has long been known as one of the most conservative institutions in Canada, and a forecast so hopeful as this coming from such a source is therefore entitled to additional weight.

A WISE PRECAUTION.

We would like to impress upon every jeweler who reads THE TRADER, and that ought to be every jeweler in Canada, the advisability, not to say the necessity, of keeping an accurate and reliable list of his stock. Many if not most of our jewelers when taking stock content themselves with simply taking down the name

of the article and its cost. It is of the utmost importance that not only these particulars, but description and numbers should be taken down whenever it can be done. In articles such as watch movements and gold and silver cases, that are each stamped with a number of their own, this is easily managed, and should never be neglected. Every jeweler should keep a stock book for watches and cases, and enter in it regularly the number of every watch or case he receives, and opposite to it when sold the name of the party buying it. By this means he would have an exact account of his watch business, and in case of a burglary, or robbery by employees, the goods could be more easily traced. Detectives tell us that if all jewelers kept such a record as this, and sent the numbers and description of such goods broadcast at once, that in more than half the cases the goods would be recovered. As it is, they might and often do come into the possession of the officers of the law, but not having anything to guide them they remain in ignorance of their ownership. Nearly every watchmaker keeps such a list of his watch repairs, why not introduce the same system for keeping a record of new goods bought and sold? In this connection we notice a letter from Mr. F. K. Jenks, of Hagerstown, Ind., in the *Jewelers' Journal*, which commences as follows:—

"On the night of August 19th, myself and wife were chloroformed and robbed by burglars, who entered my house and stole between forty and fifty watches, besides my wife's gold watch, an Elgin stem wind, lever movement, and my pocket book, which contained the last cent I had. I sent that day all the money I had, previous to closing the mails, to the E. N. Welch Clock Co., of your city, or my loss would have been greater. The watches of which I have a record are as follows."

Then follows a list of the numbers of the watches he had kept. Robberies and burglaries are going on around us every day. We can scarcely pick up a paper that we cannot read of something of the kind. This being the case, our jewelers should take every precaution in their power not only to keep these midnight mechanics out, but to catch them afterwards if they are successful in getting into their premises and securing their stock. Precaution is always better than cure, but if such things occur in spite of all preventive measures, it is wise to be in a position to make the best of it,

ACCOMMODATION PAPER.

The failure of James Campbell & Sons, Wholesale Stationers and Booksellers, of Toronto, although affecting only their line of business, is one of the most disastrous and far reaching in its effects that has ever occurred in Canada. The amount of liabilities is placed at about \$800,000, and from present appearances it would seem that the unsecured creditors will not receive more than ten cents on the dollar, if they are lucky enough to get even that. The worst feature of this failure, and the only reason why we go out of our usual course to moralize upon what concerns another line of business almost exclusively, is that most of the disaster attendant upon this failure will result from the fact that this concern, which has been financially rotten for years, has been bolstered up by accommodation paper obtained from their customers. The result of this system of financial juggling is that the assignment of this firm alone will probably be the immediate cause of the failure of some sixty of those customers who had sufficient confidence in their integrity and sound business standing to put their names to paper merely to oblige them, and for sums they never owed, and that the accommodation paper discounted by them will aggregate nearly \$100,000.

A more practical comment than this upon the folly of any merchant ever giving accommodation paper it would be hard to imagine, but we very much doubt whether this warning will deter merchants from asking and granting such dangerous and unbusiness like favors.

It is a well known fact that a good many firms are in the habit of getting notes from their customers for which no value has ever been received, and thus bolstering up a rotten business, long after it has become practically bankrupt. When the after clap comes and the firm is declared insolvent (which, in fact, they may have been for months or years previous), people read the list of victims of this kite flying system and say they have their sympathy. If they were bluntly told that they had been a parcel of fools, and that the result was but a certain consequence of their own folly, it would be but the truth, and probably do these victims of misplaced confidence more good than the pleasant but misdirected sympathy of which they are generally the recipients.

"But," says one of the victims, "al-

though we know well enough that it might be dangerous, we couldn't very well help it; the wholesale house with whom we were dealing asked us to give them our note as a favor, and as we sometimes require favors ourselves from them, could not refuse, although we know well enough we had never received value for it; besides, they assured us that it would never trouble us, as they would take it up themselves when due." A more absurd argument than this, when you come to analyze it, could hardly be imagined, for in the first place none but a weak house would ever ask or require to use accommodation paper. The very fact of a house being compelled to ask their customers to lend them their names on which to raise money, ought to be proof positive of its financial weakness, and in itself the very strongest reason for refusing it. It is true they may take up the note at maturity, so that their customers are never troubled about it at all, but this apparent security and freedom from risk only makes the danger greater by inducing recklessness on the part of the dealer, who argues that if he can put the wholesale house he deals with under an obligation to him by so "cheap" a favor as simply signing a note, it cannot be a bad investment. When the assignee is in possession of the estate and the dealer is officially notified by the bank that they look to him for one hundred cents on the dollar for the amount of his accommodation note, he begins to realize that he will have to pay pretty dearly for his whistle, unfortunately for him the knowledge came too late to be of practical use to him, except as an experience not to be repeated.

The ease with which wholesale dealers in fair credit can discount even inferior paper, is often a great incentive for unfortunate or unprincipled men to make use of their friends and customers by obtaining notes to be used in this way, but the danger would be greatly lessened if all the retail dealers could be brought to understand and believe, that with the aid of a financier with plenty of check and a judicious use of accommodation paper, a business utterly rotten to all intents and purposes can be floated on for years. In the end it must go down in the maelstrom of bankruptcy around which it has been so long circling, but until the crash comes it presents to the unthinking outsider a fair but deceitful appearance.

Our advice to all dealers, whether wholesale or retail, and we cannot too strongly emphasize it, is to have a watchful care with whom you deal. Especially in this matter of accommodation paper, rest assured that a house that has to ask for it is a weak house, and should either be avoided altogether, or dealt with on hard business lines. In conclusion, we offer as a maxim to all traders, "Never give your paper to any firm, unless you owe them the money and have received value for it."

Selected Matter.

WHY BUSINESS MEN FAIL.

Let me give your readers, says a correspondent of the *United States Economist*, the benefit of the replies I have received from leading men of our country to the question, "What in your observation have been the chief causes of the numerous failures in life of business and professional men?"

Governor St. John answers: "Idleness, intemperance."

Alexander H. Stephens answered: "Want of punctuality, honesty and truth."

Hon. Darwin R. James answers: "Incorrect views of the great end and aim of life. Men are not contented to live plain lives of integrity and uprightness. They want to go ahead too fast, and are led into temptation."

President Bartlett, of Dartmouth College, names as causes of failure: "Lack of principle, of fixed purpose, of perseverance."

President Eliot, of Harvard, replies: "Stupidity, laziness, rashness, and dishonesty."

Dr. H. M. Dexter, of the *Congregationalist*, answers: "1. Want of thoroughness of preparation. 2. Want of fixedness of purpose. 3. Want of faith in the inevitable triumph of right of truth."

Anthony Comstock's answers are: "Unholy living and dishonest practices, lust and intemperance, living beyond one's means."

Mr. H. E. Simmons, of the American Tract Society, replies: "Fast living, mental, spiritual, and bodily; lack of attention to the details of business."

General O. Howard answers in substance: "Breaking the divine laws of the body by vice, those of the mind by overwork and idleness, and those of the heart by making an idol of self."

Professor Homer B. Sprague, of Bos-

READ :- THE :- EVIDENCE !

THE MANUFACTURERS OF JAS. BOSS GOLD WATCH-CASES NOBLY UPHELD BY THE TRADE AND THE PEOPLE.

THE MOST CONVINCING TESTIMONY FROM ALL QUARTERS.

The Correspondents of the Keystone Factory vie with each other in unmistakable approval of the unequalled qualities of Jas. Boss Gold Cases. The aim of the manufacturers of Boss Cases being to make only first quality goods, and having facilities to that end possessed by no other concern in the world, it is in accordance with the fitness of things to have the almost universal support of the trade in that endeavor. From among hundreds of letters recently received at the Keystone Factory, all breathing unqualified praise of Boss Gold Watch Cases, the following are printed as showing the spirit which pervades the writers :

CADILLAC, MICH., Sept. 19, 1884.

I have sold the Boss case for twenty years, and have yet to find a poor one ; in fact I swear by the Boss.

F. H. HUNTLEY.

WATER VALLEY, MISS., Sept. 1, 1884.

I have been selling the Boss filled cases for eight years, and take pleasure in saying they have given entire satisfaction to my trade.

J. ALTER.

LITCHFIELD, ILLS., Sept. 15, 1884.

We sell no other filled case but yours because we believe them to be the best, and feel safe in recommending them.

NOTERMAN & HUBBEL.

SEAFORTH, ONT., Sept. 13, 1884.

The Boss is the Boss of all filled cases. The cheap Swiss gold cases are things of the past with me.

M. R. COUNTER.

TROUPE, TEXAS, Sept. 17, 1884.

I have been selling the Boss case, and think it the BEST filled case ever made.

T. C. SAMMONS

MORRISON, ILLS., Sept. 19, 1884.

Your filled cases I have handled ever since I have been in business.

F. E. HEWITT.

CENTRE, ALA., Sept. 12, 1884.

I strive to do good, and in selling Boss and Keystone cases I am serving my calling. They are the best. The doubting Thomas is converted.

J. J. B. McELRATH.

THAMES CROSSING, O., Sept. 11, 1884.

Boss cases sell better than any other kind, and give the best satisfaction. We handle but few of any other make.

McKEE & NETH.

MURRAY, KY., Aug. 5, 1884.

We take great pleasure in handling your goods, as they give universal satisfaction. We have never sold any other filled case than the Boss, and to parties desiring a first class silver case we always sell the Keystone.

S. HIGGINS & CO.

ADRIAN, MICH., Sept. 11, 1884.

I sell no other case than the Boss, and will not as long as I can get it.

J. WILL KIRKE.

PARIS, ILLS., Sept. 16, 1884.

We handle the Boss case and we think it the best. Perfect engraving, elegant, and appearance grand. We find no trouble in selling it, as its reputation is established.

REED & SWINFORD.

MARTINSBURG, W. VA., Aug. 7, 1884.

Your goods will stand on their own merits. I have a filled case of your make that has been in use seventeen years, and from appearances will last ten years more, having but very little of the engine-turning worn off.

JOS. A. MESSMAN.

HAYWARDS, CAL., July 21, 1884.

Your cases give the best satisfaction of all I ever sold.

B. HAAS.

BONHAM, TEXAS, July, 24, 1884.

There is a case of your make (Jas. Boss) in this county that has been in constant use since 1858 and looks well yet. We consider the Boss the boss of all. The case referred to was purchased in Charleston, S. C., in July, 1858.

M. A. BRIDGES & CO.

WAYCROSS, GA., June 19, 1884.

I have been selling the Jas Boss Cases for the last ten years, and they always give perfect satisfaction.

T. E. LANIER.

LISTOWEL, ONT., June 7, 1884.

We can honestly say that we do not know of one of your cases which we have sold that has in anyway failed to give satisfaction.

BARKER & CO.

FREMONT, NEB., April 28, 1884.

I handle the Boss case to the exclusion of all other filled cases, and can assure you that among the 185 Boss cases I sold from January 15, 1883, up to April 20, 1884, I have yet to hear a single complaint.

CHAS. MARSHALL.

DILLON, MONTANA, May 18, 1884.

I have handled Boss Cases for fifteen years, and have yet the first one to find that failed to give satisfaction either to the customer or myself.

MRS. L. KUFFER.

SAN MARCOS, TEXAS, Aug. 8, 1884.

I have been in the business about fifty-three years, and believe the Boss case can't be excelled or equalled.

W. H. ROBBINS.

OAKLAND, NEB., Sept. 9, 1884.

I sell nothing but Jas. Boss and Keystone cases, and it is not overestimating or exaggerating to say they are the best in the world.

J. W. BATTERSHALL.

FARMER, OHIO, July 15, 1884.

I have carried one of your watch cases (80623) for two years and you cannot tell that it has been in use. I have a solid gold case, but prefer the Boss to it.

R. E. FOOT.

ton, answers: "1. Ill-health. 2. Mistake in the choice of employment. 3. Lack of persistent and protracted effort. 4. A low ideal, making success to consist in personal aggrandizement, rather than in the training and development of a true and noble character.

Dr. Lyman Abbott answers. "The combined spirit of laziness and self-conceit that makes a man unwilling to do anything unless he can choose just what he will do."

Judge A. W. Tenney, of Brooklyn, replies: "Outside of intemperance, failure to grasp and hold, scattering too much, want of integrity and promptness, unwillingness to achieve success by earning it in the old-fashioned way."

The attorney-general of a neighboring State replies. "Living beyond income, and speculating with borrowed funds, unwillingness to begin at the foot of the ladder and work up. Young men want to be masters at the start, and assume to know before they have learned." And another reason in the same line. "Desiring the success that another has, without being willing to work as that man does. Giving money making a first place and right-doing a second place."

Judge Tourgee, author of "A Fool's Errand," considers the frequent cause of business collapse to be. "Trying to carry too big a load." As to others he says. "I don't know how about a professional man's failing, if he works, keeps sober, and sleeps at home. Lawyers, ministers and doctors live on the sins of the people, and, of course, grow fat under reasonable exertion, unless the competition is too great. It requires real genius to fail in either of these walks of life."

Hon. Joseph Medill, ex-mayor of Chicago, answers: "Liquor drinking, gambling, reckless speculation, dishonesty, tricky conduct, cheating, idleness, shirking hard work, frivolous reading, lack of manhood in the battle of life, failure to improve opportunities."

Among the causes of failure given by my correspondents many may be classified under the general fault of wavering, such as "wavering purpose," "non stick-to-it-iveness," "failure to grasp and hold," "scattering too much," "trying to do too many things, rather than stick to the one thing one knows most about." A young man spends seven years in a grocery store, and when he has just learned the business he concludes to go into dry goods. By failing to choose that first he

has thrown away seven years' experience. Probably, after learning the dry goods business, he will conclude to become a watchmaker, and at last becomes a "jack at all trades," good at none. A prominent merchant says: "Nearly all failures in legitimate business come from not serving an apprenticeship to it," that is, from leaving a business one knows for another which he does not understand.

Another cause of failure is the disposition to escape hard work, and get rich in haste—"desiring the success another man has, without being willing to work as that man does, and begin, as he did, at the foot of the ladder." How many who were in haste to get rich, to reap without patient industry in sowing, have learned the truth of the old proverb. "The more haste, the worse speed!"

THE STORY OF A WATCH.

One day I was passing through the Green Park. Let me recall that eventful day. I have been working hard all day to catch up lost time, and now walking slowly through the park, when a sight meets my eye which makes me forget fatigue and change my stroll into a sharp walk. A crowd. I am soon in it. What is the matter? Indeed! Then I must stop. One does not see a Sultan every day. This is something like. An Oriental potentate, in all his magnificence, is about to enter the palace of the great Queen upon whose dominions the sun never sets. Hark! Music! Here they come! Hurrah! A rush, a squeeze, a man pushes rudely against me; I glance around at him; he is working his way quickly through the crowd, very quickly. A suspicion flashes upon me. One touch of my hand to my side makes it a certainty. My watch is gone! I plunge fiercely after that man. I think of my wife's tears, of my own vexation; I think, with a tender regret, of winding up time, I feel like a father as I think of the times I have corrected my treasure by the church. I picture Blogg's pretended sympathy and secret glee. I imagine him flaunting his gold Geneva in my face, and myself without my good old forty guinea English lever to put him down with, and all because of that black whiskered vagabond now making his escape. These thoughts—the thoughts of a moment—give me the strength and energy of a lion. I dash and push and squeeze through the people, who give me

no aid, but curse me volubly as I stamp on their toes and dig my elbows into their ribs. I make a clutch at him. Missed by a hair's breadth. Oh, if that man between us had been thin! Another attempt; I touch his coat. Once more—I have him! Oh, the ecstasy of that moment, mingled with the fear of his having passed the watch to a confederate! Before I can gasp out a word he turns half round, slips it into my hand, and as I place it in my pocket he makes off once more, this time unpursued, for I have regained my treasure and am satisfied. I do not venture to take it out of my pocket, but walk home at once, keeping my hand on the watch all the way. No one shall come near me till I reach home. I feel very hot, but at the same time a hero. Have I not had an adventure, and have I not come through it triumphantly? No tears now from my wife, no sneers from Blogg. How shall I enjoy winding my watch to night! Its value is enhanced, it has a story! I wish I could go home on horseback or by steam. I am bursting to tell my wife all about it. At last I am home. I am sitting down I begin my tale. I tell of the crowd, of the thief, of my loss. My wife tries to interrupt me, I won't allow it, I describe the deed, the chase, the capture, the restitution! I pause for my wife's word of admiration and congratulation, which I am sure will now follow. She says quietly "My dear, you know you left in a hurry this morning. If you look on the mantelpiece you will see your watch, which you left at home." She was right. I have now two watches!—*London Society.*

GEORGE GRAHAM AND HIS WATCHES.

Under the above title we find a very characteristic anecdote of George Graham, the celebrated inventor of the anchor movement, in a German contemporary, whether true or not, at least it speaks of a man held in reverence by all watch-makers.

As it is well known, Graham was a quaker. He one day sold a watch to a stranger, and guaranteed its correct rate. The purchaser said he was on the eve of embarking for East India and desired to know how long he could depend on the good rate of the watch.

"My friend," said Graham, "I have constructed and regulated the watch myself, thee can wear it, whenever thee



Meriden Britannia Co.

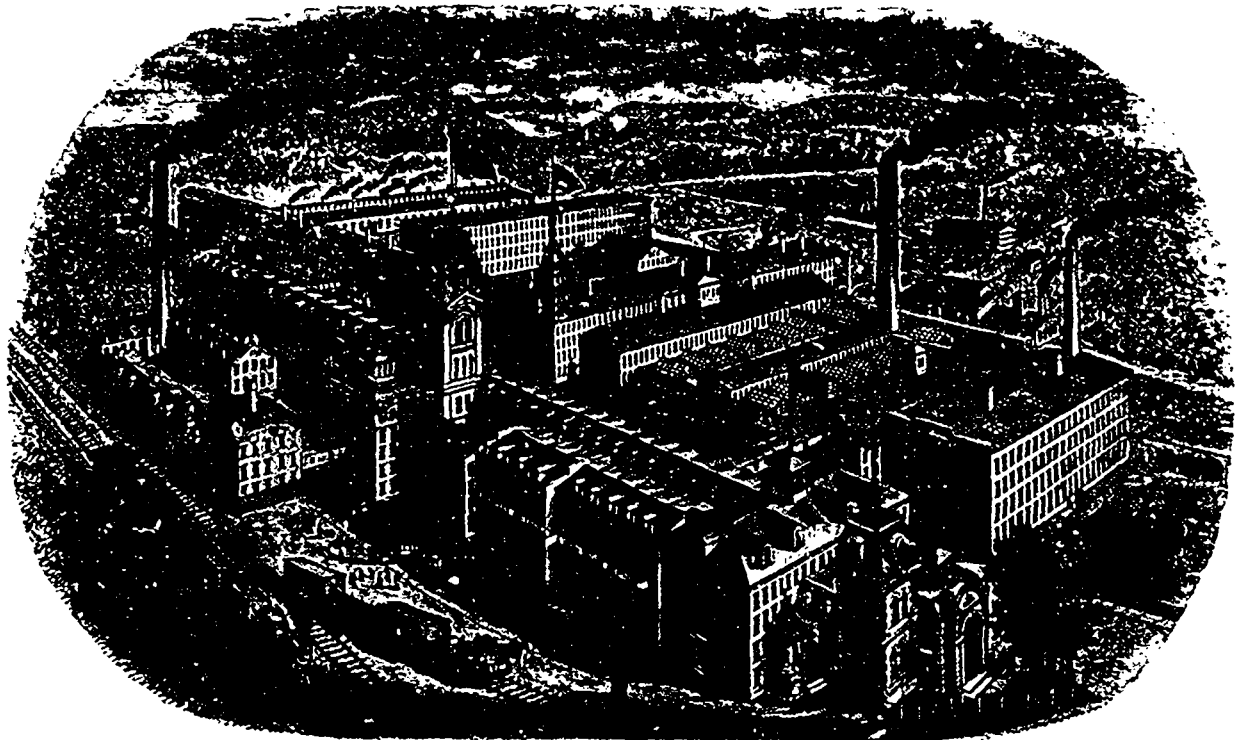


MANUFACTURERS OF STANDARD
ELECTRO, SILVER AND GOLD
PLATE.

HIGHEST HONORS OVER ALL COMPETITORS,
—AND—

Only Gold Medal Awarded at Toronto Industrial Exhibition, 1884.

WAREHOUSES: Chicago 1, San Francisco Cal., London, Eng.



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 1,
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 1 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.

desires, and if thee comes after seven years and says that thy watch differed by five minutes, I will return thy money."

After the lapse of seven years, the purchaser really returned to the watch-maker, and said, with assumed sobriety, "Mr. Graham, I return you your watch."

"Ah, I remember," responded Graham; "let me see it; what objection has thee against it?"

"What objections have I against it? In the seven years that I have owned it, it deviated more than five minutes."

"Well I will return thy money—"

"How do you mean?"

"I will keep what I promised."

"Really?"

"I never speak otherwise."

"But I will not sell my watch," answered the owner, "and if you were to pay me ten times its value."

"And I," said Graham, "will not break my promise under any consideration. I promised to take back the watch for certain reasons. In consequence of this promise thee brings it back, and no power on earth can force me to break the contract."

And Graham kept his word, and the watch remained in his hands.

VANDERBILT'S VAULT.

"Mr. William H. Vanderbilt's treasure vault," says a New York correspondent, "in which he recently stowed away some \$100,000,000 in securities, is one of the most redoubtable works of defense on the American continent, though you may not be entirely certain of that by surveying his mansion from the outside. Its foundations were blasted out of the rock; the front wall is five feet in thickness, and the side and rear walls are three feet, the materials used being pressed brick with brown stone trimmings. The beams, girders, and main pillars are iron, incased in fire-proof material. The doors, window-frames, and minor partitions are iron, marble and glass. No wood is to be found in the structure. The great vault, thirty-six by forty-two feet, of wrought-iron, steel, and Franklinite iron, is imposing in strength and proportions, and is situated on the ground floor. Its four outer doors weigh 8200 pounds each, and have every effective and known improvement in defensive devices. A massive wall of masonry surrounds the iron work. The vault, which is burglar, fire, and water-proof, constitutes a distinct building in itself."

PROPERTIES OF QUICKSILVER.

One of the most curious properties of quicksilver is its capability of dissolving or of forming amalgams with other metals. A sheet of gold foil, dropped into quicksilver, disappears almost as quickly as a snow-flake when it drops into water. It has the power of separating or of readily dissolving those refractory metals which are not acted upon by our most powerful acids. The gold and silver miners pour it into their machines holding the gold-bearing quartz; and, although no human eye can detect a trace of the precious substance, so fine are the particles, yet the liquid metal will hunt them out, and incorporates it into its mass. By subsequent distillation it yields it into the hands of the miners, in a state of virgin purity. Several years ago, while lecturing before a class of ladies on chemistry, we had occasion to purify some quicksilver by forcing it through chamois leather. The scrap remained on the table after the lecture, and an old lady, thinking it would be very nice to wrap her gold spectacles in, accordingly appropriated it to that purpose. The next morning she came to us in a great state of alarm, stating that the gold had mysteriously disappeared, and nothing was left in the parcel but the glasses. Sure enough, the metal remaining in the pores of the leather had amalgamated with the gold, and entirely destroyed the spectacles. It was a mystery which we never could explain to her satisfaction.—*Fireside Science.*

UNCERTAINTIES OF DIAMOND MINING.

"We see by our Amsterdam exchange *De Diamant*, that there are blanks even, in diamond digging. In its *Courblad in the Kaapsche Diamantmijners Maatschappigen* it gives a list of twelve companies at the Kimberley Mines, only four of which paid dividends last year, the highest 15. the lowest 8. 0. 4.—but whether pounds, francs, marks or Japanese taels the paper does not state; presumably, pounds, being in the British possessions. De Beer's mine, with nine companies, has four dividend paying companies, the lowest with 0. 2. 0., the highest with 0. 10. 0.; Du Toit's Pan Mine, twelve companies, two of which with "divis," one 0. 3. 0., the other 0. 15. 0.; Bultfontein mine, six companies, two pay dividends, viz., 0. 4. 0., and 0. 10. 0., finally, the Jagersfontein

mine, five companies all of which are blanks.

Considering the vagueness of not alone this, but also various other European statistical exhibits, we are compelled to state as a well known fact that although America may learn lessons in the industrial branches of Europe, still, when the question concerns business, an American primary school boy can lay the European statistician in the shade. There is always a vagueness, a lack of precision about European statistics that leaves room for the readers imagination. The very first act of the said school boy would have been to introduce somewhere in his tabular statement \$ cts., or £ s. d., as the case may be. It is one of the rarities of literature to see a really well prepared tabular statement coming from the continent.

—*Exchange.*

THE CITY OF LONDON.

London, says an exchange, is without a rival as regards size and population, not only in the present, but as far as is known in the past history of the world. London, or the Metropolis, as defined by the Metropolis Management Act of 1855, contains at present nearly 4,000,000 people, covering an area of 117 square miles, upon which are built 500,000 houses. Its population is equal to that of the whole State of Holland, is greater than that of Scotland, and double that of Denmark. At the same rate of increase, by the end of the century it would equal that of Ireland, as indeed enter London now does. Its population has quadrupled since 1801, when it numbered 980,000; and it is now increasing at the rate of 70,000 per annum, equivalent to the addition to London every year of a city as large as Geneva or of Plymouth. The ratable value of property in England has grown from £6,000,000 in 1841 to £28,000,000 at present, or nearly fivefold in 48 years. But the traffic through London has risen even more rapidly. The arterial lines of thoroughfare, wide enough half a century ago, are now altogether insufficient. Thus, although the Strand and Chancery have been relieved by the formation of a new route between Charing Cross and the Bank, along the Victoria Embankment and Queen Victoria Street, and Holborn has been relieved by a new route from Oxford Street to Shoreditch, and new and widened streets continue to be made through the city and other

American Watch Company.

We desire to call the attention of the Trade to the fact that we have made A VERY MATERIAL REDUCTION in the prices of

OUR 18 SIZE FULL PLATE MOVEMENTS,

— AND ALSO IN OUR —

GOLD : AND : SILVER : CASES.

The reduction gives dealers handling our Movements and Cases a substantial advantage over all other competing goods. The improvements steadily being made in the quality of our productions render them more attractive and desirable than ever and insure a higher standard of perfection than hitherto attained, which the practical men in the Trade cannot fail to appreciate.

Our 18 Size Gold Cases, unequalled in Workmanship, Style and Finish, are being constantly embellished with new and taking designs that make them the most salable goods of the kind in the market.

In the manufacture of our new SILVER CASES the most improved methods are introduced, and their Style, Finish and Intrinsic Value have justly earned for them a wide-spread popularity, while the prices cannot fail to attract attention. A large and constantly changing variety of our productions can always be found in the stocks of the Jobbers in all sections of the country, so that dealers can have opportunities for selecting the newest goods made by the Waltham Company.

AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY,

WALTHAM, MASS.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,

GENERAL AGENTS,

New York.

Chicago.

Boston.

London, Eng.

Sydney, Australia.

crowded localities, the old lines of thoroughfare still remain congested by the traffic. There now pass over the Metropolitan bridges daily 384,000 pedestrians and 75,000 vehicles, the annual increase being at the rate of 4½ per cent. and 18 per cent. respectively. The traffic on three Metropolitan railways has risen from 70,000,000 passengers in 1871 to 180,000,000 in 1881, or to 878,000 daily.

BUSINESS CHANGES FOR OCTOBER.

Woltz Bros., jewelers, Toronto, assigned; D. R. McKae, hardware, Deseronto, Ont., assigned, A. Findlater, jeweler, Lucknow, dead, Grant & Sinclair hardware, Paisley, Ont., dissolved, A. Sinclair continues.

BUSINESS NOTES.

ANOTHER ROBBERY.—Some time on the night of the 14th Oct. burglars paid a visit to the jewelry establishment of H. Butterworth, No. 42 Adelaide Street west, and carried off a large number of cheap rings, chains, cuff buttons, etc. The thieves were evidently frightened away, as they left behind them all the jewelry of any material value.

We have waited a couple of months for a reply from Mr. Knox, founder of the Canadian Jewelers' League, as to how much funds he has received from members, and what has become of them. If Mr. Knox received all the money those in his employment represented he had, those paying it have a right to expect some statement of what has been done with it. A statement from Mr. Knox is now in order.

A DARING ATTEMPT was made on the night of the 14th Oct to burglarize the jewelry store of M. H. Sanders, King Street West. The occupants of the house were aroused by the partition between the store in question and the adjoining store, which is vacant, being smashed in. Failing to obtain admission by this means, the burglars descended to the cellars beneath, and obtained admission to Mr. Sanders' store by a trap door in the floor of the room behind his shop. The proprietor raised an alarm and scared the intruders away before they had time to secure any booty.

THE MANUFACTURING JEWELER.—We are in receipt of the initial number of this new American publication, which, as it says, in making its bow to the public, is launched for the purpose of representing the interests of the manufacturing jewelers of the United States. This new journal is neatly printed, ably edited, and we have no doubt but that it will amply fulfil the mission for which it was intended. Without doubt, the jewelry trade is subject to more abuses than any other that we know of, and we heartily endorse a great many of the very pointed hits that "The Manufacturing Jeweler" makes in its opening number. We wish the new venture long life and prosperity.

Business in Canada, generally, has been

quieter than usual during the past month, probably owing to the low price of wheat, and the idea our farmers have that by holding off they will get more for it. The probability is that they will get less instead of more, and the sooner they turn their crop into cash and pay their bills with it the better for the country. The jewelry trade has been no exception to the prevailing stagnation, and lacks the snap it ought to have at this usually lively season. The probability is, however, that next month will see things more flourishing.

In answer to an enquirer, regarding the advisability of our Canadian jewelers subscribing for stock in the "Aurora Watch Co.," of Aurora, Ill., U. S., and we may say that we can't give very much information about it, but we think such a course would be unadvisable for two reasons: (1) The history of watch making shows that every watch factory that has ever started in the United States has resulted in a loss to the original promoters, and it therefore looks like a poor investment for capital. (2) Regarding any special inducements it may hold out in the way of price or agency, it certainly can't do any better than the well-known companies now before the public, and as its goods are yet in the womb of futurity and practically an experiment, we think we are safe in saying that our jewelers had better keep their money in their own business. We don't think they will have any trouble in getting all the American movements their trade requires for some years to come.

Never before, that we are aware of, since Canada was Canada, have our borders been infested with such a gang of scoundrels as they are to-day. We don't refer to bank managers and people of that ilk, who have come to Canada for the good of their health, but to ruffians of the lower class, such as burglars, pick pockets and confidence men of all descriptions. The jewelry trade, having valuable stock that can be easily carried off and disposed of, should take more than ordinary care that every precaution is exercised to keep it for themselves, in preference to letting these midnight mechanics get possession of it. Prevention is better than cure any time.

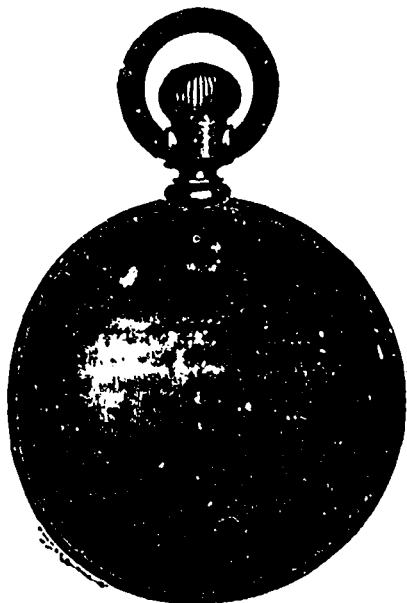
The failure of Woltz Bros., jewelers, King Street, Toronto, although not unexpected in some quarters, has caused considerable surprise amongst the jewelry trade here. The amount of their liabilities ranges, we understand, close on to \$100,000, and with the exception of Mr. Culver, of Simcoe, whose account is 50,000 is unsecured. The Woltz Bros. have always been regarded in the city as honest and thoroughly honorable men, and a good deal of sympathy is felt for them here by those who know them best. Their failure seems to have arisen principally from the carrying a heavy stock of goods too fine for this market, the legacy, probably, left them by the old firm of Woltz Bros. & Co., of which the brother in Winnipeg was the leading spirit. The prospects for the unsecured creditors is pretty blue, as if forced to a sale *en bloc* it is hardly probable that the stock would realize much more than the preferred claims. This failure is but another proof of the folly of people engaging in

any business for which they have not received a thorough training.

One of our young Toronto jewelers while down East for a holiday a few weeks ago, took it into his head to go camping along with a few other choice spirits. All went well until they left, when it was found they had neglected to thoroughly extinguish the small camp fire they had used for the purpose of cooking their meals. The weather being dry, the fire spread and very soon the whole neighborhood had to turn out *en masse* to repel the threatened calamity. The conflagration was finally extinguished, but not before it had done considerable damage, and our hero and his friends were very soon afterwards brought before the local cad to answer for their breach of Her Majesty's laws relating to bush fires. As usual, the fellow who lit the match turned Queen's evidence, and although our enterprising jeweler and his chum pleaded their own case in such a manner as to draw forth the encomiums of the bench, the demands of justice had to be satisfied, and the magistrate, almost with tears in eyes, fined them \$60.00 and costs. That fire cost them about \$100.00, and now Charlie says that he knows all about the law relating to bush fires that he cares to.

Moral.—When you light a fire in a Canadian forest, be sure it is thoroughly extinguished before you leave it.

DARING BURGLARIES IN TORONTO.—On the evening of the 14th October, at about a quarter-past nine o'clock, Mrs. Ashall was sitting before the counter on one side of the jewelry store occupied by her son, Mr. Wm. Ashall, at No. 262 Yonge Street, a sneak thief made his way in, and stealthily creeping along the floor succeeded in getting behind the counter on the opposite side of the shop from which Mrs. Ashall was sitting, and abstracted therefrom a tray containing 29 valuable gold watches, with which, in the same stealthy manner, he managed to regain the street. Mrs. Ashall fancied that she heard a noise about the time he was getting out at the door but paid no attention to it, deeming it impossible that anyone could effect an entrance without her perceiving them. On the thief gaining the street, however, he was espied by a young man named Dumelle, who lives on Church Street, who at once called on the robber to drop the tray, and gave chase to him. The thief being hard pressed dropped the tray, which was at once picked up and returned to the store with its contents intact, by a young man who was in company with Mr. Dumelle. That gentleman, however, kept up the chase, and succeeded in collaring his man in the vicinity of Trinity-square, when the ruffian, infuriated by the prospect of capture, drew a knife and made a desperate attack on his captor, cutting him severely across the back of the hand, and compelling him to release his hold. The scamp then made good his escape, while Mr. Dumelle returned and had his wound dressed. Whoever the thief was he was evidently well posted, as he chose a time for his raid when Mr. Ashall would be out, and no one but an aged lady in charge of the store. The detectives have the matter in hand, and it is expected, as usual, that the would-be thief will soon be arrested.



ASK YOUR JOBBER
 —FOR—
 QUIGLEY'S
 NEW PATENT
 INVISIBLE JOINT CASE,
 THE FIRST
 DUST PROOF HUNTING WATCH CASE
 EVER MADE.



This Case is made in Key or Stem Wind, Hunting or Open Face.

**WEIGHS IN SILVER 3 oz., 4 oz. and 5 oz. IN GOLD,
 ANY WEIGHS OR KARAT.**

INTELLIGENT AND CLOSE BUYERS

Would do well to bear in mind the fact that Watch Cases (Gold and Silver)
 Manufactured by me and Stamped

“QUIGLEY,”

are now sold to the trade at the
 same price as American
 Cases,

LESS THE DUTY.

ALL GOLD AND SILVER

used in the

QUIGLEY CASES

is received from and guaranteed
 by the

U. S. Assay Office.



The wholesale jewelry trade of Canada will, if things go on as they are doing at present, be compelled very shortly to tackle the safe question, in so far as it effects their own customers, and consequently themselves. Lots of jewelers, who are worth two hundred cents on the dollar to-day, would, if cleaned out by burglars be unable to pay anything like that amount, and the question of the security of their stock is one that affects the wholesale dealers who supply them even more vitally than themselves, because if any loss occurs from such a cause, it is the wholesalers who must ultimately shoulder it. Such is the dilemma in which the creditors of both Mr. W. J. Wagoner, of Cornwall, and Mr. A. M. Gilpin, of Uxbridge, find themselves to-day, owing to this very cause. Both of these gentlemen are well known to the trade as honest, industrious and thoroughly honorable men, who have always made it a point to buy no more goods than they were able to pay for, and who have always paid one hundred cents on the dollar. In both cases their credit stood high; and they could not only buy all the goods they wanted, but found it difficult to keep people from pushing goods upon them. Both have been amongst the victims of the gang of midnight mechanics that has infested the country all summer, and are consequently—through no fault of their own—compelled to ask the forbearance of their creditors. This, we have no doubt, will be accorded them ungrudgingly, and they will we trust very soon be again in a fair way to retrieve the ground they have lost. We are sure both of these gentlemen, and also all others similarly situated, will have the sympathy of the entire trade, as no stain can rest on their reputation on account of their misfortune. We trust it may be a warning, however, to all the other jewelers in Canada either to make sure that their safes are burglar proof, or that they are so guarded as to make their burglary almost an impossibility. We have no doubt that if the rest of the trade were to profit by the experience of these gentlemen there would be fewer losses from burglary in the future than there has been in the past.

STILL THEY COME.—It has long been thought that a regularly organized gang of burglars infested central Ontario, but recent developments make the fact almost a certainty. During the past summer they have successfully operated in Aurora, Newmarket, Orillia, Uxbridge and Peterboro, and now Lindsay has had a visit from them. On Sunday morning, Oct 19th, about two o'clock, a daring and successful burglary was committed in Lindsay, the jewelry store owned by Mr. G. W. Beall being entered and the contents of one large safe carried off. The burglars were evidently well posted, and probably had a confederate on the ground for some time previous to laying out the work. The door of Mr. F. D. Moore's law office, immediately over the store, was forced in, and with tools which had been stolen from the carriage works of L. O'Connor, a section of the floor was bored across and the boards taken up. The ceiling below was also cut through. By means of a rope the robbers lowered themselves to the floor below and attached one of the large safes in which Mr. Beall kept his stock over night.

The safe was a key-lock safe. A $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch hole was drilled near this lock, and the bolt shot back. The entire contents of the safe were taken, consisting of a large number of gold and silver watches, chains, and general jewelry. The value will probably reach \$3,000. The drawers in which the goods were placed in the safe were, piled up in a neat heap, and the whole job gives evidence that skilful hands had executed the work. The robbery was discovered by Mr. Beall, who called at his store on his way to church to see if things were all right as was his usual custom. Previous to the burglary being discovered it was found that a horse and rig owned by Dr. Kempt had been stolen from his stable and driven off. During the afternoon the horse was found grazing in a field about eight miles south of Lindsay, on a road leading to the O. & Q. station at Pontypool. The rig was also found concealed in a clump of tamaracs on the farm of W. McGill. The robbers were evidently concealed in the woods all day, as on Monday morning word was brought to town that during the night a horse and buggy had been stolen from W. Ingram's stable, who lives close by, and driven off to the west or north. Constables were sent out in pursuit. The utmost excitement prevailed in Lindsay during Sunday night, and a strict watch was placed on the banks, jewelry stores, newspaper offices, and other places where large sums of money and other valuables were kept. No clue has so far been had to the perpetrators.

WORKSHOP NOTES.

VIOLIN VARNISH.—The famous Italian violin-makers used, it is said, the following sort of varnish on their instruments:—Rectified alcohol, half a gallon; six ounces of gum sandarac, three ounces of gum mastic, and half a pint of turpentine varnish. The above ingredients are put into a tin can by the stove and frequently shaken until the whole is well dissolved. It is finally strained and kept for use. If, upon application, it is seen to be too thick, thin it with an addition of turpentine varnish.

ESSENCES FOR CLEANING WATCHES.—Essences for cleaning watches are rapidly coming into custom. They are to be obtained at many of the material dealers and at all drug stores. The object is immersed and left in them for a few minutes, to permit all adhering matter to dissolve; not too long, however, since several qualities are apt to leave stains. The piece is to be dried on removal; and finish by passing a fine brush over that which has been charged with chalk and subsequently rubbed on a hard crust of bone. This will produce a brilliant surface on either gilding or brass. The following composition, the ingredients of which may be obtained in a drug store, has been highly recommended: 90 weight parts of petroleum and 25 parts of sulphuric ether. The object is immersed for several minutes, in fact they may remain for a longer period without danger, and on the removal from the bath they are found to be clean and bright. It must not be forgotten that many of these essences are liable to ignite with the mere proximity of a lighted lamp.

REPAIRING CYLINDER WATCHES.—It frequently happens that the cylinder edges are worn off, and if does not pay to put in a new cylinder; the watch may, nevertheless, be put into keeping a good rate by altering the escapement. Look at the cylinder and see if there is room either above or below the old wears to shift the action of the wheel. If the wheel holes are of brass, make one a little deeper, and put a shallower one on the other side—this may perhaps be sufficient. This must be done according as you want your wheel up or down. If the holes are stone, shift your wheel on the pinion by a new collet, or turning away more of the old one, as the case may require. If you raise your wheel, see that it works free of place and top of cylinder; and that the web of wheel clears the top of passage. This last fault may be altered by polishing the passage a little wider, if the rub is slight. If shifted downward, see to freedom at the bottom of the cylinder, etc.

COLORING FOR SOLDER.—The following is a method for coloring soft solder so that when it is used for uniting brass the colors may be about the same:—First prepare a saturated solution of copper—blue-stone—in water, and apply some of this on the end of a stick to the solder. On touching it then with an iron or steel wire it becomes coppered, and by repeating the experiment the deposit of copper may be made thicker and darker. To give the solder a yellow color, mix one part of a saturated solution of sulphate of zinc with two of sulphate of copper, apply this to a coppered spot, and rub it with a zinc rod. The color can be still further improved by applying gilt powder and polishing. On gold jewelry, or colored gold, the solder is first coppered as above, then a thin coat of gum or isinglass solution is laid on and bronze powder dusted over it making a surface which can be polished smooth and brilliant after the gum is dry.

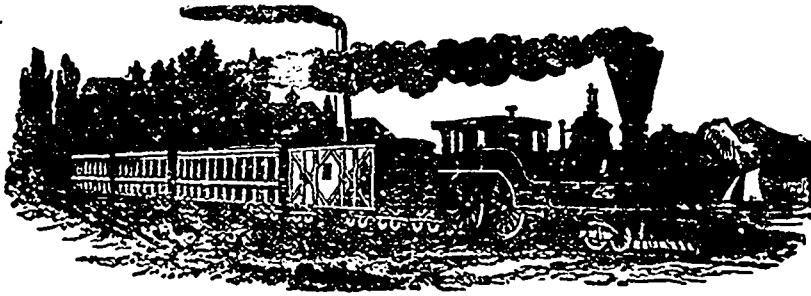
OTHELLO NOTES.

ACCORDING to the Chinese, cask-making has been known to them for many thousand years. They labored, however, under this drawback. They did not know how to give the final touch by which the lid is fastened in; the only method that struck them as feasible being to place a boy inside whilst the cooper tightened the hoop, and secured the lid in position. But how was the boy to get out? This remained an unsolved problem for three thousand years.

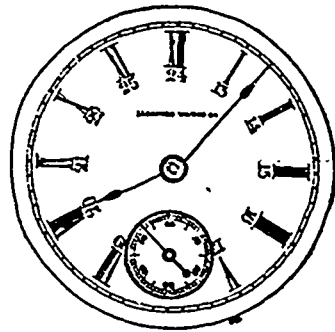
THE astronomers at the Greenwich observatory have been making calculations as to the pace of the star Arcturus in his progress towards the earth. They find, as the result of twenty-one observations, that this beautiful, scintillating star is coming for us at the rate of fifty miles and seventy-eight one-hundredths per second. This amounts to about 3,000 miles a minute, 180,000 miles an hour, or 4,320,000 miles a day. If Arcturus makes a straight shot we will be probably knocked into smithereens, but not for 93,000 years yet.

BEAR'S GREASE.—The *Scientific American* says that most of the article sold as bear's

ON TIME!



The ILLINOIS SPRINGFIELD
“RAILROADER.”



Adapted for either the new or old system of

TIME.

A Reliable Timer, with our new
 EQUI-BALANCED, PLATE ADJUSTED ESCAPEMENT

Warranted by the

ILLINOIS WATCH COMPANY.

FOR SALE BY ALL JOBBERS.

grease is made in this way:—Take of washed hog's lard $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds avoirdupois, melt it by the heat of a water bath, add of balsam of Peru 2 drachms, flowers of benzoin and bright palm oil 1 drachm of each, stir vigorously to promote solution for a few minutes, then remove the pan from the bath, and after repose for a short time pour off the clear portion from the sediment, and stir the liquid mass until it begins to cool.

FIRE FROM THE SUN.—A curious instance of the kindling of a fire by means of the concentration of the sun's rays by a globular water bottle through which they passed is related by a correspondent of *La Nature*. The day was cold, but the sun shone brightly; the bottle, an "onion-shaped" flask, filled with water so as to form a perfect lens, sat upon the table. The starting of the fire, which would have caused great damage if the relater of the incident had not been present to extinguish it, was revealed by the smoke. A deliberate experiment was made on the next day, with complete success, in kindling a fire by this means.

A LITTLE over a month ago a diamond was dug up at the Kimberley mines, South Africa, measuring $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, weighing no less than 302 carats. This is by far the largest gem yet discovered in South Africa, or, in fact, elsewhere, if we except the Pitt and Mittan (of a teardrop shape) in their uncut state, and some diamonds of apocryphal history. It is a perfect octahedron in shape, and of the usual "Cape" or "off" color. Some years ago its value would have been simply enormous. At the present, however, it is reported that £3,000 has been refused for it in its uncut state.

COPPER AND HEALTH.—Both M. A. M. Houles and De Pietra-Santa confirm the belief of the salubrious action of copper on the health of persons engaged in the manufacture of articles into which that mineral enters largely or wholly. They base their conclusions largely on the history of the village Tarn, Durfort, which has statistics extending over at least a century, and they condescend to show that the whole of the individuals engaged in the copper industry, whether as smiths, forgers, braziers, &c., are, on the whole, as long lived, if not more so, than the individuals in the same district who may happen to be engaged in purely agricultural industries.

CHARLES Dickens once wrote to Sir John Bennett, the clockmaker, a letter which has just been published for the first time in the *London Daily News*. It ran thus: "My dear sir—Since my hall clock was sent to your establishment to be cleaned it has gone (as, indeed it always has) perfectly well, but has struck the hours with great reluctance, and, after enduring internal agonies of a most distressing nature, it has now ceased striking altogether. Though a happy release for the clock, this is not convenient to the household. If you can send down any confidential person with whom the clock can confer, I think it may have something on its works that it would be glad to make clean breast of.

Faithfully yours, Charles Dickens." Sir John Bennett replied, giving good hope of the clock's perfect restoration.

Dr. Reinsch has found as the result of a long series of minute investigations, that the surfaces of silver coins which have been long in circulation are the home and feeding-ground of a minute kind of bacteria and vegetable fungus. An extended series of observations showed that this is the case with the small coins of all nations the thin incrustation of organic matter deposited upon their surfaces in the course of long circulation rendering them very suitable for this parasitical settlement. Dr. Reinsch scraped off some of these incrustations and with a small scalpel divided them into fragments which were subsequently dissolved in distilled water. The employment of lenses of very high power showed the bacteria and fungi distinctly. The revelation that bacteria have a chosen domicile in the most widely circulating medium which probably exists in the world presents us with a new factor in the spread of infectious diseases.

The boomerang is a piece of thin wood about an inch and a half wide, an eighth of an inch thick, and perhaps twenty inches long; its shape varies, sometimes being like the segment of a circle, at others like a man's arm bent at the elbow, but the way of doing both these forms is exactly the same. The weapon is grasped at one end in the right hand, with the concave side uppermost and the black man takes a run such as the ordinary Englishman does when he is throwing a cricket ball. On a sudden he stops, and away flies the boomerang, not straight as one might suppose, but revolving on its own axis so quickly that in the air it looks like a circular piece of board, this motion gives it the wonderful power of flight which must really be seen to be believed. At first the course is in a direct line from the thrower, and at such a height as he may require, but as it draws towards the limit of its distance it swerves slightly to the right and making a semi-circle coming back on an exactly opposite course to that which it took on the outward journey, falling within a few feet of the thrower. During the flight the revolving of the boomerang causes a peculiar purring sound, not unlike the hum of a top.

T WHITE & SON, MANUFACTURING JEWELERS,

Lapidaries & Diamond Setters.

39 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO.

Canadian & Foreign Stones Polished and Mounted.

—FOR THE TRADE.—

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

SPECIAL.

For the next three months we will give our customers special net prices on our stock of .

SWISS SILVER WATCHES.

These goods are all of first-class quality, and, at the reduced prices we now quote, are lower than watches of similar quality ever before offered to the trade in Canada.

We are also offering big bargains in Black Goods, and our cut prices on

HORN, RUBBER AND JET JEWELRY

will be found lower than any house in the trade.

McNAUGHT & LOWE,

JEWELERS ATTENTION.

—TWO—

Walnut Wall Cases

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.
MADE EXPRESSLY FOR THE
JEWELRY TRADE.

Apply to

F. CHINNOCK,

NAPANEE, ONT.

C. WRIGHT,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Watch

Materials.

FINE AND COMPLICATED WATCH-
REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

71 Yonge Street, Cor. King
TORONTO.

THE
BATES & BACON WATCH CASES,

Stamped B. & B.,

ARE SUPERIOR IN QUALITY AND PERFECT IN FINISH AND DESIGN.



24

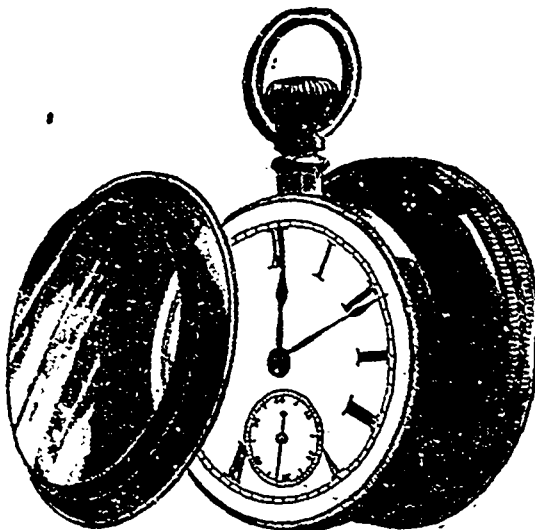
Our Patent Snap Bezel
 Dust Proof Cases in Filled
 and Solid-Gold, also a Full
 Assortment of Regular Line
 of Filled Cases,

FIT ALL AMERICAN MOVEMENTS.



85

SOLD BY ALL JOBBERS



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.

SIMPSON, HALL, MILLER & CO.,

WALLINGFORD, CONN.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Artistic and Useful Hollow Ware,

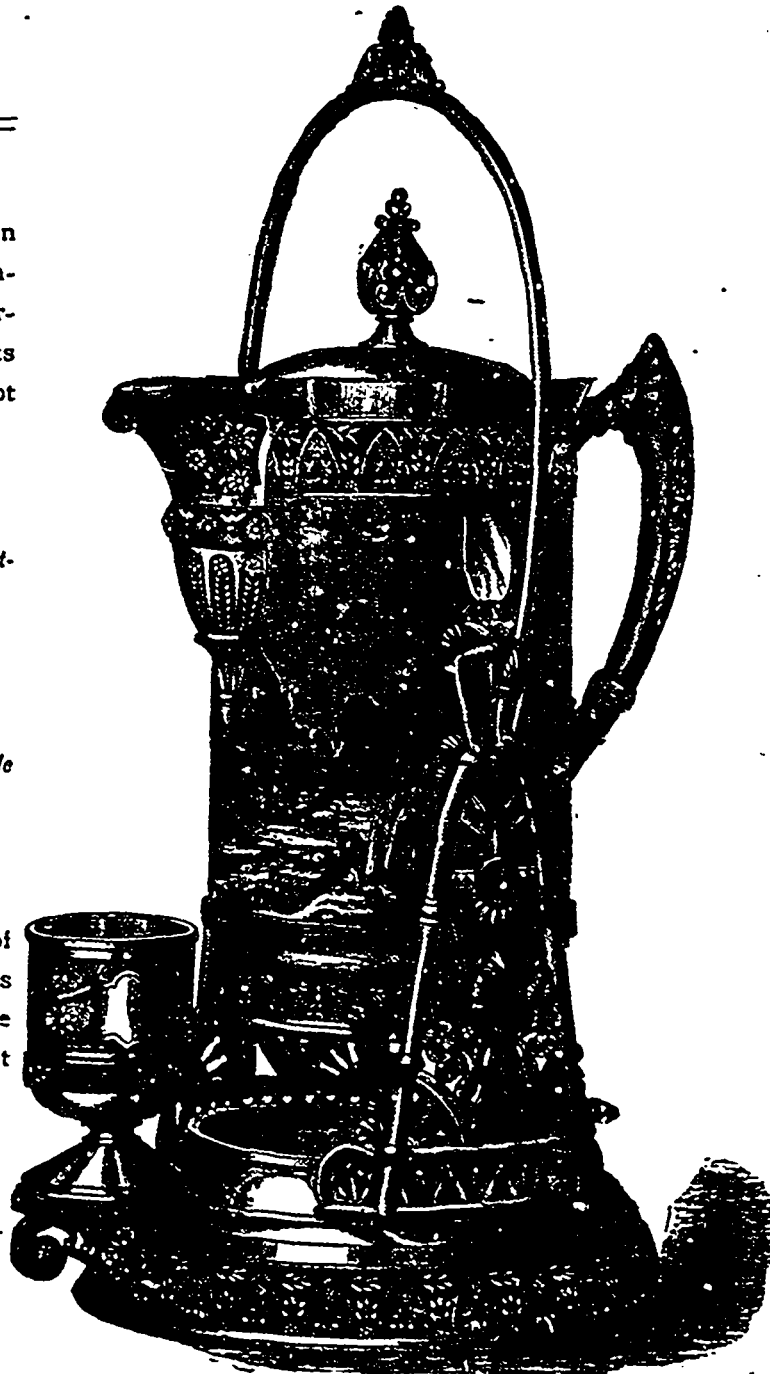
ELECTRO-PLATED UPON FINE HARD WHITE METAL.

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

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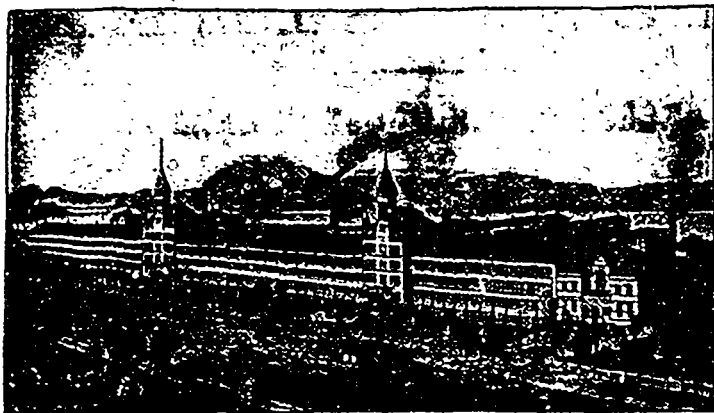
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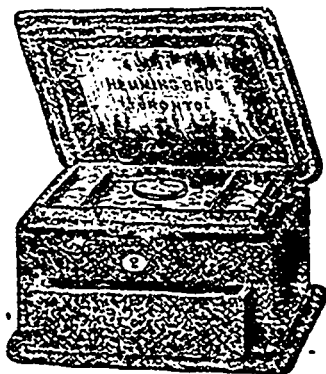
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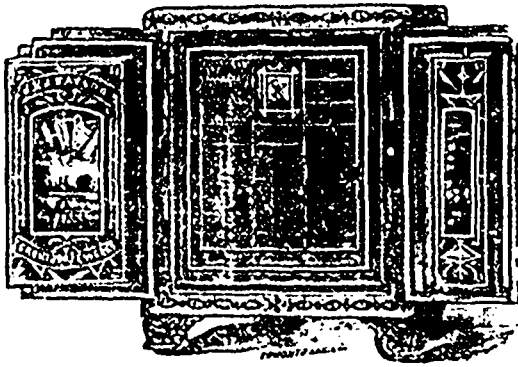
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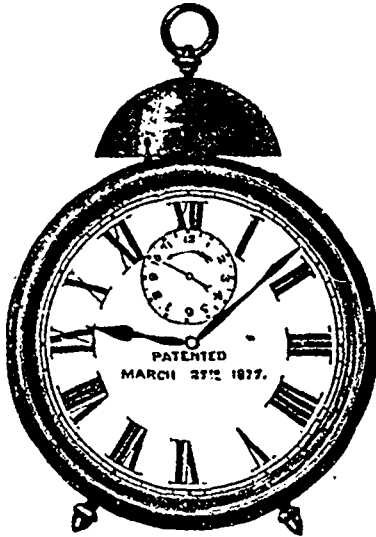
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