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JANUARY, 1890.



T. H. LEE & SON.

Diamond Rings.

Diamond Brooches.

Diamond Earrings.

Diamond Scarf Pins.

Diamonds, Unset.

Gem Rings.

AMERICAN WATCHES.

The Best Value in the Market.

T. H. LEE & SON,

1 WELLINGTON STREET EAST, TORONTO.



≠1890.≠

- Santa Claus -

*Having delivered Heaps of Goods for us
this Christmas, we follow him now with all the
good wishes possible for a*

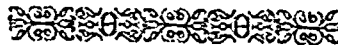
Happy and Prosperous New Year

to our friends and patrons.

Sincerely yours,

P. W. Ellis & Co.

January, 1890.





The record of the past year's trade in "Maltese Cross" Roll Plate Chain places it in the front rank. The satisfaction it has given, alike to retailer and wearer, has encouraged the manufacturer to place a still larger line in the market for 1890.

THE GOLDSMITHS' STOCK CO. OF CANADA (Ld.)

CANADIAN AGENTS.

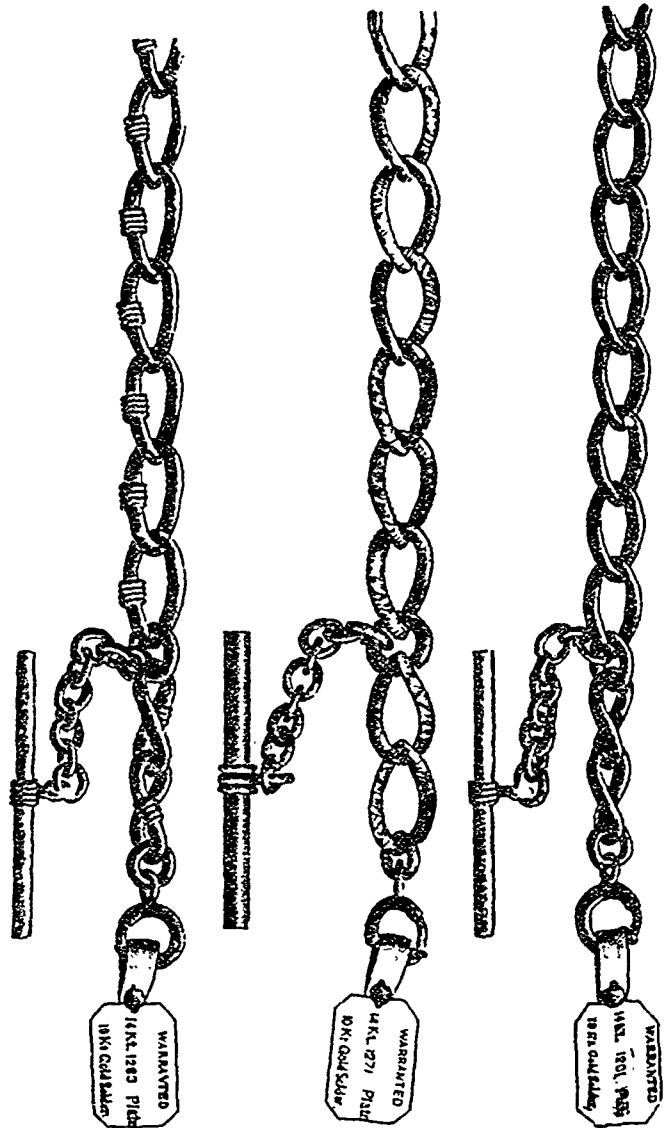
Incorporated by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the Dominion of Canada.

OFFICE AND WAREROOM

48 Yonge St., Toronto.

- 1890. -

The printer's demand for "Copy" for the "Holiday TRADER," ON THE 17TH DECEMBER, convinced us we would better serve the interests of our customers by giving the time to their many orders, which were crowding us, rather than by devoting it to writing about trade—past, present or prospective. We therefore repeat our last month's advertisements, and wish the Watch and Jewelry trade of the Dominion

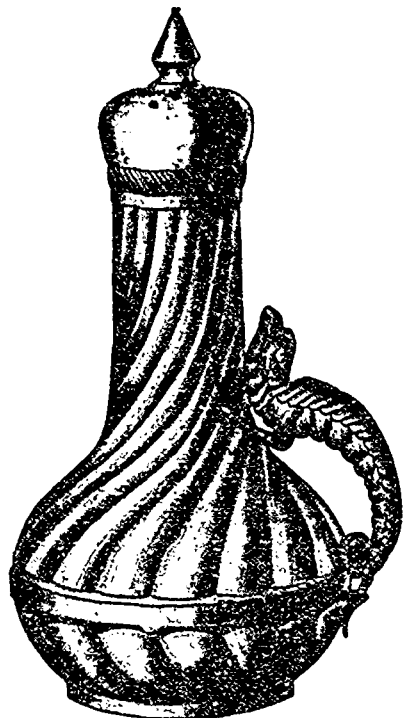


A Prosperous New Year.

The Goldsmiths' Stock Company of Canada, Limited.



FOR THE HOLIDAY TRADE.



THE GOLDSMITHS' STOCK COMPANY,

OF CANADA LIMITED

Wholesale Jewelers,

48 YONGE STREET,

TORONTO.

With the following Departments

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

FINE GOLD JEWELRY.

GOLD AND SILVER HEAD CANES.

STERLING SILVER GOODS

CLOCKS AND BRONZES



WHERE has probably been no time in the past when articles for Holiday Gifts were so much sought for as at present, and the jeweler who caters for this trade by providing a nice assortment of medium priced novelties, will find his sales substantially increased.

Among the articles in demand we draw attention to a special line of Bronze Ornaments, Figures and Statuettes, illustrated in the large catalogue of the Ansonia Clock Co., also their Parlor and Office Inkstands, and Toilet Novelties.

We have also specialties in Sterling Silver and Silver-Plated Ware not to be found elsewhere. Fine cased goods, Sheffield manufacture, in Dessert Sets, Fish Sets, Carvers, etc.

A recent shipment of French goods, including Evening Fans, Pearl Opera Glasses, Musical Boxes and other Novelties.



The Goldsmiths' Stock Company of Canada, Limited.



PAILLARD NON-MAGNETIC MOVEMENTS

OPEN FACE AND HUNTING
NOW READY AND TO BE HAD OF THE JOBBING TRADE.



18 SIZE AMERICAN.

- No. 45. Nickel, 15 Ruby Jewels, in Gold Settings, Adjusted, Patent Regulator, Double Sunk Dial, Breguet Hair Spring.
- No. 47. Gilt, 15 Jewels in Settings, Adjusted; Patent Regulator, Double Sunk Dial, Breguet Hair Spring.



16 SIZE.

- No. 71. Nickel, 20 Jewels, Adjusted, Patent Regulator.
- No. 72. Nickel, 18 Jewels, Adjusted, Patent Regulator.
- No. 73. Nickel, 16 Jewels, Adjusted, Patent Regulator.
- No. 74. Nickel, 15 Jewels, Adjusted, Patent Regulator.



16 SIZE.

- No. 81. Nickel, 15 Jewels, Adjusted, Patent Regulator.
- No. 82. Gilt, 15 Jewels, Adjusted, Patent Regulator.
- No. 83. Gilt, 11 Jewels.
- No. 84. Gilt, 7 Jewels.

NOTE.—For full description of these Movements, consult Price List.

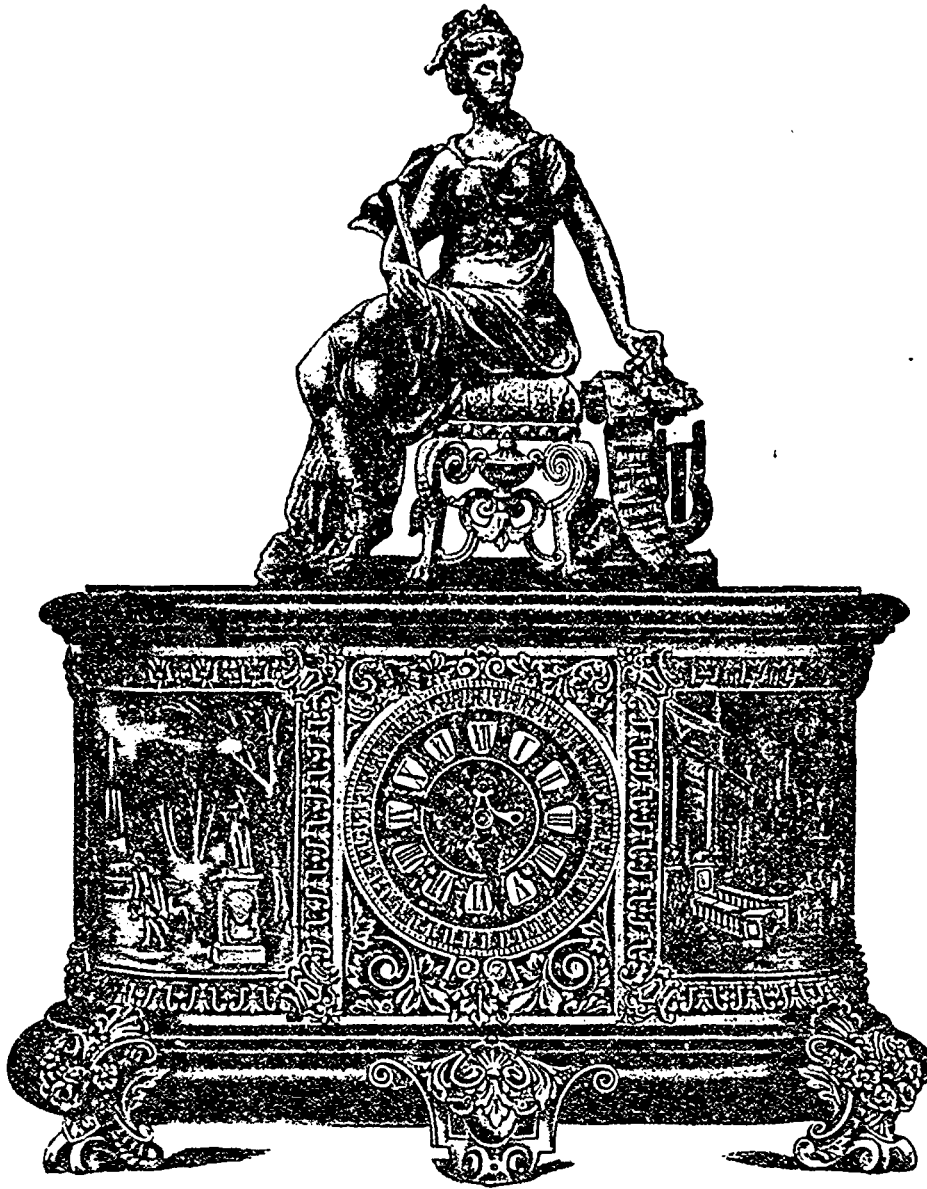
These Movements contain the justly Celebrated Paillard Non-Magnetic Compensation Balance and Hair Spring, and are superior to any other make.

THE GOLDSMITHS' STOCK CO. OF CANADA (Ltd.), Canadian Agents.

The Goldsmiths' Stock Company of Canada, Limited.

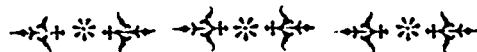


Ansonia Clocks.



It goes without saying that the fancy clocks of the Ansonia Company, for uniform excellence of quality, and for novelty and merit in artistic design, are practically without rivals. Some of their low-priced lines of Black Walnuts are imitated by goods of inferior finish, but when it comes to Presentation goods, Fine Bronze

Clocks, Polished Brass Clocks, Black Marble Clocks, Antique Oak Clocks, they are practically without competitors. Our sample room contains a large selection of the best designs, and we have received a fresh supply of the large Ansonia Illustrated Catalogue—new edition, 1889. No jeweler should be without one, especially when they are offered gratis. Write The Goldsmiths' Stock Company of Canada, Limited, Toronto, for Catalogue and Price List.



Goldsmiths' Stock Company of Canada, Limited, Canadian Agents for Ansonia Clocks.



TORONTO, ONT., JANUARY, 1890.

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

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

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

All business and other communications should be addressed to

THE TRADER PUBLISHING CO.,

57 ADELAIDE ST. W., TORONTO, ONT.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

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

EDITORIAL.

THE COMPLIMENTS OF THE SEASON!



THE Holiday Season is again with us, and although it has brought in its train, lots of hard work, it is without doubt the most welcome period in the year to the jewelry trade.

It is the jewelers harvest time, and if our readers have not been able to take advantage of its opportunities to gather in the shekels while men's hearts are softened into the purchasing mood, it speaks very badly

for either their situation or their methods of doing business.

We trust that every one of our readers has had a large and profitable holiday trade, and that the year upon which we are just entering may be one of the most prosperous they have ever experienced in business.

To one and all we give greeting, and wish them in all sincerity "The Compliments of the Season" and "A Happy and Prosperous New Year."

THE JEWELERS' LEAGUE.



OUR editorial note in last month's issue regarding the "Jewelers' League," has had the effect of causing considerable enquiry amongst our Canadian retail jewelers. To all such we must say that we cannot undertake to answer enquiries by letter, we are too busy and life is too short for that kind of thing. For the benefit of such enquirers, however, we may state that—

The Jewelers' League is a purely benevo-

lent institution, whose headquarters is in New York city, and whose membership is confined exclusively to the jewelry trade. With the exception of the Secretary-Treasurer, who receives a small salary, all the work in connection with the League is performed gratuitously by the various officers, who, as the list will testify, are drawn from amongst the wealthiest and most responsible men in the jewelry trade in New York city.

The amount payable at death to the beneficiary of the members is \$5,000, and during the thirteen years of the League's existence it has paid out in this way, to the families of jewelers throughout the United States and Canada, over \$500,000.

The average cost of this insurance has been about \$30 per annum, an exceedingly low rate when the amount of the insurance is considered.

The League now has nearly 3,000 members, and a reserve fund closely approaching \$100,000 well invested.

Its affairs are well and carefully managed, and it is deserving of the hearty support and encouragement of the entire jewelry trade. We do not know a better New Year's gift for any jeweler in the Dominion of Canada to give his wife, than a certificate of membership in the "Jewelers' League," and therefore recommend its claims to the consideration of our readers for their own benefit.

Any of our jewelers who want further particulars concerning the League, such as constitution, by-laws, etc., can obtain the same by addressing their request to Wm. L. Sexton, P. O. Box 3444, New York, U. S., who will cheerfully furnish the information.

WHAT IT WILL BUY.



OUR Free Trade papers and orators are never weary of asserting that a protective policy is fast strangling the life of our farmers, and if persisted in, that it is only a question of time when they will be forced to emigrate to some country where the channels of commerce are unencumbered by any barriers whatever, and where such political monstrosities as duties and customs houses are unknown.

They point with glee to the fact that wheat, which has hitherto been the staple product of our farmers, is decreasing in value year by year, and at the same time try to make him believe that what he has to buy is raised in price on account of the protective policy which the people of this country have adopted.

In this they are scarcely honest. It is true that wheat has decreased in value, and without doubt the tendency is downwards instead of the reverse direction. But while this is the case, it does not necessarily follow that the farmer's position is really worse than it formerly was. If what the farmer has to buy decreases in value in an equal ratio to what he has to sell, he will be neither better nor worse off; but if, on the contrary,



The American Watch Case Company,

67 ADELAIDE ST. WEST, TORONTO,

Thank the Jewelry Trade of Canada for their liberal support
and desire to wish them

The Compliments of the Season,

—AND—

A Happy and Prosperous New Year.



ANNOUNCEMENT FOR 1890.

The Company's facilities for turning out superior work are now more perfect than ever before, and they propose to maintain the high standard of excellence by which they have built up a reputation second to none in America.

As heretofore their cases will always be **THE BEST IN THE MARKET, AND AS LOW AS ANY OTHER IN PRICE.**

Every case manufactured by this Company bears one of their registered trade marks, and is fully guaranteed, no matter by whom sold.

what he has to buy decreases in a greater ratio than what he has to sell, then his condition must be improved. And this is exactly what is happening in Canada to-day.

We state, without fear of contradiction, that there never was a period in the history of this country when a bushel of wheat would purchase more manufactured goods than at present. If wheat has gone down in value, manufactured goods have lessened in value also, and in our opinion, at a very much greater ratio than the farmers staple product.

Every jeweler who has been connected with the business for over twenty years knows that the same watch that in 1869 cost the farmer 50 bushels of wheat, can now be bought by him for 35 bushels, and the clock that he then had to give 10 bushels of wheat for, he can now, low as he thinks the price is, purchase with the proceeds of eight or nine bushels.

And as it is with these articles, so it is with nearly everything that the jeweler or the merchant has to sell. The following extract will show just how much this difference amounts to during the last seventy-three years on some lines of staple goods:—

“In 1816 it took just one bushel of corn to buy one pound of nails, now one bushel of corn will buy ten pounds of nails. Then it required sixty-four bushels of barley to buy one yard of broadcloth, now the same amount of barley will pay for twenty yards of broadcloth. It then required the price of one bushel of wheat to pay for one yard of calico, now one bushel of wheat will buy twenty yards of calico.”

But while wheat (and perhaps barley) has gone down in price, it is an undoubted fact, that almost everything else that the farmer has to sell has advanced very materially during the past twenty years. Compare the present prices of meat, milk, butter, vegetables, and everything else that people eat, with those of twenty years ago, and you will find that such produce has advanced from 50 to 100 per cent. So that if the farmer has to sell his wheat for less money than formerly, he should be able to recoup himself for this depreciation by the advance he gets on the rest of his produce, to say nothing of the saving he effects on the goods he has to purchase.

It is hard to persuade our agricultural friends that they have no just cause for grumbling, but if one looks at the style in which our farmers live, and the comforts, not to say luxuries, which they now enjoy, which were not thought within their reach twenty-five years ago, it must be confessed that their grievances are not so well founded as some people would try to make them believe.

Over-production is just as prevalent amongst manufacturers as it is amongst the farmers: competition is certainly as keen in trade as it is in agriculture, and taking the percentage of failures as a criterion, it is safe to say, that although farming may not present the exceptional but elusive prizes which tempt so many men to rush into business, neither does it, on the contrary, have to have charged against it those dismal records of failure to which ninety-seven out of every hundred men engaged in business have to confess. While farming may not be the most profitable business in the country, it is certainly one of the least risky and offers few chances of failure.

This continual grumbling of Free Trade journals has begun to make our farming friends believe that they are really so hard up that they should not pay their honest debts. We have tried to show that these assertions are not well founded, and as

they have a bad effect on business, we trust our readers will “set their foot” on such complaints whenever they come to their notice. Self-reliance and faith in the future is one great factor of success, and those who can see and talk of nothing ahead but disaster, are not only hurting their own chances of prosperity, but those of everybody else with whom they come in contact.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE JEWELERS' LEAGUE



Editor TRADER—Sir:

HAVING read in THE TRADER an article relative to “The Jewelers' League of New York,” will you, as a member of such, kindly give me some particulars and information of said League, as I, being a jeweler, may also become a member of it, if satisfactory. A reply will much oblige.

Yours, etc.,

Dec. 5, '89.

RETAILER.

THANKS.



Editor TRADER—Sir:

I send you, by mail to-day, a photograph of my front, which will serve to decorate the back office or waste basket. With myself, I presume you are not personally acquainted, but with the *gent* with the *Christy* on, I think you will be better acquainted, as he is a western man who is quite an advertiser with you. Wishing your spicy journal all prosperity, which it richly deserves, and yourself and staff a Merry Christmas, I remain, yours respectfully,

FRED. CLARINGBOWL.

Hamilton, Dec. 19, 1889.

TOO MANY JOBBERS.



Editor TRADER—Sir:

IN REPLYING to your kind invitation to the trade to give their views as to whom the jobber should sell his goods, you may put me down as a *kicker*. I think this is the only real grievance the trade has to fight against to day. While you partly admit in your editorial that there should be a line drawn somewhere to confine the jobber in distributing his goods, you do not seem to draw one yourself. But no doubt you view the question more from a jobber's point of view than from a retailer's. I don't know how jewelers in other towns suffer, but I will give you my own experience, and no doubt it is a fair criterion to go by. The place in which I do business has a population of about 800, there are two regular jewelers that carry about as much stock as the business of the place demands, in addition to this there are two drug stores and two general stores handling watches, jewelry and silver-plated ware. In fact when some jobbers strike here they call on nearly every man in town except a waggonmaker and a



On Deck
Hand We Are Again
Wishing You
Compliments
Of The
Season

Happy New Year

A.C. ANDERSON & Co
WHOLESALE JEWELLERS
16 WELLINGTON ST. EAST TORONTO.



butcher. Now, I will admit that our sales are not materially diminished by having so many outsiders in our line. But where so many carry the same goods in a town, it spoils our profits. I think in the long run if the jobbers confined themselves to the regular dealers in this town they would sell just as much in the end, and the mere fact that these gentlemen have a few dollars to spare is the reason why they should be induced to put it in the jewelry business. If things continue that way much longer everybody will be in the watch business and there will be no customers to sell to. Now you say to let this state of affairs work its own cure, but remember that while it is curing these *side show* dealers, it is killing the regular jewelers. To have to compete with men who know literally nothing about the goods they are handling is the meanest opposition a person can have. I think that the real cause of trouble lies in the fact that there are altogether too many engaged in the wholesale jewelry business, and not being able to find an outlet for their goods to the trade, they induce others to go into the line. I perfectly agree with the plan adopted by St. Lawrence, and I have always made it a business principle to quit dealing with any firm that were too slow to find sale for their goods without selling them to druggists, general merchants and others, who in turn were willing to dispose of them on two year credits, and to receive in exchange for them potatoes, pork, feathers, butter, eggs (*not fresh*), calfskins, and various other commodities which they are accustomed to receive in payment of general merchandise. Let every jeweler refuse to deal with firms who have no more regard for his welfare than to *load up* every man who is willing to buy his goods, and by the concerted action of every jeweler in this Dominion the trade may be confined to its proper sphere.

Tottenham, Dec. 13, 1889.

J. H. COCHRAN.

A SUGGESTION.

Editor TRADER—Sir:

It is undoubtedly easier to break down than to build up, and while I may not be able at present to suggest a more reliable means of deciding the question "Who is a retail watchmaker?" I cannot but foresee trouble in your suggestion of testing a dealer's eligibility by the fact of his stock of jewelry and silverware being commensurate with the total volume of his trade. A traveller who, for some reason—and not unlikely a good one—fails to open up an account in a town with the regular dealers, and having the power in his own hands of judging whether a certain storekeeper's kindred stock is large enough to sell him a bill of watches, will in 99 cases out of 100 take a view not unfavorable to his own interests. Merely by way of suggestion, I would ask if it would be too cumbersome an undertaking for a board composed of jobbers and retailers to pass upon every name before it be placed upon the retailers list, and that no jobber be allowed—under penalty of suspension—to deliver goods to any dealer whose name has not been so passed upon.

H. K. S. HEMMING.

Toronto, 12th Dec.

WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH THE BOTCH?

Editor TRADER—Sir:

YOUR remarks *re* "Legitimate Trade," in December number of TRADER, seem to me very fair, and should do good; but, although the above is a very vexed question among the craft, it seems to me there are questions of much more importance to be considered, and among them we would say none of more importance than the old one, "What shall we do with the botch?" We have been 21 years at the bench, and the longer our experience the more we are convinced that the men who take a pride in their work should move in this matter.

The immediate cause of my writing this article is the sight of a watch that I had left me a few days ago for repairs. It is an English lever, and bears evidence of a terrible struggle with some fiend styling himself a watchmaker. The watch had evidently lost its chain hooks, and the repairer (?) either had no hooks, could not make them, or if having them, could not put them on chain. The way that he got out of the difficulty will seem incredulous to many, but the writer never wrote a truer word. He actually soft soldered the chain to the fusee and barrel, cutting a long ugly gash in the barrel to sink the chain. Of course the main spring is ruined, besides the other mischief done.

Is it any wonder that we rise in indignation at such wanton destruction of property? Some one says "Do good work yourself, and you need fear no botch." We answer that, unfortunately, with the masses the botch has as good a chance to gather repairs as the workman, and we could give many reasons why he has a better. Will quote but one in proof. A watch is brought in "to be cleaned only;" wearer knows that is all. A good man sees at once many defects or places where effective work could be done and says so. "Oh! you want to make a job out of me," is his answer. Watch is taken out, and to a botch. "Yes, we will clean it for you; cost you——." "All right" Needless to say what the customer thinks of the man first consulted. I grant you there are cases where the good workman eventually gets the work back, but these are comparatively rare cases.

What are the remedies? Do the Horological Schools, so called, fill the bill? Will they fill the country with good men? We believe that they are of service where a man has been long enough at the bench to know that he does not know everything; but many who know about enough to take a watch apart will resort thither, and after a few weeks will graduate, and with a diploma over their benches to catch the eye of the great unwashed, will botch, botch!

Legislation has been spoken of. Well, why not? Certainly the case is not life, as with the medical profession, but with such watches in our hands as we have above referred to, don't you think we could move even the hearts of our legislators?

Now, Mr. Editor, if you think the subject is not worn, but will stand another rub, please ask the craft what they think of "How to get rid of the botch."

Yours sincerely,

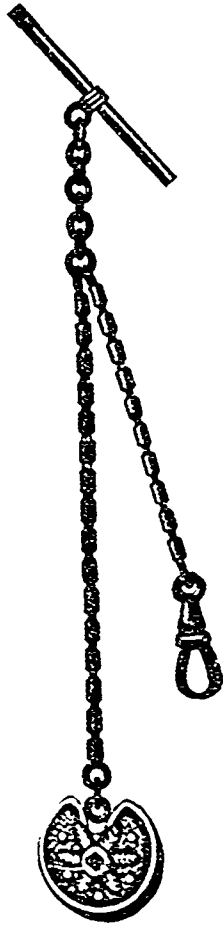
Port Elgin, Dec. 13, 1889.

ALEX. MOFFATT.

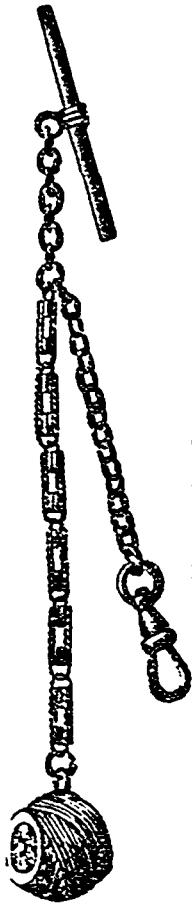


R. F. S. & CO.

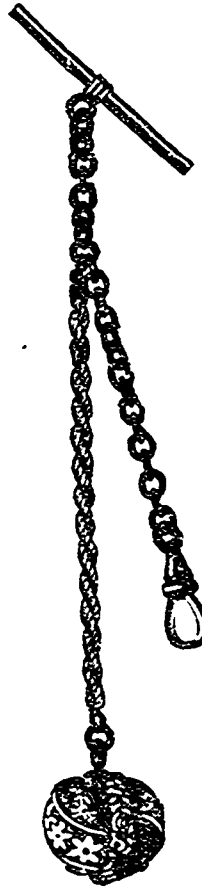
"SAFETY QUEEN."



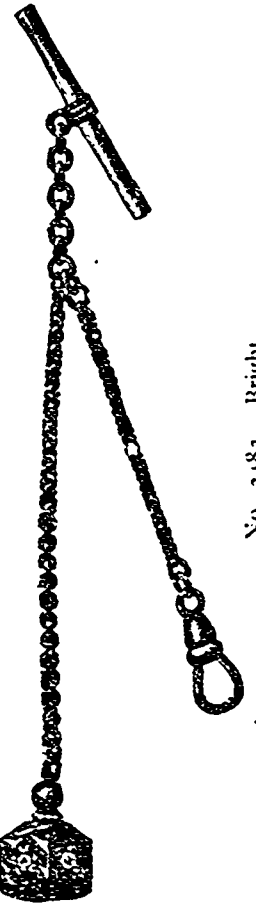
No. 2520.—Bright.



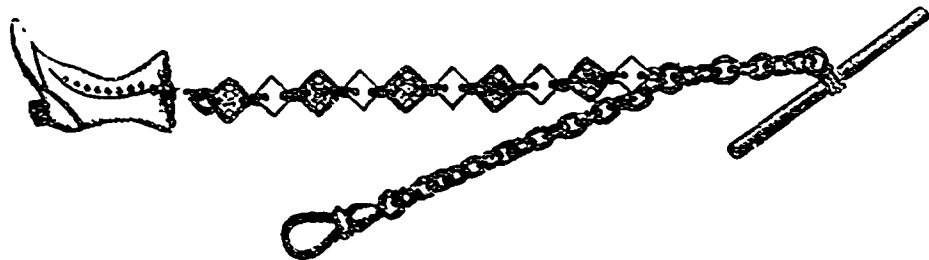
No. 2468.—Roman Gold.



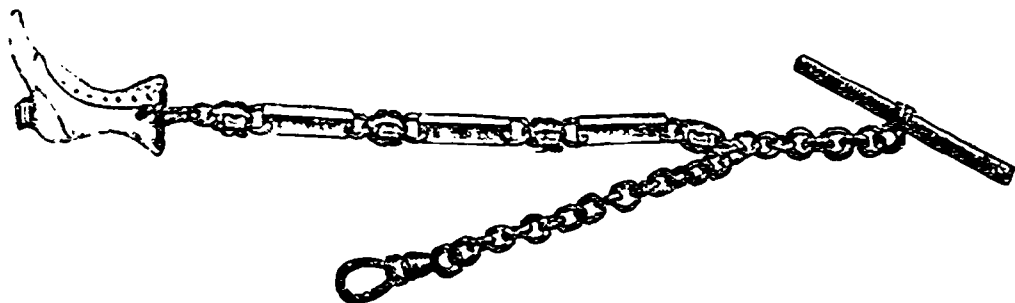
No. 2490.—Bright.



No. 2483. Bright.



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



No. 2500—Pearl and Gold Combination Pearl Charm.

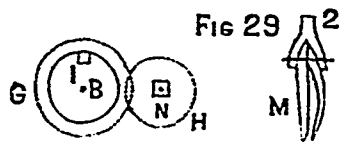
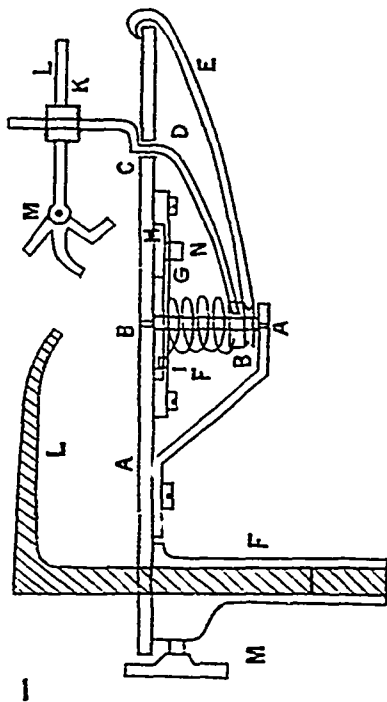


PRACTICAL HINTS ON WATCH REPAIRING.

BY EXCELSIOR.

THE ANGLE-METER.—CONTINUED.

(442) Fig. 27 merely gave the external appearance of the tool. The mechanism is underneath the plate, *A*, and is shown in Fig. 28.



28, in which *a* is a sort of staff, whose upper pivot fits in the lower half of the hole, *B*, and the lower one is supported in a suitable bridge, screwed to the under surface of the plate, *A*. At the lower end of the staff a brass hub, or collar, *b*, is driven on. In it are fastened the wire lever, *d*, and the lower end of the spiral spring, *f*, in the same way as hair-springs are usually secured. The steel wire pointer, *e*, is attached to the same hub, having its end bent into a ring, and sprung into a circular groove turned in the hub, nearly as the regulators in American watches are fastened. Or a plate may be fitted underneath and bearing on the ring, which is tightened up by two small screws, to give any desired pressure to the ring. The object is to make the pointer tight enough to stay as it is placed, and to move with the lever, *d*, but allow it to be turned around on the hub, if desired, without using much force. The arm of the lever is so placed that its claw, *m*, will bear against any convenient part of the piece being tested, then the pointer is moved so that it will come at the *O* on the scale, *D*, Fig. 27, when the measurement begins. At the end of the movement, the pointer will show its amount in degrees without calculation.

(443) The spring, *f*, is provided for keeping the claw of the lever in contact with the piece on trial. It may be made to

press the lever in either direction, or to bring it to the centre of the scale, by moving the upper end as required. Fig. 29 shows a stud, *i*, to which the spring is attached, and which is carried by a circular ring, *g*, placed concentrically with the hole, *B*. This ring has teeth on its exterior edge, and is revolved as desired by the toothed wheel, *h*, working into it, by means of a bench key applied to its squared post, *n*. The whole thing, together with the grooved plate in which *g* and *h* turn, can be taken out of some old verge watch, and screwed to the under surface of the plate, *A*. But instead of the regulator pins, as used in the watch, the stud, *i*, must be soldered on the spur which projects out inside of the ring, *g*. The spring, *f*, can be made of unannealed and springy fine iron binding wire. It should not be too stiff, else it might cause the lever to exert too much pressure on the part being tested. It should, therefore, be closely coiled and somewhat long. The figure shows open coils in order to expose the staff within. All that is necessary is to turn the wheel, *h*, enough to give the spring merely sufficient tension to insure the arm, *l*, remaining in contact with the part, and following its motion.

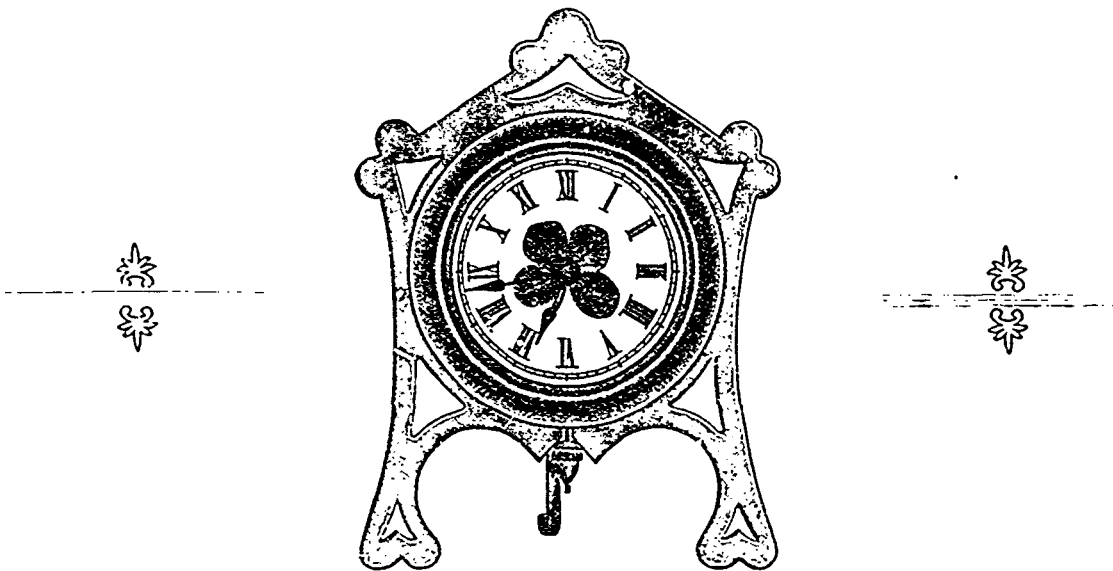
(444) The lever, *d*, curves upward to the slot, *C*, through which it passes to the upper side of plate, *A*, then makes a bend outward, and again rises vertically. In fitting arms into the hub, *k*, the bend or elbow rests on the plate when pressed down, and protects the staff, *a*, from strain. But ordinarily the wire, *d*, should not rub either in the slot, *C*, or on the surface of the plate. Nor should the pointer, *e*, rub on the plate, but play freely just above and close to the scale, *D*. The hub, *k*, slides on the vertical part of *d*, and is fastened by a set screw. The side of *d*, facing the screw, is filed flat, by which means the arm, *l*, is caused to always point to the centre, *B*, (Fig. 27.) The side of *l* is also flattened, to prevent it turning over in its hole, and when its end has been properly adjusted, it is fastened by a set screw.

(445) At the inner end the wire, *l*, is split, and takes in a small piece or claw, *m*, which may turn up or down on the rivet through the joint, to adapt itself to the piece being tested. Different arms, *l*, should be provided, each having a differently shaped claw, *m*. Three are shown in the figure, (although only one is attached to any one arm,)—one straight with a broad end, to insert between the plates of a movement and rest against the side of a lever fork or any similar part; one is curved to suit other cases; and the lowest one has a piece of spring on its end, curved directly downwards. Its breadth is transverse to the arm, *l*, so that it will not yield sideways, although free to spring in the direction of the length of the arm. This spring is used when there is no arm of a balance in a convenient position for one of the other claws to rest against it, as represented in Fig. 27. In such case, this spring can bear on the inside of the balance rim, and, by drawing out the arm, *l*, any amount of adhesion can be given to prevent the spring slipping on the rim. The balance is moved, during this test, by placing the finger on the upright end of the lever, *d*, not on the balance itself. Other shapes for the claws will occur to the workman, as adapted to particular circumstances.

(446) *F, F, F*, Fig. 28, are the legs of the plate, *A*, made hollow, like those of the ordinary upright drilling tool; each one carries a clamp, *L*, which is caused to bear on the pillar plate of the watch movement, supported on a ring as already



• = . CLOVER . = •



WE all know what a clover leaf is, and we would like to see the young woman that cannot find that symbol of good fortune, a four leaf clover, if there is one within walking distance. The burden of our song is to remark that the proper clover is a clock, something that gives a lingering pleasantness to the imagination and a fascinating fact when you are its possessor. It's a small pendulum clock and a regular waggoner, it's unique and new, it runs 50 hours with the greatest of ease, and will come out ahead in any walking match, it's an elegant time keeper and tasty in its design. This cut shows you its shape and is $\frac{3}{4}$ of its exact size. It is made of polished nickel, and is the most cheerful and industrious little clock that ever started a race with Father Time. It's not only a symbol of good luck, but its cheerfulness makes it a favorite with all. The tick is so light it can scarcely be heard, and it is the best small clock ever wasted to an unsuspecting public. It will not get out of order and the wag of its pendulum will distance the most active tongue. Babies come in out of the squall instantly and are filled with glee at the sight of it; nothing like it to give to your mother-in-law; it settles all discontented households, and, in a word, without a Clover in the house you are not in the swim.

E. & A. GUNTHER

- AGENTS FOR -

NEW HAVEN CLOCKS.

described, and held in place by the set screw, *M*. *G* is a fourth leg, but need not carry any clamp. The two legs at the upper end of the plate should be higher up, and the clamps longer, than shown in the figure.

(447) Many variations can be made in the details of construction, to suit the circumstances of the workman. For instance, if he has a good upright drilling tool which he does not use, he can save considerable labor in making, by attaching the plate, *A*, to it, as that already has legs, clamps, set screws, etc., and the upright crane answers the purpose of the upright holder. The latter has this advantage, however, that after the movement is adjusted in place, and securely clamped, the upper portions of the upright holder can be removed, and leave everything free and clear above the movement, as shown in Fig. 27, with nothing in the way to interfere with either seeing or handling any part. Sometimes, also, when the balance bridge would be in the way during the test, that can be removed and the upper pivot supported by the female centre of the arbor of the upright holder, as described in section (62). Often it is not desirable to have the hair-spring of the watch in action during the trial, as it tends to move the balance around when it is not wanted to move. By using the female centre, as above, the hair-spring is not attached at its outer end, and the balance will remain where it is placed, having no tendency to move of itself by the spring. It is scarcely necessary to add that the plate, *A*, with the clamps and rings, is in effect equivalent to an upright drilling tool, and can be used as such. The object is fastened on the plate by the clamps, with the point of the arbor of the upright holder at the point to be drilled, then the arbor is inverted, and the upper end of the drill supported by the female centre while drilling. This method is adopted for drilling the hole, *B*, vertically through the plate.

(448) But when the upright drilling tool is to be utilized as part of the angle-meter, the plate, *A*, should have three short legs fitted into it, the lower ends of which are turned down considerably smaller than the rest, forming a sort of pins, or pegs, that fit snugly into three corresponding holes drilled into the bed-plate of the tool. The plate, *A*, should not be over $\frac{1}{2}$ inch above the bed-plate, as that gives ample room for the mechanism between the two plates. The hole, *B*, must come exactly under the point of the arbor of the tool, and it is better not to drill it till the plates are fitted. The upper surface of the plate, *A*, must be parallel with the bed-plate of the tool. This can be tested by attaching a horizontal wire to the arbor, and revolving it around the circle, *E*, Fig. 27. If the wire touches only a part of the plate, that part is too high, and must be lowered by altering the shoulder of the leg underneath it, till the point of the wire will evenly graze the surface of the plate around the whole circle.

(449) The holes for the legs can first be drilled through the bed-plate, the plate *A* then adjust properly upon it, and clamped fast, when the holes already drilled can be continued through the plate, *A*, after which all the holes can be opened as required. The legs being made, and plate leveled properly, as before mentioned, the arbor point is brought down upon the plate to mark the exact position of the hole, *B*, which is then drilled. Doing this *after* the plate, *A*, is fitted in its place, insures that the hole, *B*, will be exactly under the arbor

point. The scale, *D*, Fig. 27, is not necessarily marked upon the plate, *A*, but may be made separately and screwed upon it, being careful to place the curved lines concentrically with the hole, *B*,—otherwise the pointer would appear to indicate a greater movement on the part most distant from *B*, then on the other end of the scale, although the actual motion of the piece being tested would be the same in each case. The scale should be completed before the pointer is finished, which should then be formed to suit the shape of the parts. Some workmen might think there ought to be a counterpoise to the weight of the lever and pointer, on the opposite side of the staff, *a*. But, if the tool is used in the horizontal position, that is not material, although it can be easily added if one fancies it.

(450) The employment of the spring, *f*, Fig. 28, is not obligatory, although it is more convenient in use. If dispensed with, the circle, *g*, and wheel, *h*, with their covering plate, are also omitted. In this case, the tool can be tipped up sideways while in use, so that the weight of the lever and pointer will cause the end of the arm, *l*, to remain in contact with the piece it is meant to rest against. But it would be better to fit a piece of very thin, narrow mainspring alongside of the claw, *m*, as shown on a large scale in Fig. 29. The claw being placed on one side of the piece under measurement, the spring is placed on the other side, and its pressure insures contact with the claw. A small screw driver can be inserted in the opening between the claw and spring, to pry them apart, or any other method the workman prefers. For some purposes, a claw should be made like the lowest one in Fig. 28, only all that is there shown should be of brass, and a spring fitted over the top and outside of it. By prying the spring up, the end would at the same time be moved outward from the end of the claw and, after placing it over the piece, let the spring down, when it would be firmly clasped between the claw and spring. Or two pieces of spring could be used, instead of one and a claw.

(451) To use the angle meter, the upright holder is first clamped on the plate, *A*, in any convenient place, the pointed arbor is set on the hole, *B*, and all the parts securely fastened. The arbor is then loosened and raised out of the way, and the watch movement is placed on a suitable ring, with the part to be tested looking toward the scale, *D*. The ring used must be one which will raise the movement high enough for the pivots, etc., to clear the plate, *A*, and of such a size that it does not touch any of the screw heads, false plates, or other uneven parts, but rests against the level portion of the pillar plate of the movement, and support it parallel with the plate, *A*. The point of the arbor must come exactly at the pivot hole of the part whose motion is to be measured, then the movement is fastened there by the clamps, *L*, when it is evident that the pivot hole will be over the hole, *B*, and the piece being tested will have the same centre of motion as the lever, *d*, and pointer, *e*. In the case of a pallet arbor or similar piece, it is not necessary to take the upper or potance plate off, (or the bridge or cock,) and adjust the pillar plate to get the arbor point in the lower pivot hole before fastening it, then replace the parts with the upper plate or bridge,—but, if the end of the pivot projects through its jewel, the arbor can be got over the centre of the pivot very closely, either by the point or the female centre end.



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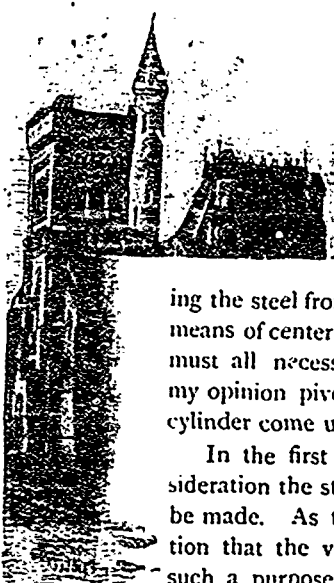
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(452) We will first suppose that we want to measure the angular motion of the balance. The balance is first removed, the movement placed in a suitable ring, and adjusted till the arbor point will come in the lower pivot hole, and securely fastened there. The balance is then replaced, and its cock screwed on, or, if that is to be omitted, (447), the upper pivot is supported by the female centre end of the arbor. The lever, *d*, is then caused to move to one end of the slot, *C*, by turning the wheel, *h*, and moving the stud, *i*, and the upper end of the spring, *f*, in the right direction. An arm, *l*, with a suitably shaped claw, *m*, is then adjusted in contact with the balance arm, or rim, or a screw. The lever fork of the watch is then pressed against one of the banks, with the ruby pin resting against the inner side of the notch,—this position of the parts representing one extremity of the action of the fork on the ruby pin. Finally, the pointer, *e*, is moved to any degree on the scale, *D*, that you wish to start from, but preferably, in most cases, to the *O* at the same end as the lever, *d*, stands.

MAKING AND REPLACING THE BALANCE STAFF.

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



THERE is a great deal more in the above named subject than a first glance implies, for the subject covers a great deal of ground. The quality and best method of hardening and temper-

ing the steel from which it is made, the best means of centering and the use of the graver must all necessarily be considered, and in my opinion pivoting a staff and replacing a cylinder come under the same head.

In the first place, let us take into consideration the steel from which the staff is to be made. As to quality, it is beyond question that the very best only is suitable for such a purpose. When I turned my own

blanks I used Stub's steel wire of the required diameter, and as all watchmakers know, nothing better in regard to quality can be procured. I have since found a very good blank staff in the material stores, which is sold at from 40 to 50 cents per dozen, and I buy them in preference to turning my own blanks. They are supposed to be tempered too, but I never trust them in this respect, but always harden and temper them myself so that I always know just what kind of metal I am working.

In regard to hardening steel there is at present considerable controversy, and any number of methods. I have at different times and for different purposes tried castor oil, linseed oil, sperm oil, petroleum, fresh water, salt water and mercury. The three first named oils in my opinion gave the same general

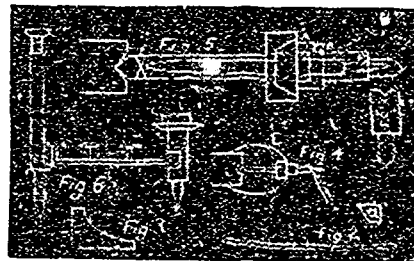
result. Fresh water gives the same degree of hardness, but does not leave the steel as tough as the oil. Petroleum renders the metal a trifle harder than the other oils, and at no apparent cost in regard to brittleness, while either salt water or mercury renders the metal so very brittle as to be only suitable for large or medium sized drills, and is of no particular advantage in hardening such a piece as a balance staff.

In hardening I take about a dozen blank staffs, lay them in a hollow on a piece of charcoal and cover them with a thin piece of soap, and by means of a good-sized alcohol flame and a blow-pipe, heat them to a cherry red and then plunge them quickly into linseed oil.

In performing this operation see that as the flame is directed, the soap rapidly melts and covers the pieces with a thin black coating which will serve to exclude the air while heating. If it is properly done, the sudden cooling causes this shell to chip off and leave the blank staff perfectly white, but should the result not be so satisfactory, a little rolling between the fingers will remove it, or should you desire a better polish and are the possessor of an American lathe, they can be quickly and nicely polished with a fine emery stick.

To temper them, the best manner is to pack them in a metal receptacle, similar to a boiling-out cup, filled with fine brass filings, in such a manner that the color may be observed as the changes occur. Hold them over an alcohol flame and subject them to about 330° Fahrenheit, which would bring the color to a dark purple. This, I think, is sufficiently hard for a balance staff, and they should by no means be made softer. It will, upon a fair trial, be found that a staff of such a degree of hardness can be very readily turned with a good graver in good condition, is capable of taking a very fine polish and will produce a good wearing pivot and will stand more hard usage, while in the watch, in the way of sudden shocks, and falls, than a staff either of a greater or less degree of hardness.

Having prepared our blanks, the lathe is the next consideration. Some workmen still insist that there is nothing to equal the bow lathe for fine work, and I am willing to admit that I have seen some of the finest kind of work produced by that means. Others, however, claim that continuous motion will produce as good work and do it quicker. I am of the latter opinion. I also claim that a split chuck in a lathe of American or foreign manufacture will not hold a piece *also*

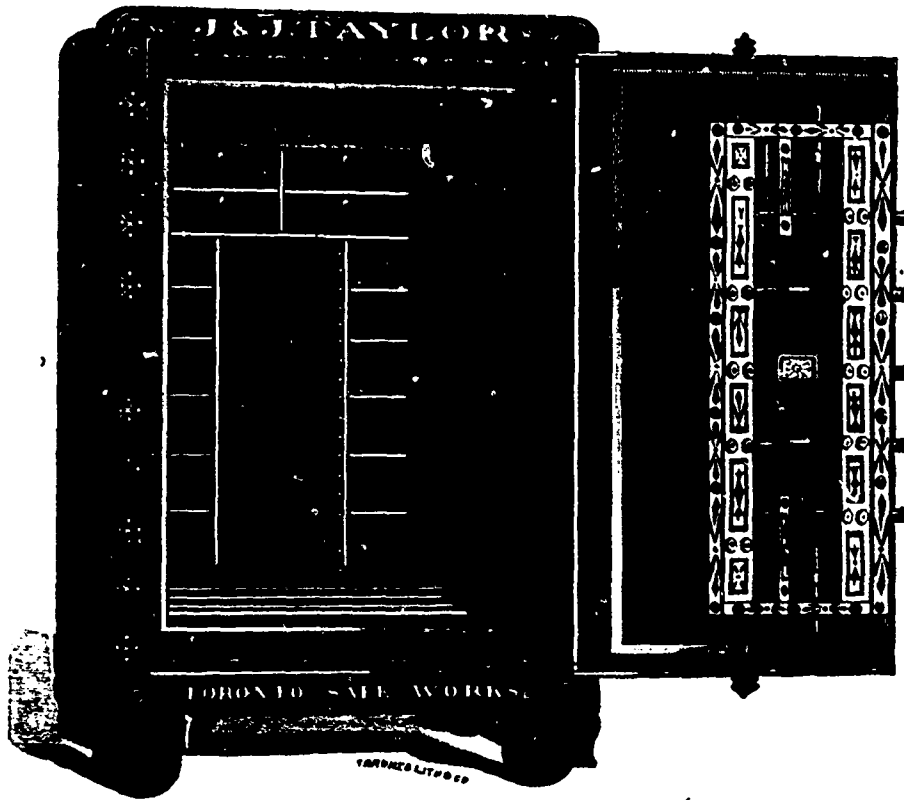


lutely true. Such chucks will no doubt do well enough for ordinary work, but when a fine staff or pivot is to be turned, I agree with the manufacturer of the leading American lathe, that nothing equals a *well centered* cement chuck. I have tried almost every make of lathe, and have come to the conclusion that for the finest kind of work the Swiss or cement lathe is most suitable on account of its lightness and the facility with which the wearing parts may be adjusted: or a cement brass may also be used with an American lathe, and it must be borne



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and that if the chuck is removed from the lathe it must always be carefully re-centered when re-placed, no matter how true it may seem to run.

In centering a chuck the greatest care must be observed. The centre should be accurately caught with a fine pointed graver while the lathe is in motion, which should be braced on the T rest brought up to just about on a line with the centre of the chuck and directly across the face of the chuck. A very small dot is all that is really required, but a very small centre is at times difficult to find. I make a centre of rather a shallow V shape, always making sure that the bottom is absolutely central so that it will hold the finest pivot. A glance at Fig. 1 will show pretty clearly what is meant. These finely centered chucks are only necessary when centering the pivoted end of a finished or partly finished staff.

To centre a blank staff, to begin with, I am not so particular, as I do not care whether the blank runs absolutely true or not, but at the same time I get it to run as truly as possible, and I can usually use the same chuck without re-centering it after removing and replacing. The chuck for the blank staff should be centered in the same manner as the finer one, but the centre should be a little broader and deeper.

In regard to a cement most suitable for such work, I have tried sealing wax, black wax, shellac and two or three other compositions, and an experience of twelve years has taught me that nothing equals shellac. It holds very firmly, is easily manipulated by using a very slight degree of heat, and is very easily removed from the article cemented, by boiling in alcohol, or it may be removed by allowing the piece to remain in cold alcohol until dissolved. The shellac should be prepared in sticks so as to be handled conveniently. In preparing, I take a tin or other vessel filled with hot water and throw in the loose shellac which will fall to the bottom; heat over a flame or fire for a few moments, stirring briskly with a stick or anything convenient, to keep the shellac from adhering to the vessel as it melts, and as it is melting keep it together as much as possible, forming a ball in the bottom, and then remove and roll into sticks while warm.

A word in regard to gravers would not, I think, be out of place here. In the first place, have plenty of them—a good assortment of shapes and sizes, and above all, the best quality obtainable. In sharpening or grinding, be sure and get the face flat, and if you have never been able to accomplish the latter feat, take an old graver and practice an hour or so, for you will never be able to do any kind of good work unless a properly ground graver is used.

Another thing. No matter how much of a hurry you may be in, never grind off the edge of a graver simply for the sake of getting a point on it quickly. It looks bad, and you will only have to grind off twice the usual amount when you require a proper point. Keep to oil stones, a coarse and a fine one, and do all the grinding on the coarse stone and finish on the fine one, and always be sure you have a point on the graver by examining it with a glass or trying it on the nail. After the face has been properly ground the edges may have just a rub on the fine stone to take off any burr that may be produced in grinding the face, and be sure to grind the face well back at a very acute angle.

If all these directions are strictly adhered to, no trouble will

be found in cutting, unless the trouble would be in the manner in which the graver is held, or by the rest being too high or too low. Judgment is required in all things, and it is just here where you will require judgment to obtain the best results in turning. The graver must be made to cut and not burnish, glaze or scrape away the metal.

The other tools and materials required are polishers and polishing materials. The polishers for square pivots and shoulders consist of a strip of soft steel or iron about six inches long and about three-sixteenths square and the end curved as in Fig. 2, and the edge that faces the shoulder should be filed back at a very slight angle as A, Fig. 2. A similar strip of bell metal will also be required. They should both be filed into shape with a medium coarse file drawn crosswise so that the grain made by the file will serve to hold the polishing material. The edge should also be very sharp and clean cut, so that a sharp corner may be well polished. They should be refiled as often as they become worn smooth.

For conical pivots similar polishers are required with the edges left straight and the corners rounded so as to exactly conform to the shape of the pivot, and they should be made so that either can follow the other without any perceptible difference.

To produce rounded corners exactly similar on both steel and bell metal polishers, I use two little tools shaped like Fig. 3. They are made of steel and well hardened, the edge of one being knife-edged and the other rather square. The polishers are drawn lengthwise across the knife-edged tool first and afterward across the square-faced tool which will remove any deep ridges or cuts caused by the first operation.

If these simple little tools are well made they will save a great deal of trouble and annoyance at times, caused by unequally rounded polishers.

The polishing materials are oil-stone dust, crocus-antimony and diamantine. The oil-stone dust should be well mixed with refined sperm oil, as should also the crocus-antimony. The diamantine should also be well beaten up and mixed in a similar manner on glass, and with a glass beater, but it must be used with as little oil as possible. One thing must be borne in mind, however, in regard to any polishing material, it must be absolutely free from all dust or grit, or good results will be impossible.

I keep polishing materials ready mixed in small, round wooden boxes, which I procured at the druggists and fitted them inside with thick flat glasses.

There is some question among watch repairers as to the best methods of polishing, and some, mostly English workmen, use medium coarse rouge after the oil-stone dust, and finish with very fine rouge instead of diamantine, and others prefer sappharine or rubytine. I have tried them all, and find diamantine will produce a better gloss and is more satisfactory in all respects. Rouge is very slow and not so good, and while sappharine and rubytine are quicker, the polish or gloss is inferior.

We are now ready to place a blank staff in the lathe and proceed to fit and finish it. We will suppose it to be a medium grade Swiss staff, for I suppose nearly all workmen prefer to use the finished American staff when having occasion to replace one of that style, although I prefer to make my own American staffs, and always make my own American jewel settings or set a new one in the old setting, if possible.

The first thing to be done is to examine upper and lower



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jewels, and if broken or defective, replace them equal to the original or better. Remove hair-spring and place the broken staff with balance wheel in place and keep in position as nearly as possible, and see just how much clearance there is for balance wheel and roller, and if any alteration is to be made in the height of either, make a note of it and correct the fault when turning the staff. Place and screw balance cock in position, and with both cap jewels removed measure exact distance between outside of jewels, which will give exact length of staff, which we will suppose to be 27° on the douzieme or degree tool. Then measure by same means the exact length of old staff, in broken condition, which we will suppose to be 24° ; this will show a total difference of 3° between length of staff required and length of broken staff, which will be just $1\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ for length of each pivot.

Now remove roller from old staff, using a tool for this purpose which will not scratch or mar the edge. Closely examine the manner in which the balance is fastened on the staff, and if the rivet is much spread do not attempt to remove the wheel by punching the staff out, but place in the lathe and carefully cut away the rivet, being very careful not to touch the balance arm. This precaution must be taken more especially with a fine compensation balance than with a plain balance, as every alteration in the former by bending, even in the slightest degree, will tend to change the rate.

Having procured the requisite and correct measurements, we proceed to cement one of the prepared blank staffs in the lathe by first heating the chuck by holding an alcohol flame under it while slowly revolving in the lathe and at the same time holding a piece of shellac over it, which should be prepared in sticks, and manipulating it so that as it melts it is deposited on the end of the chuck and a ball is formed of sufficient size to hold the piece firmly. After the shellac has been deposited satisfactorily, take the blank staff in a pair of coarse tweezers and while the shellac on the chuck is warm, push the lower end through so as to catch the centre in the chuck and then allow the shellac to very slightly set, and then by slowly revolving and holding the finger against the exposed end of the staff, it will be found to run true. Or it may be trued with a peg wood, as in Fig. 4, holding it firmly back against the chuck and at the same time keeping true in the round.

Before I leave this part of the subject, and while I am speaking of shellac, I want to say that it requires a very great deal of practice to use it correctly, and should you at any time have the shellac burn from overheating on the chuck, turn it right off clean, for shellac that has been burned is worse than useless.

However, should you be unable to get the rough staff to run exactly true, just get it to run as true as you can as it will not make any difference whether it is exactly true or not at this stage of the work. Now with a medium sized and well sharpened graver proceed to turn the shoulder A, Fig. 5, to fit the hole in the balance. There is no necessity for taking the measurement with an instrument, for we have the hole, and it must be tried frequently to avoid turning it too small, for if it is too small it will be impossible to fasten the wheel on centrally. It should fit very snugly and at the same time not so tightly as to require any force to put in place. The corner must be cut out clean and sharp, which can only be done with a very finely

pointed graver. Another point to be observed at this stage is to see that the seat for the balance is perfectly flat, for if it is undercut, even to a slight degree, it will have a tendency to throw up the outer ends of the balance arms and thus distort it and change seriously, if not entirely ruin, its rate.

After having the balance seat turned satisfactorily, cut off the height of the shoulder exactly level with the thickness of the balance arm, and turn shoulder B, Fig. 5, to fit the hair-spring collet. This should be turned with as much care as the previous operation, and should be tapered very slightly so that the collet will admit of a free introduction of the upper end of the shoulder, and yet fit very snugly when pressed down in proper place. It must allow of being readily removed without straining the balance in any way, and admit of being readily turned as occasion demands in placing in beat.

After finishing, this shoulder must be turned off to same length as one on old staff. The rivet or undercut for holding the balance wheel must now be turned as at E, Fig. 5. This should be very carefully cut with a small sized and very finely pointed graver, and care must be taken not to reduce the size of the hair-spring shoulder. Do not get discouraged if the point on the graver breaks frequently at first, for it requires a great deal of patience and practice to accomplish such a cut perfectly and retain a point on the graver.

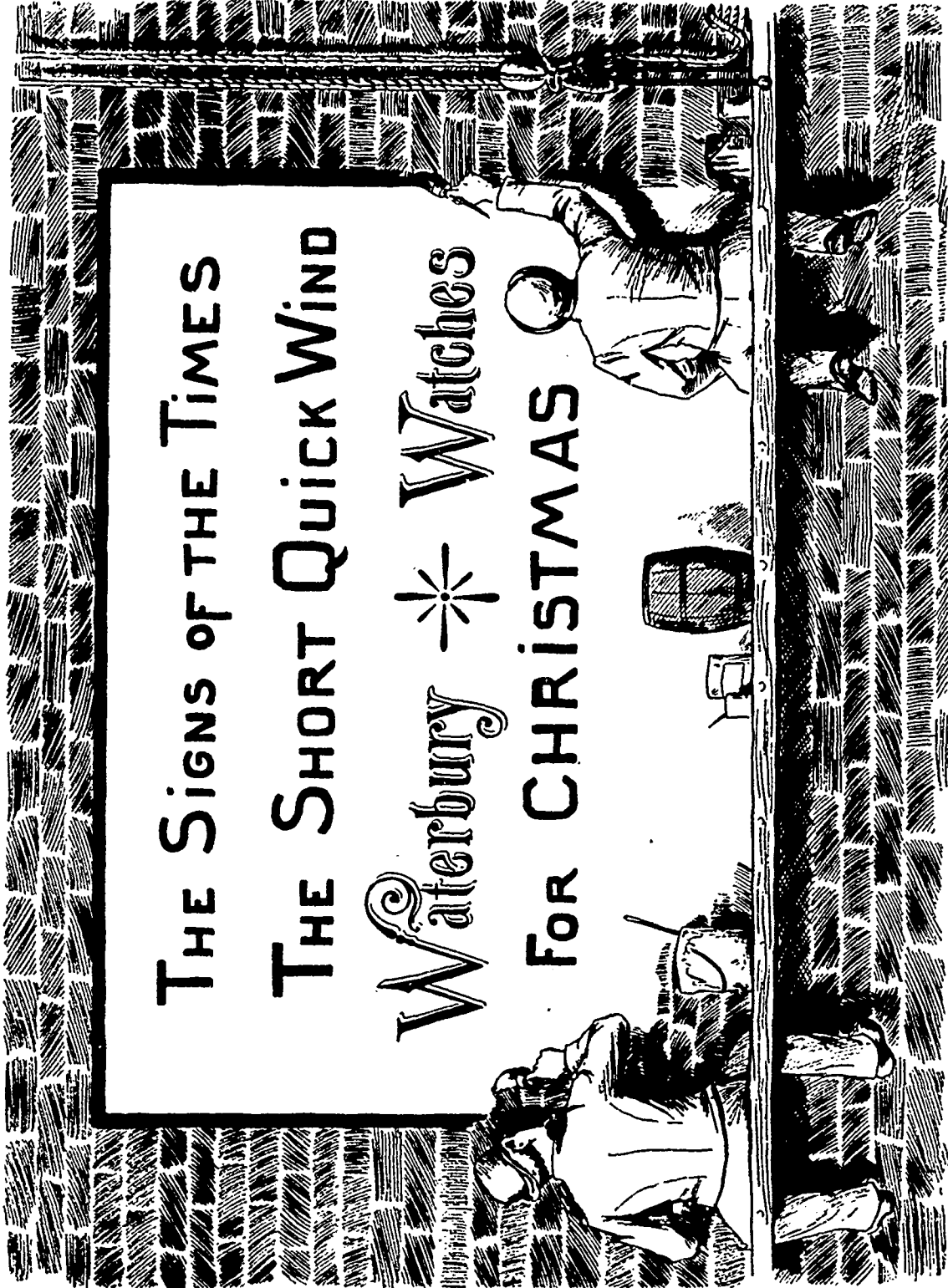
The end of the hair-spring shoulder may be turned off flat or it may be undercut for appearance. I usually leave them flat and polish afterwards.

The small piece D, Fig. 5, at the root of the pivot, is to be turned next, and it should be turned to about the same diameter as on old staff, and then the length from the balance seat to the end of the broken pivot must be obtained and allowance made on the new staff for length of pivot broken off, and after carefully marking, turn off at that point and proceed to turn the pivot.

If a conical pivot is required, as is usual with most balance staffs, be sure and have it *conical* and not tapered. There is a vast difference in ideas among watch repairers as to what a conical pivot should be. The conical part should take the place of the beveled edge at the root of a square pivot. It should be an easy curve inward till it reaches the pivot itself, which should be perfectly straight and even throughout. When turning, it should be left a trifle larger than the jewel hole, and then with the round edged steel polisher and a little oil-stone dust it should be polished until all graver marks are removed and the proper size obtained. That is, the jewel must fit the pivot without any perceptible side-shake, and yet when the jewel alone is placed in position with the pivot through the hole, it should drop off readily when the staff is inverted. After reducing to the required size with steel and oil-stone dust, take a piece of pith and thoroughly clean off all the oil-stone dust, and then with the bell metal polisher and a little crocus-antimony polish out all the marks left by the oil-stone dust. Carefully clean with pith and then with a peg wood, cut like the previous polishers and a little diamantine; proceed to polish until a fine gloss is obtained.

(Concluded next month.)

SAN FRANCISCO, with a population of about 400,000, has only 120 churches, with a seating capacity of 40,000, and an average attendance of 25,000.



THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES
THE SHORT QUICK WIND
Waterbury * Watches
FOR CHRISTMAS



SELECTED MATTER.

IF OUR OLD CLOCK COULD SPEAK.



It isn't a scrumptious thing to see—
It's rather short o' paint—
Its brows will always wrinkled be—
Its tick is growing faint;
The circulation's noways good—
The j'int's to stiffly play—
It some't of ner than it should
F'orgits the time o' day:

'Twill stop and try to recollect
For somethin' like a week,
For ther'd be music, I suspect,
'Our ol' clock could speak.

In rain or shine, through peace an' war,
It's still been, as appears,
A member of our family for
Some five and fifty years.
It's stood right there, through thick and thin,
An' kep' track of the sun,
An' raked its own opinions in
'Bout what we mortals done;
It's hed good watch o' young an' old
(An' looked so mild and meek!)
Some anecdotes ther' would be told,
If our ol' clock could speak.

It's stood aroun' at every meal,
Mid clash o' plate an' cup.
An' heard us our id's reveal,
An' size the neighbors up;
It's traced our little bickerin's, too,
An' seemed to sympathize,
A squintin' softly at us through
Them solemn key-hole eyes;
It's umpired many a lively game
O' social hide-an'-seek;
'Twould score a number o' the same,
Provincin' it could speak!

How our folks drove to town one day,
An' lef' us chilrun free
With self-protectin' things to play,
"But let the ol' clock be"
An' though we young 'uns (never still)
Hadn't thought o' that before,
We now couldn't let it 'lone, until
It crashed down on the floor!
We tremblin' set it up again,
Half-runnin', with a squeak;
'Twas lucky for our jackets then,
The critter couldn't speak!

How o' folks went to church one night,
An' left us all—sly elves—
If we'd conduct there—good an' right—
A meetin' by ourselves;
But neighbor gals an' boys in teens
Walked in—an' first we knew,
We fell to playin' "Cats, peas, beans,"
"Snap up an' catch 'em" too;
We scattered when, by good ear-luck
She heard the big gate creak;
The ol' clock frowned an' ticked an' struck,
But couldn't make out to speak!

Ah me! the facts 'twould just let fly,
Suppose it had the power!
Of courtin' chaps, when on the sly,
They turned it back an hour;
Of weddin's—holdin' tender yet,
The bride's last virgin grace;
Of fun' rals—where it peeped to get
A good look at the face;
It knows the inside-out o' folks—
An' nature's every freak;
I'd write a book if I could coax
'That wise ol' clock to speak.

Still straight as any gun it stan's
Ag'n the kitchen wall;
An' slowly waves its solemn han's
Outlivin' of us all!
I venerate some clocks I've seen,
As e'en a'most sublime;
They form revolvin' links between
Eternity an' time,
An' when you come to take the pains
To strike a dreamy streak,
The figurative fact remains
That all the clocks can speak.

—Will Carleton, in *Home Journal*.

SAVED BY A DIAMOND RING.



ONCE noticed during dinner at a village inn a stranger who, as is the habit of some widowers, wore a wedding ring, which had presumably been his wife's, and over it another ring of the kind usually worn by ladies, in which were set three very handsome brilliants. After dinner the conversation took a turn in the direction of precious stones, and one of the guests said something about the difficulty of distinguishing, in the

absence of tests, a true stone from a well executed imitation. He took from his waistcoat pocket an imitation diamond, which I certainly should have pronounced genuine. For the purpose of comparison, Mr. Fitzpatrick (for that, as I afterward learned, was the widower's name) slipped from his finger the ring which I have just mentioned, and after it had been examined and replaced, said:

"There is a curious story connected with that ring; I daresay you have heard it?"

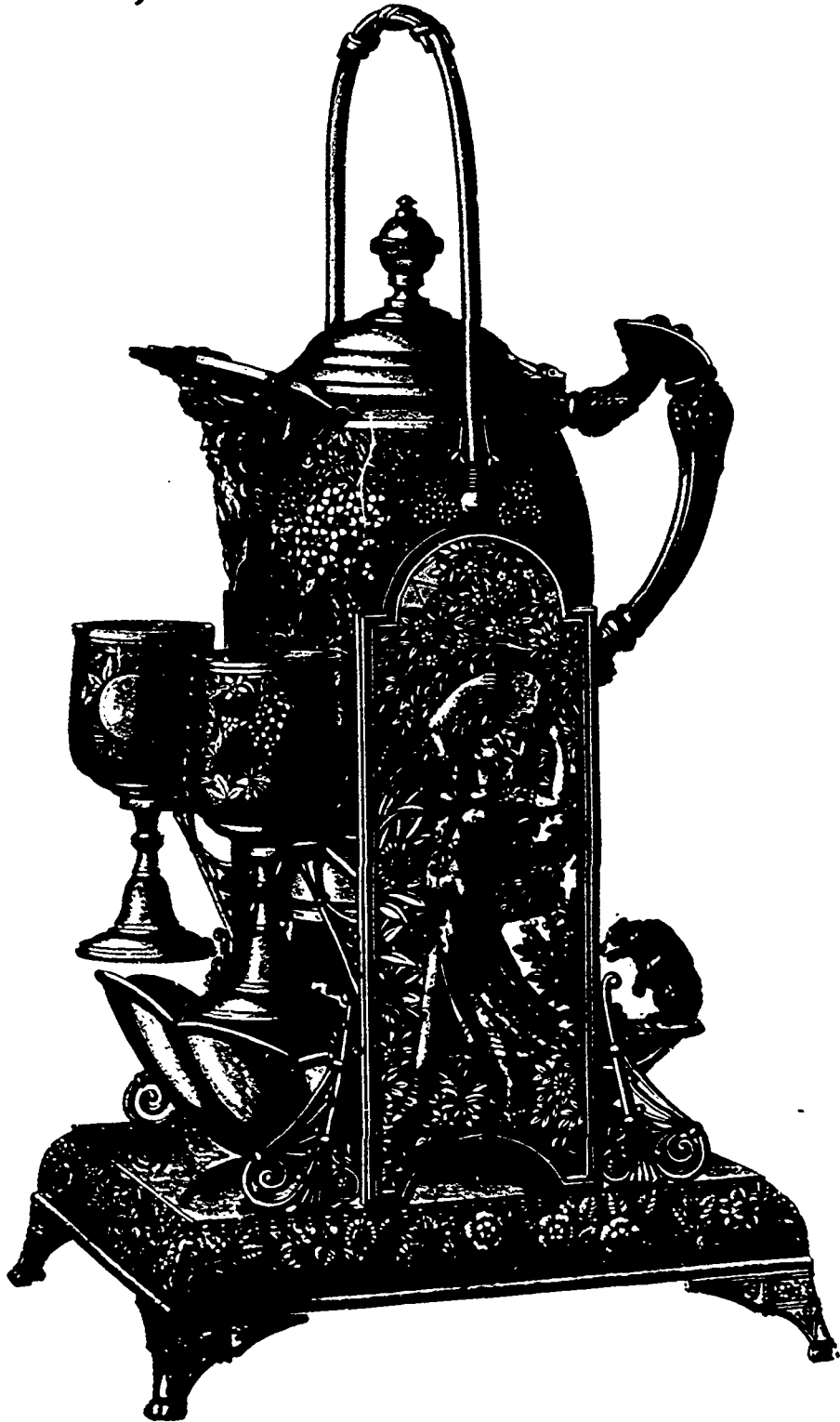
"I've heard something about it," said the other, "but I don't know the particulars, and I think they would interest the company."

"Well, then," said Mr. Fitzpatrick, "I may as well tell it if you care to hear it. The story begins and ends a long time ago. It is forty years this month since I became engaged to



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For Hollow Ware

TRADE MARK

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OR
1847, ROGERS BROS., XII.

For Genuine Rogers Goods.

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be married. I was then a curate and had not much money to spare, but I just received a legacy of rather less than a hundred pounds, and in a fit of extravagance, hardly excusable even in a lover of five-and-twenty, I spent the whole of it and a few pounds more in purchasing a ring for my future wife. We expected the engagement to be a long one, but the rector of the parish died suddenly, and my great uncle, in whose gift the living was, presented it to me. The rector's death occurred in February. I read myself in on Easter Sunday and on the first of June was married.

"I suppose that every newly married husband and wife think themselves the happiest people in the world, but I honestly believe that we really were so. We had not only each other, but everything else that we desired—a larger income than we needed, work that was thoroughly congenial to both, a few real friends, a large number of pleasant acquaintances, and an utter freedom from all anxiety.

"This unalloyed happiness endured six months, when my wife's health failed in a mysterious manner. She became subject to strange fits of languor, physical depression and drowsiness, which gradually lasted longer and grew more frequent. I procured medical advice at once, but the doctors seemed completely baffled. The vital organs, they said, were perfectly sound, and although the action of the heart was not quite so strong as it should be, there was absolutely nothing to account for the peculiar symptoms. At best, they could only recommend tonics, gentle open air exercise and an occasional stimulant. In spite of all, however, my wife grew worse. At last she was confined to her bed, and she had not been so a week when one evening I left her in apparently much the same condition as usual, and went into my study to devote a couple of hours to my next Sunday morning's sermon. I had been downstairs only about three-quarters of an hour when my wife's sister, who had been sitting with her during my absence, hastily entered the room and frantically exclaimed: 'Oh, James, she's dead! Our darling Kate's dead!' You can imagine the shock I experienced; still I did not believe that what she said was true. I thought that my sister-in-law's anxiety had been too much for the poor girl's nerves, and that she had temporarily lost her reason. I did my best to calm her and soon succeeded, for she began to talk so lucidly that I was compelled not only to listen, but to give heed to what she said.

"She told me that she and one of the servants had been watching by my wife, who was apparently sleeping peacefully, when they were both startled by a peculiar change in her countenance. They listened for the sound of her breathing, but heard nothing. They then held a hand mirror to her lips, but it remained unclouded. They felt for the pulsations of her heart, but it had ceased to beat, and her body was deathly cold. The servant, she said, had gone to tell one of the men to saddle a horse and summon the nearest doctor, while she had come to tell me the terrible news, and bid me be calm.

"Calmness was impossible. I rushed upstairs. I thought they were demented, but I experienced a fear which I must myself dispel. Yet I was so sure that my wife could not be dead, that I opened the door gently and walked softly to the bed in order to avoid alarming her. I leaned over her and said softly, but distinctly: 'Kate, darling, are you asleep?'

"Before I had spoken the last word I was convinced. I

had often seen death and was sure that I knew it too well not to recognize it at a glance. I shrieked, but there was no answer, and I flung myself full length upon the bed in voiceless agony.

"I must have become almost or entirely unconscious, for I knew nothing of the doctor's presence in the room until I felt his hand upon my arm. He said: 'My dear Mr. Fitzpatrick, you must try to bear it like a man and a Christian. Your wife is dead. She has been so more than an hour.'

"How I felt I cannot tell you. I was prostrated with grief, and so continued for three days. The necessary preparations for the funeral were made by my wife's brother, and I was unaware of what had been done. On the evening of the third day I heard muffled footsteps ascending the stairs and I felt rather than knew that they were the footsteps of the man who had come to close my wife's coffin. I heard the door open; then for a few minutes there was silence. I then heard other and lighter footsteps descending, and they were followed by a tap on my study door. When the door opened I saw that the intruder upon my grief was an old nurse of my wife, who had come to see her living and found her dead.

"'If you please, sir,' she said, giving my wife the old familiar name, 'they cannot get the rings off Kate's finger, and they want to know what to do.'

"I had been apathetic, but in a moment I was indignant, and shouted: 'Leave them on!' in tones that made the poor woman beat a terrified retreat. I was completely unnerved by what seemed an outrage upon the remains that were so dear to me, but I could not make a more effectual protest, and soon again sank into the lethargy from which I had been aroused. The night progressed as the preceding nights had passed, sleeplessly and wearily. I rose at dawn and sat in the study until noon, when friends came to tell me that the time for the funeral had come and that I must follow my wife to her last home.

"You don't know the rectory well, Mr. Browne," said Mr. Fitzpatrick, addressing himself to his friend, "but you must have passed it. The front door, as you will remember, opens toward the turnpike, but there is a side door through which one can pass from a small storeroom connected with the study directly into the churchyard. My wife was in the habit of using this door very frequently, for there ran from it a path which crossed the churchyard and ended at a stile, which was just opposite the gates of the Grange, then rented by the Hardings, who were my wife's intimate friends. When she returned and found the door fastened, which sometimes happened, she had been accustomed to let me know she was there by a peculiar tapping, and I always let her in. It was through this door, which somehow seemed to belong to her, that I followed her to her grave, and when it was gently closed behind me I think I fully realized for the first time how changed my life must henceforth be.

"The service was soon ended. I heard the clods fall upon the coffin and then I returned to the house that was as solitary as it had formerly been cheerful. The vicar of the next parish, who had performed the last sad offices of the church for my wife, returned with me, and earnestly endeavored to restore me to a sense of my duty, but I refused to be comforted. At last he left me, and I was glad to be alone, for in solitude I could feel that my wife was somewhere near me. The servants



18 Manning Arcade, Toronto.

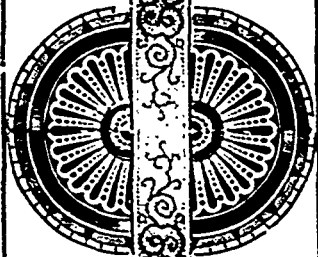
TO THE JEWELRY TRADE :

In wishing you the Compliments of the Season, I desire to thank my numerous friends in the Trade for the liberal share of their orders with which I have been favored, and which has confirmed my opinion that there was room for a Special Watch and Diamond business in Canada.

During the month I propose adding to my stock many of the desirable lines that are being put on the market and will show a complete line of Watches and Diamonds.

Yours truly,

GEORGE CHILLAS.





brought me food, but I could eat nothing. The hours passed slowly, but I took little note of them. I did not even know that it was dark until one of the maids came and asked if she should light the lamp. I let her do it and then mechanically took a book from one of the shelves and attempted to read. It was only a mockery of reading, but it acted as a sort of narcotic, and I had dropped into a doze when I was aroused by knocking on my door—sharp and decisive knocking, as if the person who did it was not asking, but was demanding admittance. Just as the knock came the clock struck twelve, and I knew that I must have been sleeping for nearly three hours. I arose from my chair, opened the door, and inquired what was wanted of me. Standing in the lighted hall were the three indoor servants and the old nurse, and the faces of all were blanched with terror. One of the girls, in her agony of fright, caught my sleeve and panted: ‘Oh, sir, do come!’

“I shook her off and addressing the nurse, inquired: ‘What’s the meaning of this?’ She was clearly as frightened as the others but was more self-possessed, and replied: ‘If you please, sir, Jane and Margaret say that their mistress is standing at the side door tapping on the panels, and that they will leave the house if you do not come and see.’

“I told them they were superstitious and bade them go to bed, but they cowered behind me as I hastily crossed the store-room and strode through it to the side door. I approached the portal and I confess that my pulses bounded as I distinctly heard the well-known tap. I groped for the bolt, which I drew back and flung the door open. If I were to live for a century I could never forget what I then beheld. There stood my wife, with bright, open eyes, a flushed face, disheveled hair and her garments stained with large spots of blood.

“‘James,’ she said, ‘don’t be frightened, it is I.’ She may have said more, but this was all I heard. They told me that I gasped ‘Kate! my Kate!’ and fell senseless.

“When I recovered consciousness, I found myself in bed. My wife, dressed as was her custom, was sitting by my side, and I looked around and wondered whether I had been awakened from a horrible nightmare. At last the reality of the events of the past few days came back to me—my wife’s illness, her death, her strange return from the world of spirits.

“When I summoned strength for the task, I asked what it all meant, and though she could tell but little, that little was enough to solve the mystery. She said she had felt as if she were being rudely awakened from sleep, and that when she became thoroughly aroused, she discovered that she was sitting up in an open coffin at the bottom of a grave, with the blood running from a deep cut in her ring finger. The grave was shallow and she had managed to climb out, when she observed that she was not twenty yards from the door by which she was accustomed to enter the house. She made her way to it, and we know the rest.

“It had been a curious case of trance, catalepsy, or what ever name men of science may give to those inexplicable simulations of death in which all the functions seem to be arrested while the vital principle remains intact. She had been restored to conscious animation by a cut upon her finger by a ruffian whose cupidity had tempted him to a deed from which many a hardy scoundrel would have shrunk in horror.

“The perpetrator was, of course, one of the undertaker’s

assistants, who, unable to resist the temptation offered by my wife’s beautiful diamond ring, had broken into her grave and while attempting to remove the jewel awoke her from her trance. My gratitude to the fellow, whoever he was, overcame my sense of duty and I made no attempt whatever to discover his identity.

“I lived happily with my wife many years after this occurrence, and when she died, some months ago, I transferred the ring to my finger, and there it shall remain the rest of my days.”—*Exchange*.

INGENIOUS DIAMOND SWINDLERS.



ROOKS and clever swindlers greatly waste their genius for illicit purposes, sorry to say, because, really, several of them possess and evince a degree of talent, which, if devoted to honest pursuits, would soon make them noted for their acuteness. The following two instances, one of which we translate from an Italian paper, the other from an unpublished private French diary,

forcibly support our assertion:

The first case, by which the celebrated jeweler, Mellerio, was defrauded out of a large sum, occurred in Paris. According to the testimony taken, the cheat was perpetrated in the following manner:

A very elegantly dressed lady issued from a carriage drawn up before Mellerio’s store and introduced herself as the Countess Salice. She told him that she had come to select marriage presents for her sister, which were to be presented to the latter by her future husband. Her prospective brother-in-law, Dr. Manuel, had requested her to do it. This gentleman was the famous director of the private lunatic establishment in the Rue de Longchamps. The lady selected the diamonds, exhibiting much taste in the selections, and told the storekeeper to wrap them up. She was not surprised at hearing that the account was a little over 100,000 francs, and asked the jeweler to come at two o’clock to the office of the justly celebrated physician to receive payment, as it was very likely that her future brother-in-law would desire to inspect the things. Mellerio called the confidential clerk of the establishment, a man thoroughly tried and found capable by many years of experience and practice, delivered to him the package containing the diamonds, and sent him to the asylum superintended by Dr. Manuel. The clerk, when he arrived there, said that he was sent by Mellerio, and was told that the doctor would receive him in a few moments. While waiting, the countess entered, greeted him very affably, and asked him to let her have the diamonds, as she wished to show them first to the doctor, who was in the garden. The



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clerk handed her the package; the countess left the room and returned shortly afterwards, saying that her brother-in-law, Dr. Manuel, desired to see the gentleman who had brought the diamonds. He entered into the doctor's office, this personage, known all over the city of Paris, being seated at a table. The clerk was asked to sit down. The famous doctor mustered him all over, felt his pulse, and finally asked :

"What do you bring, sir?"

"I bring the diamonds," said the clerk.

"Well, well," said the man of pills, throwing a glance at the countess, who wrung her hands, and showed in her face the deepest anguish. The clerk was struck by this, still more so when the physician asked him :

"Then you come on account of the diamonds? Are they very valuable diamonds?"

"Certainly," rejoined the clerk; "one hundred thousand francs."

The physician again exchanged a look of commiseration with the countess, and then addressed her pityingly :

"Courage, my lady; but it is perhaps better that you retire." She retired, dissolved in tears, while the fears of the clerk augmented rapidly.

"Doctor," he said, "there must be a mistake somewhere; I bring diamonds, which you have ordered from Mellerio, to the value of one hundred thousand francs."

"Very well, very well, dear sir," said the doctor, "I know." He then rang the bell, and four powerful men entered, to whom he said :

"Take the patient to No.—."

Vainly the clerk shouted for his diamonds and his liberty; he was overpowered, confined in a straight jacket and treated as a raving maniac. He thus remained confined for eight days, raving and protesting, and was treated with cold douches and other "restoratives," until Dr. Manuel read in the daily press of Paris an advertisement of the jeweler Mellerio, requesting parties possessing information to communicate to him any tidings of his clerk, who had been sent out with diamonds to the value of one hundred thousand francs, but had failed to return. Being a thoroughly honest man, it was feared that some misfortune might have happened him.

The celebrated physician became in this manner an accomplice of a clever swindling scheme. The woman had visited him the day before the occurrence, and, introducing herself as the Countess Salice, had weepingly told him that she was unspeakably unhappy because her husband was talking irrationally. He entertained the idea that he had lost diamonds of enormous value, and would become downright dangerous if anyone attempted to contradict him. He would remain standing before every jewelry store of the city and gaze into their windows; get up at night and call for his diamonds—in fact, she represented the state of the patient so that Dr. Manuel fully believed in the aberration of mind of her poor, dear husband, and requested her to bring him next day during his office hours. She begged the doctor to detain him at once in case he considered him mad, as she was afraid of her life. The woeful tale told can be readily imagined.

The next *coup de genie* was played on Napoleon III. This distinguished person became deeply interested in a young countess, whose beauty was admired by all. Naturally no one

at court had, or pretended to have, knowledge of this liason, because Empress Eugenie, as is well-known, was terribly jealous. Once the countess took it into her pretty head to be present at some court festivity, and Napoleon III., in order to avoid scandal or talk, knew no other remedy than that of giving a large *bal de masque*, at which she was to appear dressed as a Spanish lady. In order to assuage her anger that she was invited simply to a masked ball but not a public festivity, and to give her a tangible proof of his affection, he sent her a pair of diamond ear pendants of a marvelous beauty. Each pendant contained, besides a number of small diamonds, a large and precious brilliant of so rare a water that the present was of an immense value. The countess was to wear them as signs of recognition. She appeared as pre-arranged, dressed in the Spanish garb, with the silk lace veil, the mantilla, thrown over her head, and amused herself to her heart's content, until she came into a crowd of persons and felt that one of her ear pendants was being opened and snatched away. She cried aloud, a disturbance was the consequence, but the pendant could not be found. All persons were required to unmask, but the thief had managed to escape with his booty. Naturally Napoleon felt no great interest in the discovery of the thief, still it was incumbent on him to take some steps, and he sent for the police commissioner of Paris, and handed him the second pendant as a pattern, in order to furnish him with correct data. The commissioner at once summoned all the detectives, who "snooped" around during the remainder of the night, but their search was futile. In the morning hours of the following day an officer, who introduced himself as a count and an officer of the Legion of Honor, appeared.

"What is the pleasure of your visit?" the commissioner asked.

"I come on account of the ear pendant which was stolen during the night at the masked ball at the Tuilleries."

"How is that?" the astonished police commissioner asked.

"The young lady," the officer replied hesitatingly, "who enjoys the favor of his majesty the emperor is my sister. The commotion raised about the ear pendant was entirely unnecessary, as it had not been stolen, but had gotten entangled in the folds of her lace veil which she wore over her head; she herself drew it out of her ear when making some violent motion. When she came home and undressed she found it. Here it is."

He indeed presented to the police commissioner the pendant, the match of the one handed to him by the emperor.

"I come," the officer continued, "to ask you in the name of my sister for the other pendant. My sister and I—and I am prepared to say, his majesty the emperor—desire that nothing further be said of the entire affair. The reason why is left to your imagination."

The commissioner was highly elated at the happy end of the disagreeable occurrence, and handed to the count the other pendant which he had received from the emperor. Eight days afterward the duped commissioner learned that the lady had no brother, that the pendant had never been found, and that he had become the victim of an ingenious swindler, who had used this clever device for obtaining the other pendant. The countess, as well as the emperor, felt so angry at the commissioner that he was forced to resign soon after.—*Exchange*.



Looking Backward,

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

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A PRACTICAL JOKE.

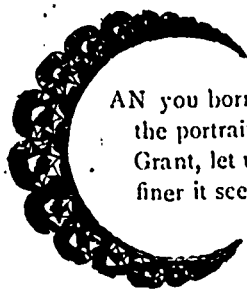


M^{ME.} la Marquise de Gallifet, Princesse de Martigues was, four and twenty years ago, one of the most lovely women in Paris. She is half English, for her father, Lafitte, the banker, married an English lady. . . Her nickname, "Cochonette," originated in a very malicious and untrue rumor that De Grammont-Caderousse spread, to the effect that this dainty lady did not pay so much attention to soap

and water as she might have done.

Her husband, the celebrated Marquis de Gallifet, having reason to suspect that his wife did not care over much for soap and water, played off on her the following practical joke. One night, or rather morning, after returning from a ball at the Tuileries, he strolled into his wife's dressing-room, and lighting a cigarette sat down to discuss the events of the evening before retiring to his own rooms. He found Mme. la Marquise impatiently taking off her jewels and throwing them right and left on the carpet for the maids to pick up in the morning and put in order. After a few minutes, the Marquis kissed his wife's hand and retired for the night, but the following morning he came in and asked his wife to let him take a beautiful ruby bracelet he had once given her to Boucheron's to be reset, as it had already been arranged between them it should be. Mme. la Marquise told one of her maids to bring the bracelet, but the jewel was not to be found. The house was thoroughly searched from top to bottom, but the missing bracelet was not discovered. "Never mind," said the Marquis, at last, "you must have been robbed, that is all. I will get you another like it." Ten days later he again came into his wife's dressing-room early in the morning, and after a few minutes' casual conversation, carelessly asked, "You have seen nothing of that ruby bracelet, I suppose, that you lost ten days ago?" "No," replied Mme. de Gallifet, innocently, "of course not. How could I?" "Cochonette!" exclaimed the hero of Puebla, bursting out laughing; then, taking his wife by the hand, he gently led her up to the washing-stand, which, as is common in France, closed with a lid to keep the dust out. Lifting the cover he showed his bewildered better half the bracelet lying in the basin, where he had put it the night he had gone into his wife's bedroom after the court ball."—*"Piccadilly" in San Francisco Argonaut.*

GOVERNMENT ENGRAVERS.



AN you borrow a five-dollar bill? if so, just look at the portrait on its face. It is a vignette of Gen. Grant, let us say. The more you examine it the finer it seems. The note has been crumpled in

twenty pockets and greased by contact with hands clean and unclean, but the portrait is still a gem of the engraver's art. It ought to be, for scarcely twenty-five men in the country can do such work, and he who did the plate for which that portrait was engraved probably received a fabulous price for his pains. It is a tiny thing, scarcely one and a half by two and a half inches, yet it may have occupied the engraver eight, ten or twelve weeks. There was, perhaps, posing of models, study of portraits, searching of history, before the patient mechanical work of the engraver began. On other notes you find Lincoln, Jackson, Hancock, and a dozen other portraits.

The history of engraving in this country has its dark and romantic side. Engravers must be trusted in great matters, and sometimes they have betrayed their trust. One of the most skillful engravers in the country now works at his profession in Brooklyn under police surveillance. He counterfeited government securities while employed by the Treasury Department. He escaped imprisonment by turning State's evidence. His accomplices are still in jail, and although he is free, he can never escape the watchful eye of the police. Once suspected, an engraver is ever after a marked man.

Another case was that of an honest engraver, now also a resident of Brooklyn, who fell under unjust suspicion. He came one morning to his studio in Wall Street to find it in possession of the United States Marshal. The engraver had been watched for a year. The officers knew where he had passed his evenings for months back. He was not arrested, however, for the Marshal had got to the bottom of the affair, and found that Ulric, the counterfeiter, had obtained access to the innocent engraver's studio when the latter was absent and used his tools for counterfeiting. Ulric's accomplice was Jno. Briem, the man from whom the engraver rented his apartment. Ulric went to jail, but Briem turned State's evidence and steward became a secret-service agent. Six months after detection Briem's hair turned white, and not many years later he died.

The story of engraver John McLees is stranger still. He was a skilled artist and an honest man, but drink was his great fault. Once, when under the influence of drink, he was seized by a gang of counterfeiters, carried to Brooklyn, and there detained in secret. Under threat of death he was made to counterfeit a government bond. To gain time, McLees spoiled the first plate, as if by accident, and before the second plate was finished government officers descended upon the place. McLees' good reputation and his frank story in court saved him from imprisonment. A friend found employment for him, and became responsible to the government for his conduct. McLees quit drink and lived the honest life he had always lived, but early one morning he was found dying, with a fractured skull, at the foot of his stairway in Dey Street. He did not revive sufficiently to tell the story of his death-wound.—*The Stationer.*

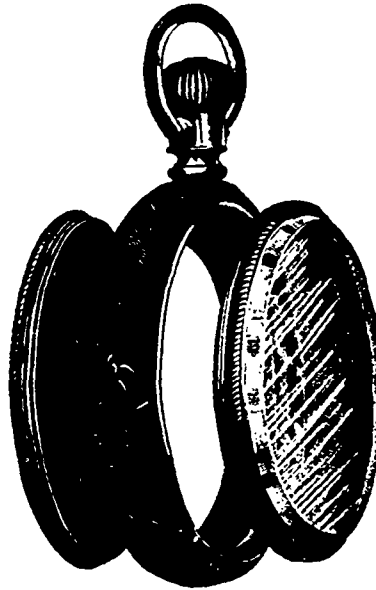


A CASE YOU CAN SWEAR BY.



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

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



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

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

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

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

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



THE SONG OF THE JEWELS.

BY CHARLOTTE W. THURSTON.



H, the Ruby flashed, and
the Ruby glowed,
And the Ruby flamed
with a blood red
flame;
And over the moun-
tains the Lover
came,

Came wandering slowly
and anxious browed.
"Choose me! Choose
me!" the Ruby cried,
"What gift more grand
for a stately dame?
I breathe Love's fire with
my gorgeous red?"
Ah, close beside
The Diamond lay on its
velvet bed;
But never a word the
Diamond said.

"Choose me! Choose me!" the Sapphire cried.
O doubting Lover,
Go search, an' please thee, the wide world over,
What gift more fair than a Sapphire's blue?—
Love's color—Love, steadfast and tried and true.

The Ruby is bold
In its flaunting pride,
The Emerald cold
In its loveless green,

Beware of Pearls for a promised bride,
The fitful Opal is fair to see,
Yet falseness lurks in that sullen mien
Choose me! Choose me!
For Love should whisper fidelity."

Ah, close beside
The Diamond lay on its velvet bed;
But never a word the Diamond said.

The Opal paled with a sudden ire;
As suddenly flushing an angry red:
"Thou dream'st thou art watching my light expire.
It sleeps and wakes; it is never dead.
What gift more fitting? Choose me!" it said.
"For what is thy love?" the Opal cried.
"Thy love but a spark of immortal fire?"

Ah, close beside
The Diamond lay on its velvet bed;
But never a word the Diamond said.
"Ah, pure and white
My shimmering light,"
Spake the Pearl's sweet voice, "as the fair white breast
Where I would rest.

What gift more lovely than I?" it cried,
"Choose me for thy maiden, me, by right
Of delicate beauty and worth allied."
Ah, close beside

The Diamond lay on its velvet bed;
But never a word the Diamond said.

"Choose me!" called the Amethyst. "Crowned kings
My royal color have proudly worn;
No lover a lordlier jewel brings;
A Queen I reign—for thy Queen was born.

O harken, and know me a faithful guide."
Ah, close beside
The Diamond lay on its velvet bed;
But never a word the Diamond said.

The Ruby, crimson with anger, flamed;
The Opal flushed with a pained surprise.
The Amethyst opened its violet eyes;
The Sapphire glittered with outraged pride;
The Pearl wept silently, sore ashamed;
For close beside
The Diamond lay on its velvet bed;
Yet never a word had the Diamond said.

—The Connoisseur.

THE STORY OF A WATCH.

AS TOLD BY ITSELF.



I WAS made in London,
about the year Queen Vic-
toria was born, at an estab-
lishment where the proprietor
had a theoretical and practical
knowledge of the business, and
every workman had to be a com-
plete master of the branch of
business he professed. The cali-
per from which I was made was
one of the best, all my different
parts were arranged with a view
to general utility, combined with
strength where strength was re-

quired. I had no patent improvement whatever, and con-
tained no complex arrangement to counteract the evil effects
of faults that had no business to exist. To sum up my various
properties, I was a sound, well-made lever watch, adjusted to
positions and moderate changes of temperature, had heavy gold
cases and cost £30. My owner used me well, and was regular
in his habits, and every eighteen months or so left me at the
shop where I was made, to be cleaned and looked over. The
watchmaker charged his own price for his trouble, and my
owner paid it cheerfully; and for several years the most perfect
satisfaction prevailed among all concerned.

One evening, after my owner had wound and placed me in
the usual position for the night, he remarked to his wife what
an excellent watch I was; that I had never failed to do my
duty, or in a single instance led him astray since he had re-
ceived me as a marriage present fifteen years ago; and that I
was the best watch that was ever made, and that he would not
part with me for a £100. Little did he suspect, when he made
that remark, how soon he was to lose me; and as little did I
think, while basking in the sunshine of his praises, what terrible
adversity was in store for me. Early next morning, as my
hands were between 1 and 2 o'clock, a man, wearing a mask,
cautiously opened the door of the room, and I saw at once
that his visit meant mischief. After glancing hurriedly around
he came to the dressing table, took all the jewelry that was
lying around, snatched me and my owner's wife's watch from
our pockets, and took us, and some silver plate found in an-
other part of the house, to quarters in London where stolen
goods were received, and before the sun rose that morning my



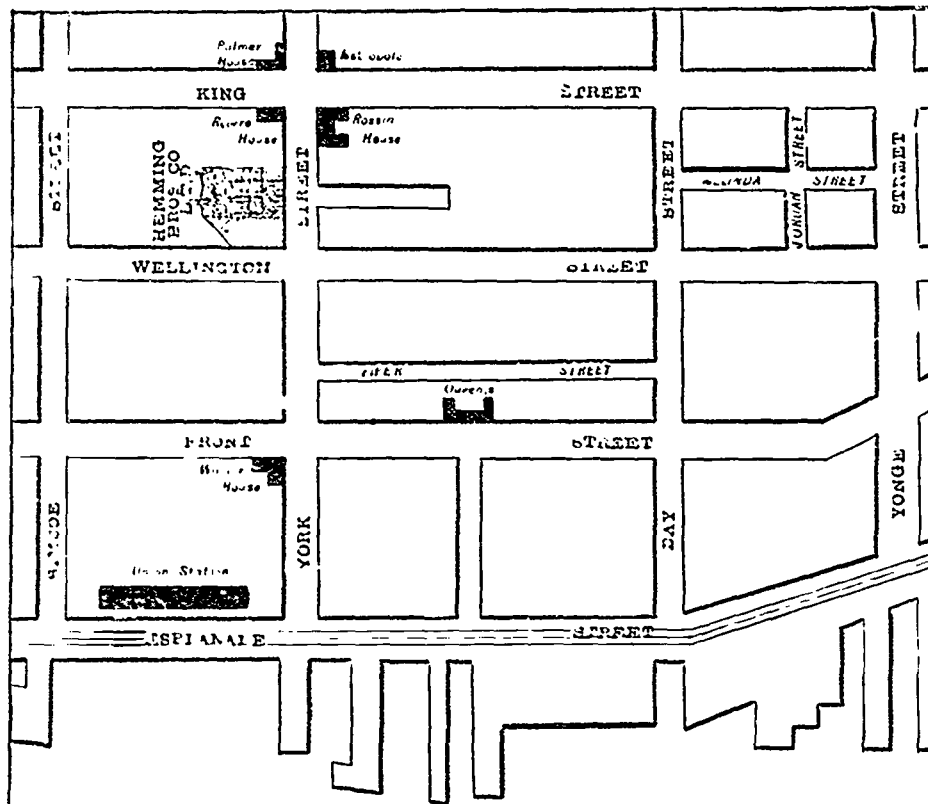
WITH YOUR XMAS JOYS MINGLE OUR SINCEREST GOOD WISHES

Our Jewelry Case business was never so thoroughly satisfactory as during 1889. Later on we will announce our plans for 1890, which we already have under way. We can only promise revolutions just now.

We are just moving into what we consider to be one of Toronto's handsomest warehouses, built from basement to top of the fifth flat to suit our exact needs. The No. is

76 YORK STREET,

and the accompanying diagram will shew the exact location, which will be found convenient to the Union Station and all the best hotels. Don't fail to call on us to look through the premises. We are very proud of them.



THE HEMMING BROS. CO., Limited, - TORONTO.

MANUFACTURERS

BOLT & CO. of FINE ROLLED PLATE CHAINS

WHITE'S LANE
off Vitre Street,
Montreal

BOLT & CO.
MANUFACTURERS

P. O. Box 189.

Jan. 1, 1900

Montreal

Dear Sir,
Encourage Home Industry.
Our BX-10K Chains have been
proved to be infinitely better
than any imported in this mar-
ket.

Our B2-14K Chains are un-
equalled.

Ask for our "B" Chains &
see that you get no other.
Yours truly,

Bolt & Co.

We claim for our B chains

PERFECTION,

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

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

ENQUIRIES FOR SAMPLES AND
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Montreal.

P. O. Box 189.



MANUFACTURERS OF

9 K. CHILDREN'S RINGS

9 K. MISSES' RINGS

9 K. LADIES' RINGS

IN ALL STYLES.



MANUFACTURERS OF

15 K. Plain Gem Rings

15 K. Fancy Gem Rings

15 K. Plain Diamond Rings

15 K. Fancy Diamond Rings

IN ALL STYLES.



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

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





cases were a shapeless mass of gold, and my works locked up in a drawer with a quantity of miscellaneous movements of all grades, from the finest pocket chronometer to the cheapest class of Liverpool or Coventry duffers, and in a few days we were all packed together and sent to New York.

In New York I got new gold cases, and by some means was smuggled into the channels of legitimate trade, and was soon bought by a steamboat captain, who wanted a good, reliable, London made watch. For over a year I gave my new owner the best of satisfaction; he was loud in his praises when he had occasion to talk about me, and once, when boasting about my regular running to a grain merchant, the proposal was made to purchase me. He said he had tried a great many different kinds of watches, and never could get one to run near as well as I was said to, and finally a bargain was concluded, and I was sold for more than twice my actual value. The grain dealer had occasion to travel considerably in the Western States, and somehow I could not run to please him any better than any of the watches he had carried previously.

He regulated me at every town he came to, and attributed my apparent variation to the shaking I had received when he was traveling. He certainly did travel over a great many rough roads, but I was able to stand it all without changing my rate very much—the real cause of the trouble was the difference of the time shown by what was acknowledged to be the standard clocks in the different towns and cities he visited; and when his watch did not show the same time as the clocks, he concluded the watch was wrong, and regulated it accordingly; and in this way he kept constantly shifting my hands and poking at my regulator.

Now, I do not think that a watch acts any worse than a human being when placed in a position of this kind. If a watch is constituted to pursue a certain line of conduct it cannot help doing so if people will only let it alone; but any unnecessary interference, however well meant it may be, always works mischief. I was doing my best to please him and could not do it; and he was under the pleasant delusion that he was helping me to run regular, while his actions were the very thing that prevented me from doing so.



A man with a mask entered."

One evening he forgot to wind me, and, as a natural consequence, I stopped. He concluded at once that I needed cleaning, and took me to a watchmaker, remarking that he was to be sure and clean me well, as I had never run right since he got me. "Oh, yes," says the watchmaker, "I will shine it up good;" and he kept his word, too, for the scrubbing he gave me with chalk and a hard brush was perfectly fearful, causing irreparable damage to my fine gilding. It was the first time chalk had ever been used to clean me, and the watchmaker left much of it in my pinions, pivot holes and other places, and when he handed me back to my owner I was in a far worse condition than before I was cleaned. In the course of a very few weeks I stopped again, from being choked up with chalk and hairs from the watchmaker's brush; and my owner took me to another watchmaker, who, of course, told him that I required cleaning.

My owner could not understand how it was that I required to be cleaned so soon, and evidently regarded this watchmaker as an impostor, but as there was no other in the town, and I had to be made to run somehow, he left me with him. Now,



"This individual belonged to a family of born watchmakers."

this watchmaker treated me very well; cleaned out all the particles of chalk, polished my pivots, arranged my screws in their proper places, and also polished and blued the heads of those that were damaged, and as far as he was able, restored me to my original condition.

When my owner called to get me, and when the bill was presented to him, he flew into a great passion; and, instead of only thinking this really honest watchmaker to be an impostor, he now believed him to

be one in reality, because he was charging \$3 for what my owner considered to be the same work as

the man who had "shined me up good," had done so expeditiously, and charged only \$1.50. If the watch wearing public only knew a little more about their watches, how much better and pleasanter it would be for all concerned.

After this double cleaning the natural inference would be that I would be sure to run well; but I did not please my owner any better, and the primary cause of the whole trouble was, he kept continually altering the position of my hands and regulator. At last he came across a watchmaker in a large city who thoroughly understood what was the matter. He said that I was not properly compensated for heat and cold, which was invariably the disease that afflicted every watch that came into his hands. Now, this was the most scientific man that had ever handled me. He had an oven constructed according to his own ideas, and which differed from every other contrivance of the kind, for testing the rates of watches in various temperatures. His arrangement for producing cold was equally peculiar, and he was altogether so very scientific that he could use nothing but Reaumur's thermometer to mark the different degrees of heat and cold. I was first put through the stereotyped process of cleaning, but the owner of the establishment did not attend to that personally, leaving it to be executed by a subordinate. After I had been cleaned, and when he was putting me together, he bent one of my third wheel pivots slightly, and it was with some difficulty that I managed to keep moving.

To persons possessed of minds of such high scientific order as the owner of this establishment, the train of a watch is of little consequence; it is in the adjustments where all the science comes in, consequently he saved all his energies to use in that direction. Now, the ordinary adjusters of watches to heat and cold are content if they can get us to run regularly in moderate changes of temperature; but this idea would not satisfy the man whose clutches I had now got into. He argued that if a rope had to sustain 100 pounds weight, it would be safer to have it made to bear the strain of 200 pounds, which, of course, is agreeable to common sense as well as science; and consequently it must also be safer for a watch that usually



CLOCKS,

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BRONZES,

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EYEGLASSES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

FINDINGS

IN ALL BRANCHES.

NOVELTIES.

EDMUND SCHEUER,

11 WELLINGTON STREET WEST,

TORONTO.

runs in a given number of degrees of heat or cold to be tested in double that number. This also appears common sense, but it was not the science practiced by my maker, who for extreme degrees of temperature considered a secondary compensation was necessary. This little omission, however, was of no consequence whatever to the professor who now had me under his charge. He tried me in a temperature below the freezing point, and then in another temperature which nearly melted the shellac that held the jewels in my pallets, and in this manner continued to persecute me for nearly a month; but being originally a good watch I was able to stand it all, and was not much the worse. At last this professor of baking and freezing examined his book, added up the figures in the different columns of the page devoted to my record, and I was pronounced to be perfect. My owner cheerfully paid the large bill that had been incurred, and it was considered morally certain that I would run regular this time.

How little dependence is to be placed on human calculations! Our fondest hopes, which to-day seemed on the point of being fully realized, are to-morrow shattered to pieces. The clocks in the towns of the different States that my owner visited in the course of his business still continued to show different time, and of course I was still considered to be running in proportion to the amount I varied from the different clocks. Besides, I had a bent third wheel pivot now, which sometimes caused me to stop altogether. In the course of a year I was at half a dozen different watchmakers, who all said that I needed to be cleaned, and they all cleaned me; but I was not fortunate enough to fall into the hands of one to examine me thoroughly to see really what was the cause of my stopping. One day I stopped after being only two days out of the watchmaker's hands. My owner tried another watchmaker in a town a number of miles distant, who told him the usual story, that I needed to be cleaned; but my owner maintained it could not be possible, as I had been cleaned but two days before. This man wanted a job, and was not particular about the means he used to get it, and, under the pretense of examining me and trying the power that was on my different wheels, with the point of a peg dexterously removed a portion of the dirt from under the nail of his thumb, and showed it to my owner as having been taken out of my works. Of course this was conclusive proof that I needed cleaning, and I was put through the process once more; but my third wheel pivot was not straightened that time either, and of course, I continued to stop running at intervals. My owner was now thoroughly disgusted

with both me and the watchmakers, but was induced to try another one, who was recommended by a particular friend as being a mechanical genius.

This individual belonged to the family of "born watchmakers," and was one of those few who are possessed with that amount of knowledge of watches, and skill in correcting their errors, that only those inspired by nature can be expected to enjoy. He conversed freely about watches in general, and was very severe in his denunciations of regular watchmakers in particular. When my owner handed me to him, and

told the whole story of my bad behaviour, the natural genius looked at me patronizingly, poked my wheels with the point of a piece of wire, quite regardless as to whether he was scratching them or not, then became absorbed in deep meditation for a few minutes. At last he pronounced that my gears (as he called them) did not run deep enough into each other, and that they had too much back lash.

My owner was astonished to hear of such a radical defect in my construction, and appeared a little incredulous at first, for he naturally wondered why the regular watchmakers had not discovered this defect before; but the natural watchmaker clinched his argument by giving him the piece of wire and the eye glass to try for himself; and sure enough there was a play or shake between the teeth of my wheels and the leaves of my pinions, and the born watchmaker convinced him that this shake prevented the wheels from acting constantly on each other. When the watch was being carried about, and especially if he was wearing it while riding on horseback, or in a railroad car, the play in the gears was sure to allow the wheels to move backward and forward, and consequently they could not move regularly, and when the wheels did not run regularly how could the watch be expected to run regularly? My owner soon saw the point of this sensible argument, and when he made the discovery he became perfectly frantic with joy, and nearly made himself as conspicuous in the neighborhood as that ancient philosopher did, who, regardless of ordinary toilet arrangements, ran through the streets of his town shouting "Eureka!"

Of course it was immediately decided that my wheels were to be made to run deeper into each other; the natural watchmaker was empowered to do the work, and in a few days the vandalism was completed. My destroyer first proposed to hammer my wheels and stretch them enough to prevent shake in the teeth, but finally abandoned that idea and bushed up the pivot holes and run the wheels in anew. My frames were fearfully abused in this operation; not one of my pivot holes was straight or properly fitted, and not one of my wheels was upright, but the wheels all worked as deep into the pinions as they could possibly be made to run, and my owner superintended the alteration in person. After this alteration was completed another one was found to be necessary. My mainspring was too weak, and a stronger one had to be put in, which was so thick that the mainspring box could not hold the usual number of turns and give the necessary freedom for the spring to work. The accurate adjustment of the fusee was entirely destroyed, but this defect was never thought to be of any consequence. At last I was put together, but it was awful hard work for me to keep moving, and were it not for the wide pivot holes I never would have been able to run at all. The points of the teeth of my wheels butted against the backs of the leaves of my pinions; the bent third wheel pivot, which in reality was the original cause of my stopping, was never observed, and was bent still; but the wide pivot holes accommodated in a certain degree, all these defects. I managed to keep moving, and went regular enough to please my owner, who was now settled in one place, and compared me with one clock all the time. Although I was not going one-half as regular as before, he firmly believed that my construction had been greatly improved, and that another laurel had been added to the many already won by this natural watchmaker.

I have already related how I fell into the hands of a "natur-



"He regulated me at every town."



THE ILLINOIS WATCH COMPANY

Have placed upon the Market

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

THE ILLINOIS WATCH CO'Y

Will THIS MONTH place upon the Market

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

KNOWN AS No. 120.

THE ILLINOIS WATCH CO'Y

Will Next Month place upon the market a Movement

PARTICULARLY ADAPTED TO THE CANADIAN TRADE.



al watchmaker," and how he altered all my meshes, and ran them so deep that there was no shake between the teeth of the wheels and the leaves of the pinions, and I have also told that afterward a much stronger mainspring was necessary to make me run in this new condition, and how the strong mainspring broke my chain so often, which caused so much trouble and brought me into deeper disgrace. Now my depths, before this alteration, were as good as could be made. After twenty-five years of constant use they showed no signs of wear whatever, which was about as good proof as could be had that my pinions were well sized, the leaves well shaped, and also that the teeth of the wheels were of the proper form and acted at a suitable depth on the leaves of the pinions. Of course there was a little shake between them, which was both proper and necessary; but at one time this natural genius who repaired me had something to do with some special kind of mechanism where play in the teeth of the wheels was undesirable for the purposes the mechanism was used for, and he thought that the "back lash" in the teeth of my wheels was a serious error, and that I had been made by workmen that did not know any better, and convinced my owner that this was the cause of all the irregularities that he complained of.



"He brought out a copy of a jeweler and watchmaker's paper."

My owner still thought that my construction had been greatly improved by this natural watchmaker, but he was dissatisfied with me on account of my chain breaking so often and the natural watchmaker, to get rid of this difficulty, proposed to do away with my fusee and substitute a going barrel in its place. He said that the fusee watches were played out now, anyway; and, after complimenting my fine strong works, he said that all that was now necessary to make me a reliable watch was to put in a going barrel, and he brought out a copy of a jeweler and watchmaker's

paper, which had something in it that supported his opinion. My owner consented to this proposal of taking out my fusee, and I was left to have the alterations made; but fortunately the genius was busy with other work and could not find time to do it while my owner remained in the place, and he concluded to give me another trial as I was.

On a certain occasion my owner was sojourning in a town in Northern Ohio, that bears the name of the author of the Declaration of Independence, where he was introduced to a watchmaker who had the reputation of being a very intelligent gentleman, as well as a skillful mechanic, which, in reality he was. I was shown to him, and my owner related all the trouble he had to get me to run regular. "Oh," said he, "I see what is the matter; the pivot holes all require to be inched." And he easily persuaded my owner to have this done, telling him of what lasting benefit it would be to me. Now, this man had recently purchased a new Universal lathe, which at that time, was his special hobby, and every watch that was brought to him had either to have the pivot holes inched or some other work done to it that required the use of the



"My owner went away well pleased with himself and everybody else."

new lathe. Even if only a glass was to be fitted the bezel had to be put in the universal lathe and the groove undercut. I got my pivot holes inched, and, although I was not in any way damaged, the real cause of my irregularities was never looked into, and, practically, I was no better than before. My owner, however, had received a vast amount of information on every conceivable subject on which he chose to "start a sliver," and went away well pleased with himself and everybody else, and with the assurance that he was possessed of an excellent watch which was now in perfect order.

One day my owner was in New York city, and he took me to a place where they advised a new chain to be put in, and as large and as thick a one as my fusee would admit of was selected and put on, and after this I continued to run for quite a long time without it breaking; but my running gave my owner no better satisfaction, for the clocks in the different towns which he visited still continued to show different time from each other, and if by accident my hands agreed with one clock it was sure to vary with the next, and I got the blame of running irregular, and was regulated accordingly. During his travels my owner met with a watchmaker who said that I was not adjusted to positions; that if I was only adjusted to positions I could not help but run regular forever after. Now this was exactly what my owner wanted, so I was adjusted to positions. The plan of obtaining this adjustment was one that is followed by some watchmakers in London, and it consisted of turning away a part of my balance staff pivot at the ends nearest to the shoulder, so that there would be a less amount of the surface of my pivots bearing upon the jewels. I do not know whether this alteration would have had the anticipated effect or not, for the very same day that my owner got me back he was jumping off his wagon and the sudden shake, which never before used to do me any harm, broke both of my altered balance staff pivots; and my beautiful balance staff, so artistically made in every particular, was replaced by another watchmaker with a piece of round steel with pivots that looked like long centres on each end of it. In this condition I continued to run, but much worse than I ever did before; and at length my owner came to the town where the "natural watchmaker" resided, and I was again submitted to his tender mercies. He had made a new discovery since my owner was there before, which he was now practicing with great success. With reference to my fusee he admitted that so long as my chain was not breaking, the fusee did no harm, but he said that my "eyesocket" was in bad condition; that I would have to be "eyesocketized," and then everything would be right. To make a long story short, my beautiful, hardened and tempered balance spring, that had its curves formed with the greatest possible amount of skill, so as to cause the long and short vibrations of the balance to be made in the same length of time, was bent and twisted about by this wretch most fearfully,



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and I was handed back to my owner with my balance spring completely ruined, and he cheerfully paid a large price for the supposed improvement.

In a month or so after this I stopped one day, and my next experience was with a watchmaker who said that my pivot holes were all too wide, and that I needed a new balance staff, which was all true enough; but as regarded my pivot holes, he did not take the state of the depths into consideration, and although the pivot holes had been undesignedly left so wide by the "natural watchmaker," they helped me very much to run when my depths were so deep. It was very difficult to persuade my owner that these faults were in me, for he had the greatest amount of confidence in the workmanship of the "natural watchmaker" who had made some of the alterations. But after he had been shown the wide condition of the pivot holes, he finally empowered the watchmaker to make whatever alteration he considered to be necessary to make me run well.



He immediately bought me.

Now, this watchmaker put a very good new balance staff in me, and he also brushed the pivot holes, and the workmanship was very good. The pivot holes were all nicely polished, and my bent third wheel, which had been in that condition ever since I had been cleaned preparatory to being compensated for heat and cold, was made straight. The pivot holes were very accurately fitted to the pivots, which were nicely polished, and particular attention was paid to making good countersinks to hold the oil. However, when I was set running again, the tightness of my pivot holes neutralized all the good effects of the fine workmanship, and I stopped running easier than ever I did before. My owner was again disappointed, and became thoroughly disgusted. I had cost him a large sum of money in the first instance, and he had paid nearly as much more to watchmakers for cleaning and repairing, and now having lost all hope that I could ever be made to run well he sold me to a peddler for a mere trifle. This peddler sold me to a second-hand dealer in New York city, and I, who used to be so much praised for my good running, and considered so reliable and trustworthy previous to being bought by my late owner, was now, from no fault of my own, completely discarded and laid aside as worthless.

After I had been in the second-hand store for a number of months, an old Englishman called one day to buy some second-hand watches. He took me up and looked at me; took me out of my case, took off my hands and dial, when he saw some private marks on my frame which showed that I was a watch that he had a hand in making when he was a young man. He immediately bought me, took me home, and at his leisure hours restored me as near to my original condition as it was possible to do, and now I can run again without the least effort on my part, and as well as the majority of the best of watches. My troubles are nearly over now, but there is one dread still haunts me that I was unconscious of in my early life, and that dread is watchmakers. I am about as much afraid of falling into the hands of those workmen that are possessed of only a

little knowledge, which is often so dangerous, as I am of those "born watchmakers" who have been especially endowed by nature. A watch is always improved by passing through the hands of a careful and thorough workman. He often detects little faults which, although they may have no immediate influence on the running of the watch, his critically educated eye cannot allow to pass, and they are corrected, the customer being simply charged for ordinary cleaning, but a man who is full of whims concerning pivots and bushes, pitchings, escapements, &c., which have no foundation in natural philosophy, is the most dangerous of persons to repair a watch. If the watch wearing public could only be made to understand that their watches are made much worse for passing through the hands of careless and ignorant workmen, although they may by chance run well for a time after, than they are from the ordinary wear of a lifetime, I will not consider this narrative of my life and sufferings has been written in vain.—*Jewelers' Weekly.*

THE OLDEST WATCH IN THE WORLD.

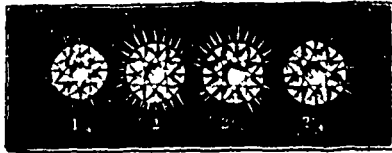
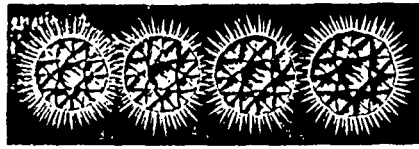


MARFELS, of Frankfort, Germany, has been making a collection of antique watches for many years, until now it surpasses anything of the kind in any museum in the world. Yielding to the solicitations of his friends, he sent it to the Paris Exposition, where it is always surrounded by a group of interested specialists, studying the quaint relics of a bygone age.

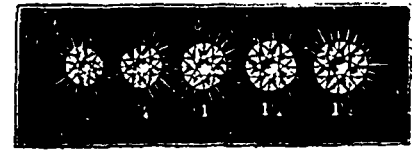
Among them is unquestionably the oldest watch in existence—older even than the Nuremberg eggs. From its construction and the way in which it corresponds with the description of the invention of watches, experts all agree that it must be one of the very first made, and it gives one a very peculiar sensation to see the father of all watches, and of this great industry and science of horology so important in these days.

Absolutely the first mention of the watch is found in a work published in 1511, called *Cosmographia Pomponii Melæ*. It is all in Latin, and the notice is to the effect that "wonders will never cease." Here comes a young locksmith of Nuremberg, named Peter Henlein, who takes a little small piece of iron and makes a clock out of it that will run forty hours. It has no winding weights, but a great quantity of wheels and is small enough to be worn in one's belt or purse, and the position in which it is carried makes no difference.

Until recently the Gruber watch (1510), in the National Museum, at Nuremberg, has been considered the oldest in existence, but that runs only twelve hours, while the Marfels' runs forty, thus agreeing with the description of Henlein's watches. Another point is that it does not record the quarters, like the Gruber and Nuremberg watches, but only the hours. As one examines it he can see that it is so clumsily made that it impresses itself upon him as undoubtedly one of the very first attempts, and the traces of the locksmith's tools are plainly to be seen. It is also much larger than the Gruber watch, and has no mechanism for striking the hour. After considering these points, it is impossible to doubt but that this is one of the first portable time-pieces ever made, and if not made by Henlein



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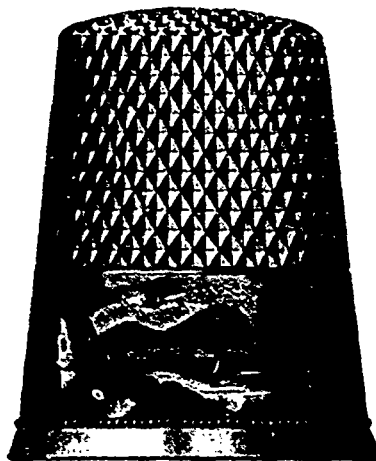


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No. 573. 7/8 in.

it was at least made several years before the Gruber watch, which bears the date of 1511.

The accompanying engraving shows the cylindrical shape of the watch. (Mr. Friedrich, Superintendent of the National Museum, at Nuremberg, has always expressed it as his opinion that the round watches, called Nuremberg eggs, are by no means the oldest style.) It is six centimeters in diameter and two in thickness. The dial is divided into twelve hours. Above each figure there is a small knot; the one over the XII. being pointed, to aid in telling the time in the night. All the works are of iron, and seem such as a locksmith would make with the tools at his command.



The train has no barrel, its place being taken by four iron pins set in a circle in the plate, between which the spring is wound, the end being fastened to one of the plate pillars. The spring looks as if it might have been taken out of a door-lock, it is so heavy and awkwardly finished. There is no fuzee. The contrivance shown in Fig. 2 is meant to regulate the action of the clumsy spring. It is an eccentric mounted on the barrel wheel arbor, against which presses a small roller at the end of a curved spring. When the watch is wound the eccentric is turned from left to right in such a way that when fully wound the spring is pressed back as far as possible, and thus exerts its greatest pressure upon the eccentric when the

main spring is wound taut. Then as the main spring unwinds, this pressure, although constantly diminishing in strength as the eccentric turns, still has sufficient power to control and moderate the excessive strain of the roughly made main spring. When at last the spring is nearly unwound, the pressure of the regulating spring is no longer felt at all. This mechanism, although rough is quite ingenious, and is beyond a doubt the work of a locksmith. The balance is missing, but a hole in the plate shows that it must have been very small. It was regulated by means of a movable lever. The bronze case and the dial were originally smooth finished, the engraving being the work of a later period. The number of teeth and wheels are: Centre wheel, forty-five teeth; main wheel, twenty-four; barrel wheel, sixty-three; third wheel, forty teeth, and fourth wheel, thirty five. Pinions are all 7 and 5 leaved. The watch once wound would run forty hours, with 22,680 vibrations an hour.—*Exchange.*

HOW TO USE A WATCH.

Having obtained a serviceable article, says a watchmaker, you should, in order to produce satisfactory results, follow these rules: Wind up your watch every day at the same hour. Avoid putting it on a marble slab, or near anything excessively cold. The sudden transmission from heat to cold contracting the metal may sometimes cause the mainspring to break. Indeed, the cold coagulates the oil, and the wheels and pivots working less freely, affect the regularity of the timekeeper. In laying aside your watch be sure that it rests on its case. By suspending it free, the action of the balance may cause oscillation, which may considerably interfere with its going. If you would keep your watch clean, you must be quite sure that the case fits firmly, and never put it in any pocket but one made of leather. These pockets, which are lined with cloth, cotton, or calico, give by the constant friction a certain quantity of fluff, which enters most watches, even those the cases of which shut firmly. A skillful watchmaker one day thus reasoned with a customer: "You complained," said he, "that your watch gains a minute a month. Well, then, you will congratulate yourself when you hear me. You are aware that in your watch the balance, which is the regulator, makes five oscillations every second, which is 432,000 a day; so that your watch, exposed to all the vicissitudes which heat and cold occasion it, the varying weight of the air, and the shaking to which it is subjected, has not varied more than a minute in a month, or two seconds in a day. It has only acquired with each vibration of the balance a variation of the 216,000th part of a second. Judge, then, what must be the extreme perfection of the mechanism of this watch."

ARTIFICIAL DIAMONDS.—The following formula for preparing paste comes to us highly recommended. Take pure silica, one hundred parts; red oxide of lead, one hundred and fifty parts; potash, calcined, thirty parts; borax, calcined, ten parts; arsenious acid, one part. This, it is claimed, will produce a paste of great brilliancy and refractive and dispersive powers, also a specific gravity similar to that of the diamond. It fuses at a moderate heat, and acquires the greatest brilliancy when remelted and kept for two or three days in a fused state in order to expel the super-abundant alkali and perfect the refining process. This paste is used not only to produce fictitious diamonds, but other imitation gems of which this paste forms the basis.



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LANGUAGE THAT NEEDS A REST.



OWARDS the middle of the night I was awakened by a disturbance in the library. It did not seem to be the noise of burglars. It was more like the murmuring sound of many tongues engaged in a spirited debate. I listened closely and concluded it must be some sort of a discussion being held by the words in my big unabridged dictionary. Creeping softly to the door, I stood and listened. "I don't care" said the little word Of: "I may not be very big, but that is no reason why everybody should take advantage of me. I am the most mercilessly overworked word in the whole

dictionary and there is no earthly reason for it, either. People say they 'consider of' and 'approve of' and 'accept of' and 'admit of' and all sorts of things. Then they say 'all of us,' and 'both of them,' and 'first of all' and tell about 'looking out of' the window, or cutting a piece of bread 'off of' the loaf, until I am thoroughly tired out."

"Pshaw!" said the word Up, "I am not much bigger than you and I do twice as much work, and a good deal of it needlessly, too. People 'wake up' in the morning and 'get up' and 'shake up' their beds, and 'dress up' and 'wash up' and 'draw up' to the table, and 'eat up' and 'drink up' their breakfast. Then they 'jump up' from the table and 'hurry up' to 'go up' to the corner, where the street-car driver 'pulls up' his horses and the passengers 'ascend up' the steps and 'go up' into the front seats and the conductor 'takes up' the tickets. All this is done even before people 'get up' town and 'take up' their day's work. From that time until they 'put up' their books and 'shut up' their offices, I do more work than any two words in this book; and even after business hours I am worked until people 'lock up' their houses and 'go up' to bed and 'cover themselves up' and 'shut up' their eyes for the night. It would take a week to tell what I have to 'put up' with in a day, and I am a good deal 'worked up' over it.

"I agree that both Up and Of are very much over-worked," said the word Stated, "but I think I myself deserve a little sympathy. I am doing not only my own legitimate work, but also that which ought to be done by my friend Said. Nobody 'says' anything now-a-days; he always 'states' it.

"Yes" chipped in the funny little word Pun, "these are very 'stately' times."

Some of the words laughed at this, but Humor said: "Pun is a simpleton."

"No" answered Wit; he is a fellow of duplicities."

"He makes me tired," said Slang.

Then the discussion was resumed.

"I do a great deal of needless work," said the word But. "People say they have no doubt 'but that' it will rain, and that they shouldn't wonder 'but what' it would snow, until I don't know 'but I shall strike.'"

"What I have most to complain about," said the word As,

"Is that I am forced to associate so much with the word

Equally. Only yesterday a man said he could 'see equally as well as' another man. I don't see what business Equally had in that sentence."

"Well," retorted Equally, "men every day say that something is 'equally as good' as something else, and I don't see what business As has in that sentence."

"I think," said Propriety, "you two should be divorced by mutual consent."

There was a fluttering sound and a clamor of voices.

"We, too, ought to be granted divorce," was the substance of what they said, and among the voices I recognized the following named couples: Cover Over, Enter In, From Thence, Go Fetch, Have Got, Latter End, Continue On, Converse Together, New Beginner, Return Back, Rise Up, Sink Down, They Both, Try And, More Perfect, Seldom Ever, Almost Never, Feel Badly, United Together, Two First, An One, Over Again, Repeat Again, and many others.

When quietude had been restored, the word Rest said: "You words all talk of being overworked, as if that were the worst thing that could happen to a fellow, but I tell you it is much worse to be cut out of your own work. Now look at me. Here I am ready and willing to perform my part in the speech of the day, but almost everybody passes by me and employs my awkward friend Balance. It is the commonest thing in the world to hear people say they will pay the 'balance' of a debt or will sleep the 'balance' of the night.

"I suffer considerably from this same kind of neglect," said the word Deem. "Nobody ever 'deems' a thing beautiful any more; it is always 'considered' beautiful, when in fact it is not considered at all."

"True," said Liable, "and people talk of being 'aggravated' when they ought instead to give me work."

"And me," said Purpose, "look at me. I get hardly anything to do because people are always 'proposing' to do this or that when no idea of a proposition is involved. Why, I remember the other day of a man who had 'proposed' to murder another when really he had never said a word about it to a living being. Of course he only 'purposed' to commit the murder."

"It is my turn," said the word Among: "I should like to protest against Mr. Between doing my work. The idea of people saying a man divided an orange 'between' his three children! It humiliates me."

"It is no worse" said the word Fewer, "than to have people say there were 'less' men in one army than in another."

"No," added More Than, "and no worse than to have them say there were 'over' 100,000 men."

"It seems to me" said the word Likely, "that nobody has more reason for complaint than I have. My friend Liable is doing nearly all my work. They say a man is 'liable' to be sick, or 'liable' to be out of town, when the question of liability does not enter into the matter at all."

"You're no worse off than I am," said the little word So; "that fellow Such is doing all my work. People say there never was 'such' a glorious country as this, when, of course' they mean there never was 'so' glorious a country elsewhere."

I saw that there was likely to be no end to this discussion, since half the words in the dictionary were making efforts to put in their complaints, so I returned to my couch; and I will leave it to any person who has read this account to say whether I had not already heard enough to make me or anybody else sleepy. — *Washington Post*.



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11. Watch Cases. Stuffed Centre, "double stock" Watch Cases.
12. Watch Cases. Where the springs are weighed and the gold thrown in.
13. Watch Cases. Last but not least, Filled Cases, with tin pie-plate ornamentation.

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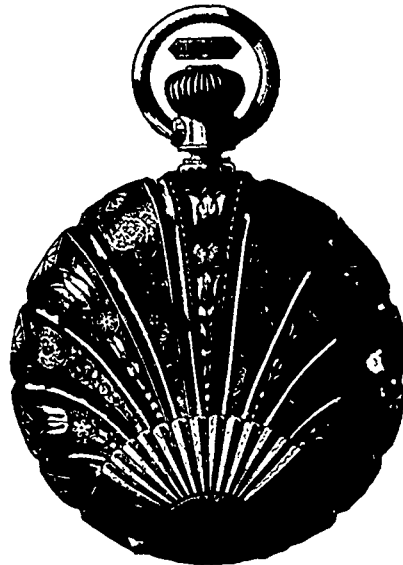
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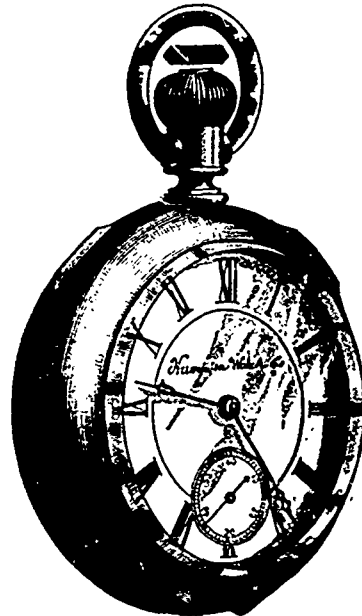
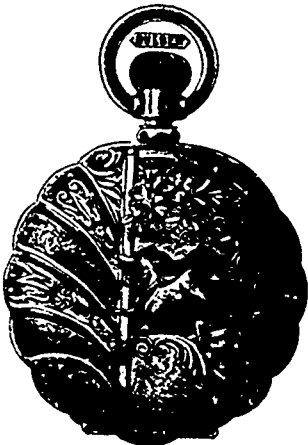
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# WATCH COMPANY



## THE NECKLACE.



At the end of a week they had lost all hope.

And Loisel, who had aged five years, declared, "We must consider how to replace that ornament."

Then they went from jeweler to jeweler, searching for a necklace like the other, consulting their memories, sick both of them with chagrin and with anguish.

They found in a shop at the Palais Royal, a string of diamonds which seemed to them exactly like the one they looked for. It was worth forty thousand francs. They could have it for thirty-six.

Loisel possessed eighteen thousand francs which his father had left him. He would borrow the rest.

He did borrow, asking a thousand francs of one, five hundred of another, five louis here, three louis there. He gave notes, took up ruinous obligations, dealt with usurers, and all the race of money lenders. He compromised all the rest of his life, risked his signature, without even knowing if he could meet it; and frightened by the pains yet to come, by the black misery which was about to fall upon him, by the prospect of all the physical privations and of all the moral tortures which he was to suffer, he went to get the new necklace, putting down upon the merchant's counter thirty-six thousand francs.

When Mme. Loisel took back the necklace, Mme. Forestier said to her, with a chilly manner:

"You should have returned it sooner, I might have needed it." Mme. Loisel now knew the horrible existence of the needy. She took her part, moreover, all on a sudden, with heroism.

That dreadful debt must be paid. She would pay it. They dismissed their servant; they changed their lodgings; they rented a garret under the roof.

She came to know what heavy housework meant, and the odious care of the kitchen. She washed the dishes, using her rosy nails on the greasy pots and pans. She washed the dirty linen, the shirts, and the dish-cloths, which she dried upon a line; she carried the slops down to the street every morning, and carried up the water stopping for breath at every landing. And, dressed like a woman of the people, she went to the fruiterer, the grocer, the butcher, her basket on her arm, bargaining, insulted, defending her miserable money, sou by sou.

Each month they had to meet some notes, renew others, obtain more time.

Her husband worked in the evening making a fair copy of some tradesmen's accounts, and late at night he often copied manuscript for five sous a page.

And this life lasted ten years.

At the end of ten years they had paid everything, everything, with the rates of usury, and the accumulations of the compound interest.

Mme. Loisel looked old now. She had become the woman

of impoverished households—strong and hard and rough. With frowsy hair, skirts askew, and red hands, she talked loud while washing the floor with great swishes of water. But, sometimes, when her husband was at the office, she sat down near the window, and she thought of that gay evening of long ago, of that ball where she had been so beautiful and so fêted.

What would have happened if she had not lost that necklace? Who knows? who knows? How life is strange and changeable! How little a thing is needed for us to be lost or to be saved.

But, one Sunday, having gone to take a walk in the Champs Elysees to refresh herself from the labors of the week, she suddenly perceived a woman leading a child. It was Mme. Forestier, still young, still beautiful, still charming.

Mme. Loisel felt moved. Was she going to speak to her? Yes, certainly. And now that she had paid, she was going to tell her all about it. Why not?

She went up.

"Good day, Jeanne."

The other, astonished to be familiarly addressed by this plain good wife, did not recognize her at all, and stammered:

"But—madame!—I do not know—you must have mistaken."

"No. I am Mathilde Loisel."

Her friend uttered a cry.

"Oh, my poor Mathilde! How you are changed!"

"Yes, I have had days hard enough, since I have seen you, days wretched enough—and that because of you."

"Of me! How so?"

"Do you remember that diamond necklace which you lent me to wear at the ministerial ball?"

"Yes. Well?"

"Well, I lost it."

"What do you mean? You brought it back."

"I brought you back another just like it. And for this we have been ten years paying. You can understand it was not easy for us, us who had nothing. At last it is ended, and I am very glad."

Mme. Forestier had stopped.

"You say that you bought a necklace of diamonds to replace mine?"

"Yes. You never noticed it then! They were very like."

And she smiled with a joy which was proud and naive at once.

Mme. Forestier, strongly moved, took her two hands.

"Oh, my poor Mathilde! Why, your necklace was paste. It was worth at most five hundred francs!"—*Guy de Maupassant, in the Odd Number.*

It may interest those who have noted the differences in the pronunciation of the name of Millet, the author of "The Angelus," to learn that the painter's widow pronounces her name as if it were Mee-yay.

The southernmost house in England is occupied by the distinguished Cornish water-color artist, Mr. Thos. Hart. His studio, to which connoisseurs and picture fanciers are wont to make pilgrimages, is situated under the shadow of the Lizard lighthouse, and the southernmost fixture of the work of human hands on the coast-line of Old England is Mr. Hart's boathouse, at the foot of his delightful garden and grounds.

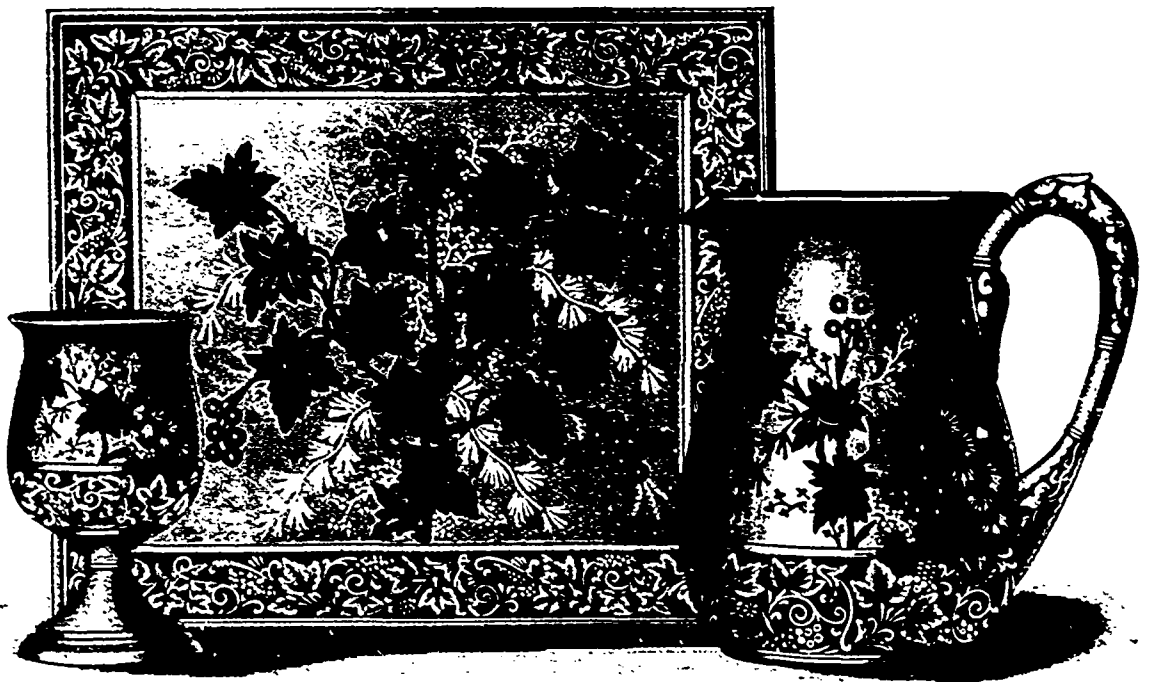


THE

## TORONTO SILVER PLATE CO.

TORONTO, CANADA.

MANUFACTURERS - OF

STERLING SILVER AND  
ELECTRO-PLATED WARES

NO. 406 WATER SET. \$30.75 LIST.

E. G. GOODERHAM,  
*Manager.*J. C. COPP,  
*Sec.-Treas.*



# Louis Davis & Company.

MONTREAL.

WHOLESALE JEWELLERS & DEALERS IN  
PRECIOUS STONES.

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

THIS WE MAKE *The Feature* OF OUR BUSINESS.

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

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





## POINTS ABOUT PEARLS.

HE pearl was used medicinally among the ancients, as it was supposed to possess wonderful curative properties in certain diseases.

The pearl which is in the collection of jewels that form the crown of England, is one of great purity and beauty; it was found in the Conway, a river of Wales.

Pearls were among the earliest substances used in the way of ornaments; indeed, as far back as we can trace their history, they have been among the most popular ornaments.



The pearl was dedicated to Venus—sacred to love and beauty among the worshippers of gods and goddesses. The ancients poetically ascribed its origin to a drop of dew falling at morning or evening into the opened shell.

Indian mythology speaks often of the pearl, and says that Vishnu, the Indian god, discovered it when he was searching the ocean for the sacred books of the deluge, and carried it, with other rare and beautiful things, to his beloved daughter, that she might make herself lovely as the dawn.

The most celebrated pearl of modern times is said to be the one described by Tavernier. It was found by an old Arab in the sand of the seashore, and sold to the King of Persia. The pearl known in history as the Peregrina, bought by Philip II., King of Spain, was in the form of a pear and of the size of a pigeon's egg.

Not only in sacred literature is the pearl an emblem of purity and of things excellent, but we also find the pearl as a figure in many standard authors among the Arabs. Eloquence was represented by the pearl. Pearls were sacred to their deities among many nations. Greeks, Romans, Persians, Babylonians and Egyptians considered the pearl a sacred jewel.

The passion of the Romans for pearls, like all the passions of this people, was carried to great extravagance. The pearl which Cæsar presented to Servilia, the sister of Cato of Utica, was of fabulous price and beauty. The wife of Caligula wore a set of ornaments composed of pearls and emeralds, and Caligula himself ornamented his buskins and strewed the furniture of his rooms with costly pearls.

Probably no pearl-fisheries will ever rival the fisheries of Ceylon and the Persian gulf, but very beautiful pearls are now found in many other waters—not only in the far Eastern world, but in our own continent. The pearls that are now found in British Columbia and California are considered very beautiful, possessing, *connoisseurs* say, all the requisites of a perfect pearl. Pearls are also found in many countries in Europe, but are not considered by authorities in such matters as fine as ours.

Another still more famous pearl was one brought from the Indies and presented to Philip IV., of Spain. This King was passionately fond of pearls, and often applied the words "my pearl" to whatever he thought very rare and beautiful. Thus that one of Raphael's exquisite Madonnas is now known

in art as "The Pearl." After the death of the unfortunate Charles I., of England, the pictures which he had collected with so much care and judgment were scattered and sold. Among them was the famous Madonna. At the first sight of the picture Philip is said to have exclaimed: "This is my pearl!" Napoleon possessed a beautiful pearl which he purchased in Berlin.—*Grand Rapids Eagle*.

## THE ART OF PROSPERITY.

Tell me not that advertising  
Is at best an empty dream,  
For its charms are more surprising  
(And everybody who has tried it wisely and well will acknowledge that its effects are far more astonishing)  
Than its dull old-fashioned practitioners could ever deem.

And whichever way thou turnest  
Thou wilt find, upon the whole,  
Those who advertise in earnest  
(Yes, we have only to glance at our wealthy commercial firms, and we shall admit that those who do the thing properly)  
Soonest reach the wished-for goal.

Wouldst thou, then, a lesson borrow?  
Wouldst thou know the royal way?  
Advertise, then, so to-morrow  
(Don't let a little expense deter you; you are merely casting your bread upon the waters, and you will soon have the satisfaction of knowing that each to-morrow)  
Finds thee richer than to-day.

Advertise, then! No retreating!  
Let the senseless croakers rave;  
While your heart with hope is beating  
(You will always find a lot of people in every community who are blind to their interests; but while you are making fame and fortune)  
They will find oblivion's grave.

Printer's ink will lead the battle;  
Printer's ink, the balm of life;  
Printer's ink, no din, no rattle  
(No, it does its work quietly, and in the great war of competition, when judiciously and thickly laid on, it always)  
Leads the van against the strife.

Advertisers oft remind us  
We can make success sublime,  
Make our pile and leave behind us  
(Exactly; that's just where it comes in. We not only feather our own nest, but we provide for the prosperity and well-being of generations yet unborn, and so leave behind us)  
What defies the touch of time.

Seeing which, perchance another  
Struggling man with weary brain—  
Some non-advertising brother  
(A good example is always to be commended, especially in the matter of advertising, and many a struggling business man, seeing the secret of another's success)  
May with wisdom try again.

Advertise, then! Up and doing!  
So avert a meaner fate!  
And the wiser course pursuing  
(You will find that you will soon be in a position to look the world in the face if you will only)  
Learn to advertise and wait!



# LEVY BROTHERS,

WHOLESALE - JEWELERS,

HAMILTON, - - ONT.

WISH THEIR MANY PATRONS

A Happy and Prosperous  
New Year.

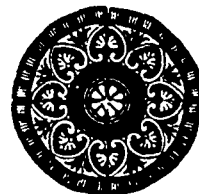






# YEAR 1890.

All buyers of New Haven  
Clocks will have a Prosperous  
and Happy New Year.



## Buy New Haven Clocks.

**"TIME IS MONEY."**

**NEW - HAVEN - CLOCKS**

**ARE**

**TIME-KEEPERS,**

**THEREFORE**

**MONEY-SAVERS,**

**HENCE**

**PROSPERITY.**



Their Neat Appearance and  
Excellent Qualities will  
bring Happiness to  
many homes.



**Levy Brothers, - Hamilton,**

**Selling Agents for Canada.**



# THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.



Above is a cut of the "EXCELSIOR" Patent Dust-Proof Case, made in Coin Silver only.

Any Jeweler examining this case will readily see its many advantages over the regular Screw Cases now in the market.

A few of the good points which we claim above all others are:

- 1.—Its simplicity of adjustment. The bezel can be put on or taken off in an instant, and it is impossible to put it on wrong.
- 2.—There is no screw to overrun. All Watchmakers know what trouble is caused by screw bezels being started wrong and crossing the thread, which renders the case almost useless.
- 3.—The back of this case is solid, the bayonet joints being screwed in securely, thus making the case harder, it being unnecessary to soften it by putting it through the fire to solder screw in, as is done in most cases.
- 4.—Can be used for either lever or pendant set movements.
- 5.—There is a wide flange, which prevents any dust from getting in the case.
- 6.—It is a good honest case, made of coin silver throughout, with the exception of movement ring.
- 7.—The bezel is sufficiently wide to enable one to grip it with sufficient force to screw it on tightly.

Each Case bears this Trade Mark  and is fully Guaranteed by the Sole Manufacturers.

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

Ask your Jobber for the Excelsior Case. You will find it the best selling case in the market.

P. S.—Cuts of this case for advertising will be furnished to the Trade free of charge.

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and had almost a monopoly of the engine building trade. Customers were so hard to find that all kinds of artificial encouragements were considered necessary to induce power users to buy steam engines. As a method of encouraging business, Watt offered to sell engines reckoning 33,000 foot-pounds to a horse power, or one-half more than the actual. And thus, what was intended as a temporary expedient to promote business, has been the means of giving a false unit of a very important measure to the world.

### MYSTIC JEWELS.

In 1400, an Italian writer set forth the virtues of the various gems, indicating the month in which it was proper to wear particular stones. The idea took, and for some time it was the fashion in several Italian cities to have the precious stone of the ring determined by the month in which the bride was born. If in January, the stone was a garnet, believed to have the power of winning the wearer friends. If in February, her ring was an amethyst, which protected her from poison and from slanderous tongues. The bloodstone was for March, making her wise, and enabling her with patience to bear domestic cares. The diamond for April, keeping her heart innocent and pure so long as she wore the gem. An emerald for May made her a happy wife, while an agate for June gave her health and protection from fairies and ghosts. If born in July, the stone was a ruby, which tended to keep her free from jealousy of her husband, while in August the sardonyx made her happy in the maternal relation. In September a sapphire was the proper stone, it preventing quarrels between the wedded pair. In October, a carbuncle was chosen to promote her love of home. The November-born bride wore a topaz, it having the gift of making her truthful and obedient to her husband, while in December the turquoise insured her faithfulness. Among the German country folk the last-named stone is to the present day used as a setting for the betrothal ring, and, so long as it retains its color, is believed to indicate the constancy of the wearer.

### A UNIQUE COMPARISON.

A facetious watchmaker: "A watch is like the human body. It is just as sensitive as the most delicate child and needs more care and protection than it ever receives.

"It is affected by climatic influences, and its vitals are just as liable to derangement as those of our bodies. Its heart beats govern its action and its hands and face tell its condition at all times.

"If I were to classify the diseases of watches I should say that the one where the works are clogged with dirt and the oil has become stiff is analagous to our biliousness. This is the most common complaint watch doctors find, and unless the owner of the watch makes it a rule to submit it to a reputable repairer he will probably be victimized, just as human patients are when they consult quack doctors."—*Jewelers' Weekly*.

The average life of an ocean cable is twelve years. This is a brief existence, but the cable probably ages fast on account of being overflooded with waves of trouble.

### WRITING ROMAN NUMERALS.

Everybody who has been to school knows the Roman numerals, and they are always used on clocks and watches. What everybody don't know, however, is that the representations of the fourth figure on the dial of a timepiece are never made as they should be, according to the arithmetics, for instead of being IV. it is invariably written IIII. Just why this is done has never been reasonably explained. Some watchmakers say it is to avoid mixing up IV. with V. and VI., and that is really the only reason I ever heard. But nobody seems to know, without looking at a timepiece, how it is written, and I have never yet met any one who did not, when asked, write it IV. instead of IIII., and I never yet saw a timepiece on the dial of which 4 o'clock was written IV.—*New York Graphic*.

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

#### SPECIAL NOTICE.

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

**REMOVAL.**—J. H. Vanstone has removed his jewelry business from Listowel to London Ont.

W. A. FLACK has opened out a jewelry business on his own account in Wroxeter, Ont. We wish him success.

C. C. CAMPBELL has opened out in the jewelry business in Port Colborne, Ont, and should make a success of the venture.

MR. MCKEE, jeweler of Deloraine, Man., whose serious illness was referred to in our last issue, is reported to be out of danger and expects to be in his store again very soon.

**LEFT THEIR EMPLOY.**—We are requested to state that Wesley Cathcart, formerly in the employ of L. Black & Co. of Detroit, as traveller in Ontario, has severed his connection with that firm.

GEORGE C. HUNT, formerly of Port Perry, Ont., has moved to Donald, B. C., where he has opened out as a watchmaker and jeweler on his own account, with good prospects of doing a paying business.

**ELECTRIC LIGHTS.**—Ryrie Bros. and Benj. Chapman, the well-known retail jewelers of Yonge Street, Toronto, have recently had the Edison incandescent electric light introduced into their stores. The effect is very good and shows off their handsome goods to great advantage.

**HARDLY.**—The *New York Jewelers' Catalogue* says, "Now that Brazil has become a republic, it is time for Canada to follow suit." No thank you, *Brother Catalogue*, we are very happy as we are, and propose to remain so until we have some better reason than any that has been yet advanced for making a change.

**A BOLD ROBBERY.**—Thomas Fain was sentenced to fourteen days for stealing a gold ring from William Davis, the well-known retail jeweler of London, Ont. The evidence showed that the theft was a very bold one. The prisoner walked into the store and asked to see the rings. He was shown them, and taking up one, walked out with it.

**BURNED TO DEATH.**—Ben. F. Johnson, the jeweler who lost his life by falling from the fourth storey of the Finney House, Detroit, during the fire which occurred there on the 9th December, was for four years a resident watchmaker of St. Thomas, Ont., and only went to Detroit last spring. He was 27 years of age, and his parents reside in Owen Sound.

**PRIZE ESSAY.**—We direct the attention of our readers to the essay of Mr. C. E. Billings, watchmaker of London, Ont., which was awarded the second prize in the competition originated by the *American Jeweler* of Chicago. It will repay a careful perusal, and we trust the trade will not overlook it on account of the superabundance of matter in this issue.

**MUSICAL.**—Miss Adele Strauss, a sister-in-law of Mr. Edmund



# WALTHAM



## ONE SIZE WATCHES

HUNTING AND OPEN FACE,

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



### AMERICAN WALTHAM WATCH CO.

- OF -

WALTHAM, - MASS.



Scheuer, the well-known wholesale jeweler of this city, made her debut in Steinway Hall, New York, on the 25th of November, and, according to the accounts of the musical critics of that city, scored a great success. Miss Strauss is a graduate of the Paris (France) Conservatory of Music, and has without doubt a brilliant career before her.

THE SOUVENIR NUMBER of the *Jeweler's Weekly*, of New York, which came to hand just after our December issue was mailed, is a most artistic production and reflects great credit on the enterprise of the management. That its matter is good, in our opinion, is proved by the extracts from it which will be found in this issue of our own journal. We wish our esteemed contemporary continued success.

JOSEPH S. MURRAY & Co., the well-known engravers of 58 Yonge Street Arcade, Toronto, have sent out to the trade a small but elegant souvenir in the shape of a folding business card which contains some very fine specimens of their artistic engraving. They have been fairly overrun with work for the past six weeks, but this is hardly to be wondered at when their skill and low prices are considered.

A WATCHMAKER NEEDED.—An advertisement in our daily papers states that there is a first-class opening for a good, practical watchmaker in the town of Grimsby, Ont. It says they want "a pushing man with good staying qualities." For particulars regarding Grimsby, and the chances of a profitable business there, address Mr. James A. Livingstone, Publisher, Grimsby, Ont.

THE DONATI FAILURE.—The liabilities of Joseph Donati, the insolvent jeweler of Quebec, are placed at about \$6,500, and the creditors are not likely to get much out of the estate. The absurdity of a jeweler doing such a small business having so many creditors is apparent. Instead of sixty-one creditors, which he is said to have, he should only have had one tenth of that number.

A FINE PEARL.—We were shown by Messrs. T. H. Lee & Son, last week, one of the finest pink pearls that we have ever had the pleasure of handling. It came from the Maritime Provinces, was egg-shaped and almost lustrous enough to pass for an opal. Mr Lee had it set in a heavy 18k. claw mounting for a scarf pin, and it is needless to say that it made a very pretty and effective ornament.

CHRISTMAS CALENDAR.—We have to acknowledge the receipt from Messrs. P. W. Ellis & Co., of a very handsome and appropriate calendar for the year 1890. It has been gotten up specially for the firm and brings out very prominently and artistically their trade mark of the calendar on a maple leaf, which, as the trade have learned by this time, is always a sign of honest quality of the article on which it is stamped.

NOT DAMAGED.—It was reported in the Trade papers of the U. S. that the American Watch Case Company's premises had been damaged by the fire in the *Truth* building on Adelaide Street last month. This was untrue as the Watch Case Co. occupied a different building, and escaped with only the loss of a few lights of glass and slight damage by water. They were in running order twenty-four hours after the fire.

E. F. GERSTER, of Wingham, Ont., mentioned in our last issue as wanting to compromise with his creditors at twenty cents on the dollar, has succeeded in doing so with the most of them. A few, however, are hanging out, and want considerably more than that before they will give him a discharge. They consider his offer as a kind of stand and deliver piece of business, and propose to fight it to the bitter end.

A LOSS TO TORONTO.—Mr. David C. Wagner, manager of the Dominion Show Case Co. of West Toronto, died on the 12th Dec., the first anniversary of his wedding day. Mr. Wagner was a young man of exceptional ability, and though quiet and unassuming in manner, was a great favorite with all those with whom he had business relations. His remains were interred on Saturday the 14th Dec. and were followed to the grave by a large concourse of mourning friends.

DIAMONDS AND PRECIOUS STONES.—We have to acknowledge the receipt of a work on precious stones, by M. D. Rothschilds, of 41 Maiden Lane, New York. From the cursory glance that we have been able to give the book, we should say that it must prove very valuable to the practical jeweler who deals in such goods, as it contains in concise form a great deal of necessary information that every man who wants to be abreast of the times should know. We commend it to our readers.

MR. W. F. ROSS, jeweler of this city, assigned last month to E. R. C. Clarkson, official assignee, for the benefit of his creditors. His liabilities are said to aggregate some \$28,000, with assets amounting to about \$18,000. Mr. Ross has been connected with the jewelry trade of this city for the past eighteen years, and his failure has created no small surprise, as he was very popular as a salesman, and was supposed to be making some money in the new business which he started about two years ago.

MR. SAMUEL PLATT, a well-known city barrister, was arrested last month by Detective John Cuddy, charged with the theft of a diamond ring, valued at \$300, from Jacob Woltz, jeweler, 41 Colborne Street. The property was afterwards pawned for \$50 on York Street. When arrested by the detective, Platt was badly intoxicated, being scarcely able to stand. When the case came before the Police Magistrate, finding that Platt had, on becoming sober, made an effort to straighten the matter, he gave the prisoner a chance to redeem himself by remanding him on his own bail for sentence.

A WESTERN JOBBER.—As our readers will see by his advertisement on another page, Mr. W. F. Doll, the only jewelry jobber in Manitoba and the North-Western Territories, is about to enlarge his facilities for doing business, and early next year will be in a position to show the trade one of the best assorted and most complete stocks of jewelry in this country. Mr. Doll has proved himself a very enterprising merchant and his success, although phenomenal in many respects, has without doubt been attained by the judicious exercise of those qualities which all shrewd business men possess. He is a pusher and no mistake.

A CLEVER PRODUCTION.—We have received from the Illinois Watch Company a very neat card intended to represent a Japanese letter. It is printed in some nine or ten colors, and is a marvellously correct imitation of a torn envelope and its contents. The Japanese postage stamps of 1 sen and 2 sen denominations are neatly reproduced and bear such portions of the postmark as are necessary to cancel them. On the reverse of the card is a neat representation of a wax seal over the folds of the envelope, and printed around it, with a blank space for the name and address of the retailer to whom it will be furnished in quantities for distribution among his customers, is an advertisement of the Illinois Watch Company.

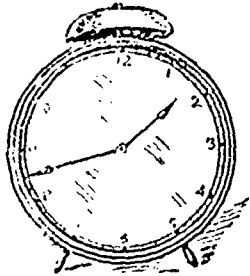
DETECTED CRIMINALS.—In our last issue we gave an account of the burglary of the premises of Henry Ross, the St. Peter Street jeweler of Montreal, which were broken into and a quantity of valuable goods carried off. At the time, a great deal of talk was indulged in over the occurrence, as the shop was connected with the Holmes Electric Protection Company's system, and the men declared that they were on hand three minutes after the alarm was sounded. Two men from Old France, named Paul Levain and Henri Loquet, have been arrested by Detectives Barrett and Robinson, and both have confessed that they were the parties who robbed Mr. Ross' store, and pleaded guilty when brought before the Court for trial.

A TESTIMONIAL.—In reply to a request to change his advertisement for the Holiday TRADER, Mr. William Allen Young, of London, Dueber's General Agent for Canada, says. "Haven't got time to do it, continue the one you have now in, as it brings me all the business we can take care of, for the present at least. I am already "in the woods," having more orders booked than can be filled before the holidays. After the New Year the output of the Dueber-Hampden factories will be increased and we will be better prepared to meet the great demand." This is certainly a very flattering testimonial to the merits of THE TRADER as a means of thoroughly reaching the Canadian Jewelry trade, as well as to the high reputation of the Dueber-Hampden watches.

LET HIM APPLY TO.—There are some queer men in the world, and amongst them "a French watchmaker who offers his daughter in marriage (and 100,000 francs dowry) to the case-maker who shall construct the lightest gold watch case. Competitors to address the office of *l'Almanach des Horlogers*, St. Imier." In a footnote to the above, the editor of *l'Almanach* expresses the hope for the victor that his wife will be less light than his cases." If this gentleman is not desirous of confining his choice to his own country, he might easily find the very man he wants amongst the filled case makers of the United States, where



# THE CLOCK THAT WAS BOUGHT IN A DRY GOODS STORE.



This clock was bought in a dry goods store.



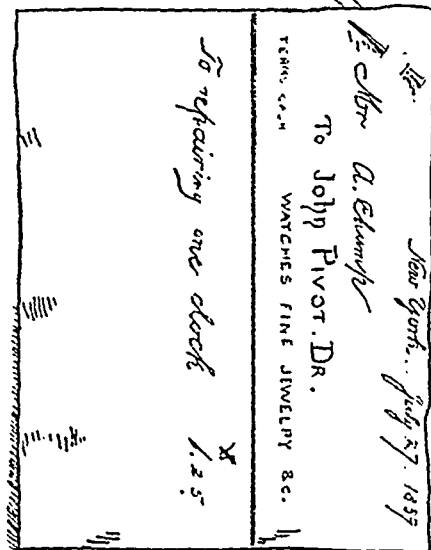
He purchased the clock in a dry goods store.



And this is he as he fumed and swore,  
And did not look as he looked before  
He purchased the clock in a dry goods store.



This is the worker in clocks galore,  
To whom the fellow that fumed and swore,  
And did not look as he looked before,  
Took the clock he bought in a dry goods store



This is the bill for a blank sight more  
(To be paid by the fellow that fumed and swore  
To the smiling worker in clocks galore)  
Than the swearer had paid for the clock before,  
When he purchased it in a dry goods store.

—Jewellers' Weekly.





gold filled cases are made by predetermination with less than four dwts. of 10k gold in them. And still such cases contain an elaborately engraved and artistic chromo guaranteeing them to wear for fifteen years.

**REMOVAL.**—The Hemming Bros. Co., (limited), are making preparations for the removal of their business from the old stand on Adelaide Street East to 76 York Street. The growth of this Company's business may almost be said to be a commercial phenomenon. They have outgrown the facilities afforded them by two premises, in each of which they imagined they would have all the scope they desired, and now they are moving to one of the largest and finest warehouses in the city, the whole of which, from attic to cellar, will be utilized by them. Their successful business career is but another proof that honest and conscientious work, and a resolve always to be at the head of one's business, is bound to bring success when properly backed up with business common-sense and greenbacks.

**LOST DIAMONDS.**—A wholesale jewelry house of this city shipped last month to a prominent western retailer, by parcel post, a package containing diamonds to the value of \$219. So far they have failed to materialize, and now both the jobber, retailer and Post Office authorities are on the alert to find out what has become of them. The package was registered, and the shipper says that although he has sent out thousands in this way, it is the first one that ever went astray. The Post Office Inspector wants to get at the bottom of this thing, for if our merchants ever get the idea that parcel post is unsafe, it will considerably affect the revenue of that department. The rate for registered packages was almost doubled last year, and the Government are therefore entitled to ensure security in their transmission.

**DEAD.**—We regret to learn of the death of Mr. Alfred A. Schwob, brother of Mr. Moise Schwob, the well-known Swiss watch importer, of Montreal, which took place at Chaux-de-Fonds, Switzerland, on the 1st December, after a long and painful illness. Mr. Schwob was partner in the business of Schwob Brothers, and although of late years he has lived in Europe entirely, was well known to the wholesale trade of this country. He was a smart, honorable and energetic business man, and was not only popular with those with whom he had business relations, but loved and esteemed by the large circle of acquaintances who had the pleasure of enjoying his society in social life. He leaves a sorrowing widow and family to mourn his untimely end, for he was but 43 when he died. His friends have the sympathy of the entire jewelry trade of Canada.

**DEARER GOLD.**—If the latest rumor has any foundation in fact, the people of this country will very soon be called upon to pay considerably more for gold jewelry than they have been lately doing. It appears that a gigantic trust has been formed in Paris, France, having for its object the control of the world's supply of gold. That this is no fiction is evidenced by the fact that already the French manufacturers of jewelry who at this time of the year usually make large purchases of gold in order to carry on their business, have had to pay considerable advance on former prices. Whether the operations of the trust will be confined to France or will, like those of the diamond and copper trusts, try to make the whole world pay tribute to them, remains to be seen. The jewelry trade will await developments with all the interest that people usually do whose pockets are bound to be affected by the result.

**ADVANCE IN SWISS WATCHES.**—The Committee of the Society of Watchmakers of Chaux-de-Fonds, Switzerland, have issued a circular in which they state that owing to the increased price of labor—and the fact that because of stagnation in business, prices had been cut down to a point where a decent living could not be made at the trade by either masters or workmen—an advance would be made on all kinds of watches manufactured in that country. This advance will, it is supposed, be about 15 per cent. upon former prices, and while it will benefit the Swiss engaged in the business, it will also do good to American manufacturers, as the increased price will have a tendency towards keeping down the imports of their goods into the United States. Of late years it has only been their cheapness which has given Swiss watches any hold in the American market.

**NEWS.**—The Philadelphia *Keystone* says in its last issue: "It is reported that the Canadian Government intends to take steps at the next session of the Dominion Parliament to secure the appointment of a commission to enquire into the trade relations between Canada and the

United States. The increasing demand for closer commercial intercourse between the two countries that is manifested in Canada, suggests that this would be a prudent course for a ministry seeking re-election to pursue." While it is highly probable that a Committee of some kind may be drafted for the purpose of looking into the trade relations between the two countries, the conclusion which the *Keystone* draws that the above is contemplated because of its prudence as an election card, is, so far as we can see, entirely unwarranted by the facts. Seeking information upon a subject does not always indicate that a Government either desires it, or that it would be good for the country.

**A FOREGONE CONCLUSION.**—The "Liberal" (?) leaders and their organs are never tired of telling us how that Commercial Union is the true antidote for annexation. That this is regarded in the U. S. in exactly the opposite manner, may be judged from the following extract from the *San Francisco Call*: "After Canada has surrendered to the United States the right to fix her tax on both home and foreign goods, she has no considerable national power to surrender. Under Mr. Wiman's plan it would be impossible for her to increase her tariff in case of a foreign war, or to resist an increase in case the United States should become involved in war. *When it surrenders the only attribute of sovereignty it now possesses, it might as well form a political alliance.*" Just so. The *Call* has put the whole proposition in a nut shell, and those who cannot see it in that way must be woefully ignorant, or else wilfully blind.

**THE DIAMOND MARKET.**—The state of the *Amsterdam* market has not improved much of late, according to *De Diamant*; foreign buyers have been few, and the dull weather has made purchasers cautious, because an error in the color of diamonds costs dear. *Rough* and *cleavages* are in good demand. In *Paris* the sale of finished stones has slightly improved during the month, but there is little movement to note. Very limited consignments reached London in November at higher prices, so that although numerous dealers were on hand, many went away without buying. Indeed, it is thought that if the rise in prices from the fields continues much longer, the rumor as to a "corner" will have some justification. "Cornering" the diamond market is rather a large order; but with practically unlimited capital, and in the absence of new sources of supply, it is not without the bounds of possibility.—*The London Jeweler & Silversmith.*

**DEATH OF EDMUND EAVES.**—The jewelry trade of Montreal have sustained a heavy loss in the death of Mr. Edmund Eaves, wholesale jeweler of that city, who died on the 15th December, after a short illness of ten days. Mr. Eaves was apparently in his usual state of health, and attended to business as usual, when he was taken down with inflammation of the lungs, from which he was not able to rally. Mr. Edmund Eaves was formerly in partnership with his brother, but a few years ago they dissolved, and since then each has carried on a separate wholesale business of his own. Although not much known outside of Quebec, to which Province his trade was principally confined, Mr. Eaves was highly regarded by the retail jewelers with whom he came in contact, and he had worked up a satisfactory business. His funeral was largely attended, many of the prominent business men of Montreal being present and thus evincing the regard in which the deceased was held by his fellow townsmen. *Requiescat in pace.*

**SMART GERMANS.**—A London, England, dispatch of last month says that "Numbers of English half-crowns made in Germany are in circulation throughout Great Britain. Though not made at the Government mint, they are, really speaking, as good as English half-crowns, the only difference being that they have not been issued by the mint. The way the Germans work it is this: An English half-crown when new weighs half an ounce, and is worth intrinsically 1s. 9d. By coining each half-crown at a cost of 3d., the Germans would still make a profit of 6d., and find it worth while to export it to England. The said half-crowns have been pronounced genuine by the Goldsmiths' Company, and the mint authorities are in a quandary as to the best means of putting a stop to the ingenious Germans' profitable game." It surely should not be any trouble for the authorities to stop this traffic, seeing that in all countries the government reserve to themselves the right to mint and issue the legal metal currency of the country.

**A CHARMING SOUVENIR.**—*The Youth's Companion* Double Christmas Number is a charming souvenir. Its delicately colored cover encloses a



# The Montreal Optical & Jewelry Co., Ltd.

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

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**ONLY MANUFACTURING OPTICIANS IN CANADA.**

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

## OPTICAL GOODS

Ever Shown in the Dominion.

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

Special care given to Prescription Trade and Customers' Repairs.

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

### Montreal Optical and Jewelry Company, Limited.

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

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

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

### JEWELERS WANTED,

TO SEND THEIR ENGRAVING TO

### MURRAY & WYLIE,

ROOM 58,

**YONGE STREET ARCADE, - TORONTO.**

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

**C. W. COLEMAN,**  
 10 KING ST. WEST, (up Stairs,) - - - TORONTO.  
 WATCHMAKER TO THE TRADE.  
 Importer and Dealer in GRANDFATHER CLOCKS,  
 QUARTER TING-TANG AND CHIMES.  
 ESTIMATES FURNISHED FOR TOWER CLOCKS.

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

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

wealth of stories and pictures that are intensely interesting to readers of all ages. Some of the features are. "Christmas in a Wagon," by J. L. Harbor, a story of pioneer life in the Rocky Mountains; "A Double Decker," by Mrs. Frank Lee, a story for boys, and another for girls, entitled "Beth's Memorial Stocking," by Mrs. H. G. Rowe; an interesting description, by Emory J. Haynes, of the famous "Minot's Ledge Light," Arabella B. Buckley's "Sleep of Plants and What it Means," "Attacked by Cheyennes," by K. L. O. F. Wolcott, a story of wild western life, "A Christmas Night's Sensation," by Clinton B. Converse, and "Alice's Christmas," both fresh and appropriate to the season. Highly beneficial editorials on "Thoroughness" and "Stanley's Return," with a beautiful page for the very young children, together with anecdotes and bits of fun, combine to make a complete treasury for the whole family.

**A FAKE.**—The latest fake in this city is that of giving away gold watches and diamond jewelry with tea. The uninitiated might imagine that these valuable presents were given away with every pound of tea. Not so, however, as the purchasers find to their cost, for not one purchaser in fifty gets any prize in their tea worth more than ten cents. The big prizes, consisting of cheap low-karat gold watches and trashy diamond rings, go only to those whose names they think will look well in an advertisement to serve as bait to draw in the less fortunate suckers, whose name is legion, for they have been many. The police had the manager of the fake arrested and tried before the police magistrate, who promptly convicted him of carrying on a lottery, in contravention of the law, and very properly fined him \$50.00. This decision of the magistrate has been appealed against, but it is hardly likely that it will be set aside, as the violation of the law is so flagrant that there can be but little question of its gambling nature. Enquiries which have been made regarding "The Traders Tea Company," the name under which it has been running in this city, show that either it, or concerns of a similar character have been run out of several cities in the United States for illegal dealing.

**PERHAPS, WITH A BIG P.**—*The Philadelphia Keystone* rises to remark; "The TRADER, of Toronto, says 'it takes no stock in 'manifest destiny' clap trap' about Canada's being absorbed by the United States. It believes that country's 'ultimate destiny is not annexation, but independence.' We don't know about that 'ultimate.' Perhaps independence first and annexation afterwards may be the order, Texas did it that way." This reference of the *Keystone* to the fate of Texas is not only timely but to the point. Any one who reads between the lines of Erastus Wiman's last article on the "Destiny of Canada," cannot fail to notice that he predicts a similar fate for Canada should the "Reform" party of this country succeed in reforming it at the next general election by getting into power on the Commercial Union cry. They seem anxious to give it a chance to be Americanized as Texas was, but it is hardly probable that five or six million Canadians can be hoodwinked and bulldozed into the American Union as were the Mexican "greasers" who formerly owned Texas. If ever Canada goes in for independence, her people have sand enough to run their own political machine.

**A COOL FOOL.**—Arthur S. Jenkins, alias Arthur McWayne, appeared before Judge McDougall, at the December Toronto Sessions, to answer to a list of indictments which was surprising. Jenkins has the appearance of an honest working man of perhaps 28 years of age, but his doings during the month of November in Toronto show him to be a confirmed rogue and swindler of the worst type. The coolness and persistency with which he pushed operations until he ran against Detectives Davis and Cuddy, who introduced him at the Police Court a short time ago, is conclusive that he is a reckless fool. Here is the array of offences with which he was charged. November 24th, obtaining a watch worth \$30 from T. J. Johnston, jeweler, 570 Queen west, on a forged order purporting to be made by W. J. Guy, plumber, of 661 Queen street west; November 16th, obtaining by false pretences a watch from Richard Clarke, of 310 King street west; November 16th, obtaining an overcoat and two shirts from Joseph McCarthy, of 72 Teraulay street; November 14th, running away with a silver watch from the store of Max Finberg, 74 Queen street west, without paying for it. November 24th, stealing a gold watch from the boarding house of

Margaret Black. It is almost needless to say that he was summarily convicted and sentenced to a term in the Kingston Penitentiary.

**HARDLY.**—Says an American exchange, "A session of the Dominion of Canada Parliament is probable in January, at which that body will be asked to pass a new banking law, and it is said that business men there favor the adoption of the national bank system of this country." Well, hardly. While there are, no doubt, many good points about the U. S. national banking system, very few practical business men, who know anything about banking, favor its adoption in its entirety in this country. Americans themselves find considerable fault with its want of elasticity, and this fault would be greatly aggravated by its adoption in a country as poor as Canada now is. The present banking act does not expire until 1892, and when it does, it is probable that it will be superseded by one embodying the best feature of both the Canadian and United States systems. Canadian bankers are a unit in favor of their present status, but it is barely possible that under the new act they will be allowed the latitude they now have. What the business men want is a system of national currency by which the Government, instead of the banks, will issue and guarantee all the notes. If this can be done and the banks are enabled to arrange some satisfactory security with the Government, which will not impair their circulation, a national currency elastic enough to meet all emergencies will probably be the result. Without doubt a considerable change must occur when it comes to be legislated upon.

**WHAT CONSTITUTES A PARTNERSHIP.**—At the Civil Assizes last month the action of the Mendelssohn Piano Company against Charles West, a grocer of North Toronto, was tried. The suit was against West as an alleged partner in the defunct firm of P. W. Graham & Co., dealers in musical instruments, who, when their failure occurred, were owing the Mendelssohn Piano Company about \$2,000, and as Graham was worthless the action against West commenced. The latter declared that he had merely lent money to Graham & Co. to help them in a difficulty, and was not at any time a partner of the firm, and therefore not responsible for its debts. It may be interesting to our readers to know how insignificant a document caused Mr. West to be liable as a partner. The agreement he made with P. W. Graham when he advanced him the loan reads as follows:

TORONTO, 15th February, 1888.

Received from Charles West, Esq., the sum of five hundred dollars to be used for the purpose of carrying on the business of dealers in pianos and organs, the profits to be divided equally between myself and the said Charles West, the sum of ten dollars per week being allowed P. W. Graham as wages. Signed, P. W. GRAHAM

(I agree to the above terms.) Signed, CHARLES WEST.

His Lordship, Justice Falconbridge, gave judgment holding West responsible for the full amount and costs. This is but another and a very forcible illustration of the truth of the old adage, that "the man who acts as his own lawyer, has a fool for a client."

**HIT THE NAIL ON THE HEAD.**—The London, England, *Jeweler & Silversmith* pretty nearly hit the nail on the head when it attributes the loss of England's trade with Canada in jewelry to the "want of adaptability on the part of English manufacturers to meet the demand of colonial taste." The English manufacturer has always had the idea, or if they thought otherwise they have taken very good care to keep their thoughts to themselves, that English taste was unapproachable, and that what was in fashion in England was good enough for colonists. While this worked well enough as long as England had a virtual monopoly of the jewelry trade, it had to go under just as soon as competitors arose who could not only manufacture almost as cheaply, but were willing to cater to the vitiated taste of these so-called colonists. Merchants in Canada have always had an idea that a man who gets goods made for him and is ready to pay the cash for them, should have some small say regarding their style, etc. Of course when the English manufacturer refused to see it in the same light, and practically told him that he must either take what he had to sell him or look elsewhere for other goods, the "colonist" took his advice just as soon as he could find some one who was willing and able to cater to his wants. In our opinion, had the English jewelry manufacturers shown the same enterprise and desire to please their customers that their American and Canadian competitors have displayed, they could, with their plentiful supply of



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

STYLES  
ORIGINAL.  
DURABILITY  
GUARANTEED.

**J.G.C.&CO.**

FINISH ALL  
THAT  
COULD BE  
DESIRED.

(TRADE MARK.)

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

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

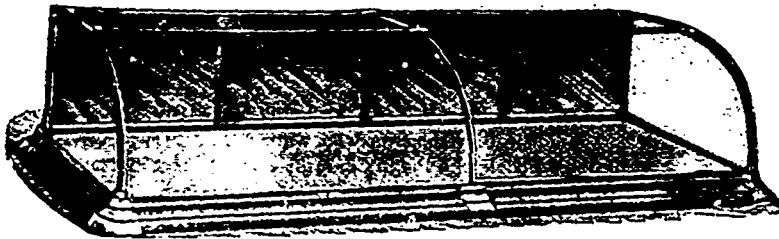
GEO. P. WAGNER.

CARL ZEIDLER.

D. C. WAGNER.

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

HIGHEST AWARDS RECEIVED WHEREVER EXHIBITED.



Manufacturers of

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

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

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

**HOW IS YOUR STOCK OF**  
**WATERBURY WATCHES?**

THE TRADE SAY: = =

They Give the Best Satisfaction.

They are Profitable Goods to Handle.

Because they are Quick Sellers.

We cannot afford to be without them.

“A WORD TO THE WISE IS SUFFICIENT.”

**THE WATERBURY WATCH CO.**

81 KING STREET EAST,

TORONTO, ONT.



cheap skilled labor, not only have held their own in the colonial markets, but largely increased instead of diminished their trade. They have lost ground almost entirely on account of their own want of foresight, and, like every other business, they will find that it is very much easier to drive away trade than to regain it once that is done.

**A HANDSOME PRODUCTION.**—We were shown a few days ago, by Mr. Geo. T. Gorrie, of this city, a copy of the calendar which he is importing from Europe for the firm of Levy Bros., the wholesale jewelers of Hamilton. It is printed in over fifteen colors, and is without doubt one of the most artistic things of the kind that has ever been brought into this country.

**THE CALENDAR** sent out to the trade by E. Scheuer, of this city, is not only thoroughly original in design, but executed in a very superior manner. It contains first-class portraits of Mr. Scheuer and the head men of his staff, done by the newly patented photogravure process, which are almost equal to the best photography. It is a very pretty and appropriate souvenir of the season, and will no doubt be highly prized by the trade.

**NOT EASILY KNOCKED OUT.**—While the Intercolonial train was being made up at the Bonaventure station in Montreal on the 4th of last month, the heating apparatus in the Pullman exploded, wrecking the end of the car. The colored porter was severely hurt by the flying timbers, iron and glass, and had to be conveyed to the hospital. The only passenger injured was Mr. Benno Strauss, Eastern representative of Edmund Scheuer, of this city, who, although knocked down and stunned, very soon recovered sufficiently to be able to proceed on his journey. It was a narrow escape for him.

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## WORKSHOP NOTES.

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**ARTIFICIAL CORALS.**—Can be made from four parts yellow resin and one part vermilion, melted very fine.

**IMITATION SILVER.**—Silver, one ounce; nickel, one ounce, eleven dwts.; copper, two ounces, nine dwts. Or silver, three ounces; nickel, one ounce, eleven dwts.; copper, two ounces, nine dwts.; spelter, ten dwts.

**TO DRILL PEARLS.**—The easiest way to hold pearls, in order to drill and otherwise cut them, is to fit them loosely in holes bored in a piece of wood. A few drops of water sprinkled about the holes causes the wood fibres to swell and hold the pearls firmly. When the wood dries they fall out.

**WASHING SILVERWARE.**—Tell your customers never to use a particle of soap on their silverware; it dulls the lustre, giving the article more the appearance of pewter than of silver. When it wants cleaning, rub it with a piece of soft leather and prepared chalk, the latter made into a kind of paste with pure water, for the reason that unclean water might contain gritty particles.

**TO MAKE GOLD AMALGAM.**—Eight parts of gold and one of mercury are formed in an amalgam for plating by rendering the gold into thin plates, making it red hot, and then putting it into the mercury while the latter is also heated to ebullition. The gold immediately disappears in combination with the mercury, after which the mixture may be turned into water to cool. It is then ready for use.

**TO FASTEN THE BALANCE SPRING.**—The inner coil of the balance spring around the collet must be at a sufficient distance from the latter, so that there is no danger that it will either touch this or the place of fastening in the folding of the spring. This contact, which betrays itself by a jerking similar to the cracking of a whip, would cause an acceleration of the large vibrations.

**PATENTED IMITATION SILVER.**—Messrs. Ruolz & Fontenay have compounded and patented the following alloy, which may be used for almost all purposes for which silver is usually employed: silver, 20 parts; purified nickel, 28 parts; copper, 52 parts. Melt the copper and nickel in the granulated state, then introduce the silver. The flux to be employed is charcoal and borax, both in a state of powder; and the ingots obtained are to be rendered malleable by annealing for a considerable time in powdered charcoal.

**ON MAINSPRINGS.**—The mainspring is a very essential part in a watch, and it is necessary to treat of it at more length than of other parts of less importance. In watches, for instance, like those made in this country, where the spring can be procured already cut to the proper length, sized, and provided on the outer end with a fastening to suit the different grades, re-springing is a job that requires but little skill; but when one has to select and adapt a spring to a watch of foreign make, to be successful, certain rules must be understood. In their manufacture the springs are drawn out at length and rolled up like ribbon, of the various widths and thicknesses, to suit all the different grades and sizes of watches in the market. These ribbons are cut up in pieces of a given length, one end being punched and prepared. They are coiled up in the shape usually found in the market, the outer end being left blank for a watch repairer to cut and fit for the barrel in hand. If it is run to the full length, it is likely to be too long; in such event, if thick, it will be crooked and certain to break in attempting to wind it up. The springs, however, are never too short, but are intended to be adapted in length as well as in width and strength. As an invariable rule in Swiss and English watches, this adaptation devolves upon the repairer, and as before stated requires an unusual degree of skill. Many watches have come to our hands that were but really refitted with mainsprings by workmen of fair reputation, but upon examination it appeared that all the rules governing a correct adaptation had been entirely ignored or overlooked. Breakage, want of winding capacity, too much or too little force, are faults usually to be found in such cases. The watch may in some manner go for a time, and the owner, through ignorance, may conclude his watch is at fault and replace it with a new one, sooner or later to meet with the same fate. This, it may be remarked, adds to the interest of the manufacturer and dealer, proving the old adage: "It is an ill wind that blows nobody good."

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## WISE AND OTHERWISE.

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It's a cold day when the iceman can't sell his ice.

THE expenses of cigars should be put down as among "losses by fire."

SOME people use a joke as they would a whip; they can't snap one without hurting someone.

THE fate of a gaoler is not an enviable one. He always has a good many felons on his hands.

IT is a lucky boy who is taller than his father. He does not have to wear his paternal ancestor's old clothes.

"This is milk of the very first water," remarked the milkman to a customer, and when he realized what he had said his face assumed a chalky hue.

ON the 19th of this month M de Lesseps was eighty-four years of age. What a busy, worrying, struggling life to look back upon.

WERE the great pyramid of Egypt on the moon it would only seem to us as a speck, which an artist who was making a sketch at the telescope would indicate by a dot with his pencil

What does little birdie say  
In his nest at peep of day?  
In his nest at morning's peep  
Birdie pipeth, "Talk is cheep."

IN certain districts of Washington the street numbers are badly mixed up. It is said that when the colored people move, as they frequently do, they generally take the door number with them, and put it on their new house.

THE *British Medical Journal* learns that the immediate cause of Father Damien's death was an attack of malarial fever, which his constitution, undermined by leprosy, was unable to resist, and for which he could not be induced to take any remedy.

THE genuine eagerness of the colored people to acquire an education is indicated by the fact that the attendance at Hampton Institute is larger this fall than ever before, nearly eight hundred and fifty



colored youths being included among the pupils, of whom three hundred are in the preparatory department.

**FAT'S SOLILOQUY.**  
 The shtrangest oidea in the wurruld to me,  
 That is taxin' me noddle at prisint,  
 Is how can a poultryman make it to be  
 That a chicken is drissed when it isn't?

The biggest flight of pigeons that has ever taken place in the world will come off at an early date, the time to be announced in due season, in front of the Philadelphia Post Office, at which time 1,000 birds will be flown simultaneously. On the same day there will also be exhibited the champion prize winner of America, Albright, whose record of 1,464 yards a minute was beaten this year by Eagle Bell and Pickwick in a flight of 1,476 yards a minute.

JULIAN HAWTHORNE, who is editing some unpublished manuscripts of her father's, says, "He wrote so small a hand that he would put 1,500 words upon a page of ordinary letter paper, and when he had written a word or a line that displeased him, he rubbed it out with his finger and wrote over the inky space thus made. It is just possible that what he wrote in such cases he might have been able afterwards to decipher. For myself, I can only make a guess."

## OUR HELP COLUMN.

A WATCHMAKER located west of Toronto, capable of performing the best of work, such as pivoting, jewelery and escapement adjustments, would like to arrange with two or three parties to do trade work evenings. Address, stating monthly average amount, PROMPT RETURN, care TRADER.

FIRST-CLASS WATCHMAKER WANTED at once. One who is used to and willing to serve at counter preferred. T. JORGENSEN, 190 Queen Street West, Toronto.

FOR SALE, jewelry business in growing town in Manitoba. Largest grain market in the Province. Four years established. Business growing every day. Stock about \$3,000.00. Would take partner if good man with money. Best reasons for selling. Address, BARGAIN, care of TRADER Pub. Co., Toronto.

LOST OR STOLEN, at Woodstock, Ont., on Dec. 10th, 2 ladies' gold watch and chain. Watch—Elgin make, size 8, 14k. hunting case, Vermicelli engraved all over, with the monogram "M. B." on front case. Chain—rolled-plate Albert, 3 strands, one slide, with three or four pearls, and same monogram as above. A liberal reward will be given for information that will lead to the recovery of the property. JOHN A. MCKAY, *Sentinel-Review*, Woodstock.

SITUATION WANTED by a watchmaker, 22 years of age, 5 years' experience; has a good kit of tools, including a Moseley lathe, with attachments. Address, 296 George St., Toronto.

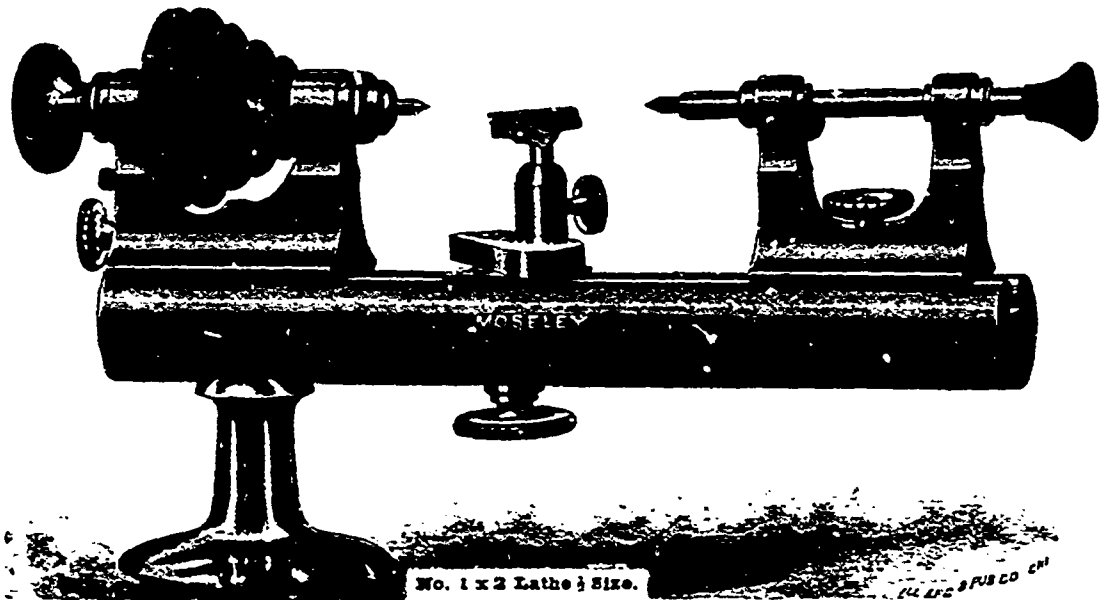
SITUATION WANTED by a young man with twelve months' experience, can do plain engraving; has his own tools. Will be free to commence work January 15th. Address, C. N. CASSON, Seaforth, Ont.

SITUATION WANTED by a young man, 21 years old, about 4 years' experience at bench; can do all ordinary work, pivoting, adjusting, etc., also clock and jewelry repairing, including hard soldering. I use American lathe. Address, 5 Comfort Place, London, Ont.

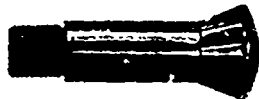
SITUATION WANTED, by young man, 21, as improver to watch-making 4 years' experience. Can do all jewelry, clock and common watch work. Would prefer position under instructions in Toronto. For further particulars and references, address M. FORHAN, Owen Sound, Ont.

WANTED A SITUATION with a first-class watchmaker as improver, 4 years' experience. No. 1 reference. Address, Box 165, Durham, Ont.

**QUALITY IS THE STANDARD OF VALUE.**  
**WE COMPETE FOR QUALITY, NOT QUANTITY.**



No. 1 x 2 Lathe; Size.



No. 1 X 2 WIRE CHUCK

All our Chucks are stamped "Moseley" on the face and anastated.  
 Set of Chucks Full Size.

Note. The larger capacity of our Wire Chucks many times makes up for the difference in price, should there be any.

**ALBERT KLEISER,**  
 NO. 14 KING STREET EAST,

### BOOKS FOR WATCHMAKERS.

- Saunier's Treatise on Modern Horology in Theory and Practice. Translated from the French by Julian Tripplin and Edward Rigg, M. A. Octavo, 822 pages, containing 78 wood-cut illustrations and 22 double page colored copper-plate engravings. Price, post paid, \$12.00
- Saunier's Watchmakers' Hand-Book. Latest edition, enlarged; illustrated with handsome wood-cuts and double page copper-plate engravings. Price, post paid, \$3.00
- Britten's Hand-Book, Dictionary and Guide for Watch and Clock Makers. By F. J. Britten, Secretary of the London Horological Institute. Price, post paid, \$1.00

Sole Agent for the Dominion for the Moseley Lathe,  
 Wholesale Dealer in Watch Materials of all Kinds,  
**TORONTO, ONT.**



## AN XMAS. GREETING TO ALL OUR FRIENDS.



**A**T the close of the year 1889 we wish to thank all our friends who have combined to make it the most pleasant and profitable in our business career. WE certainly have done OUR best to make our dealing together not only pleasant, but profitable to us all. In looking back over the year now drawing to a close, we can see many errors we have made, and possibly a few enemies, owing to the liberal way in which, in our judgment, we think business should be done. We started out on January 2nd, 1889, to "get there," and we HAVĒ got there just the same, which reminds us of a very good story which we once heard, proving that a man CAN "get there" if he makes up his mind to do so, and in this same story there is a very good lesson to be learned. Read, mark and learn it.

### GOT THERE JUST THE SAME.

"An old preacher, whose name we will call Birch, was famous for preaching on the subject of paying off old debts. One of his auditors, who had been wearied with Brother Birch's iteration on the subject, once said to a neighboring minister:—'I wish you would suggest a subject that I can give Brother Birch, out of which he cannot get anything about paying off old debts.' 'Give him the conversion of Saul of Tarsus,' said the minister. Soon after this the wearied brother met his pastor, and said:—'Brother Birch, I would like to hear you preach a sermon on the conversion of Saul of Tarsus. Won't you do it?' 'Certainly,' said the pastor. 'It is a capital subject. I will preach on it next Sunday.' On the following Lord's Day, Brother Birch announced the text, Acts IX., 6:—'Lord what wilt Thou have me to do?' and opened thus:—'My brethren, I shall preach to you to-day on the conversion of Saul of Tarsus. Saul, my brethren, was a truly converted man, and my sermon will be a discussion of the marks of genuine conversion. And the first mark, my brethren, of a genuine conversion is that a man will always pay off his old debts.'"

Again wishing you one and all a very Happy New Year and a prosperous business during the coming year, we are as ever, yours faithfully,

## THAYER & CO.,

The Business House in Canada in Jewelry and Watches.

Wait for our New Stock, early in January, before buying, it will pay you well to do so.



ESTABLISHED 1813.

# SETH THOMAS CLOCK COMPANY

THOMASTON, CONN.

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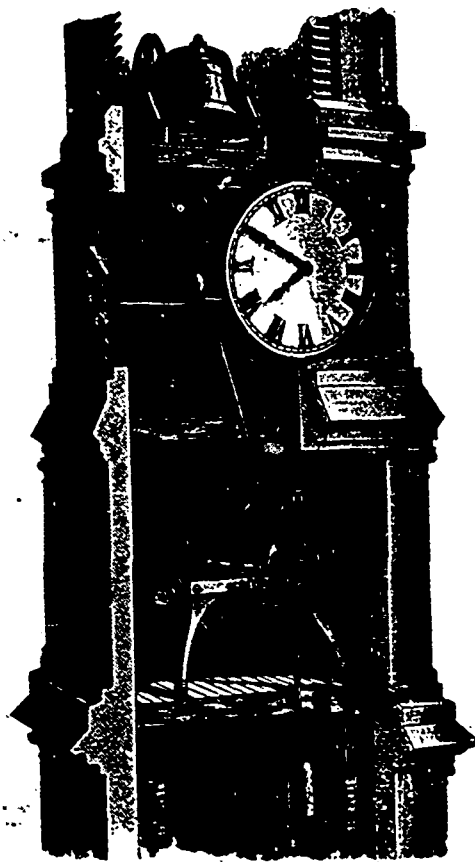
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