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THE TRADER

TORONTO, ONT., APRIL, 1895.

The recognized organ of the Jewelry and kindred Industrial Trades of Canada.
Published on the first of every month, and sent free to every Jeweler and Hardware Merchant in the Dominion of Canada.

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

We shall be glad to receive correspondence from all parts and will publish such letters as will be of interest to the Trade. The name and address must 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 STREET WEST,

Toronto, Ont.

Editorial.

THE LATE JOHN ZIMMERMAN.

In the death of Mr. John Zimmerman, the jewelry trade of Canada has sustained a heavy loss. Probably no one in the jewelry business was better known, certainly no one was better liked or more deservedly popular. Genial in disposition, whole souled, liberal even to a fault, and with a kind word for everybody, it was no wonder that John Zimmerman's friends were legion, and that while health lasted he was one of the most successful jewelry travellers that ever canvassed the Canadian trade.

Mr. Zimmerman has been identified with the wholesale jewelry business of Canada for nearly twenty years, having learned his business in the warehouse of the late Robert Wilkes of Toronto, and subsequently entered into business on his own account some eight years ago. For the past two years Mr. Zimmerman's health has been in a very precarious condition, so much so that his doctor had prohibited him from travelling. Owing to the illness of one of his travellers however, he decided on taking a short trip, and it was while doing business in Harriston that the fatal attack reached him. The immediate cause of his death was the bursting of a small blood vessel in the brain. This occurred about 9 o'clock on the morning of March 2nd, (Monday), and from that time until his death he remained unconscious to everything around him. Everything that kind nursing and medical skill could do, was done, but without avail, and on Sunday morning, March 8th, he passed quietly away.

Mr. Zimmerman's many good qualities were appreciated by the general

public, and they will miss him from his accustomed place in their midst, but to those who knew him best and amongst the inner circle of his friends, his loss will create a gap that cannot possibly be filled by any one else. If John Zimmerman had his faults, as who has not, they were like the tiny flaw in an otherwise perfect diamond scarcely discernible, and were completely overshadowed by his many sterling qualities of head and heart. A better or truer friend never lived, nor one whose many acts of kindness will linger longer in the memory of those who knew him best.

He was a devoted husband and loving father, and his sorrowing widow and family have the heartfelt sympathy of the community in their bereavement. In the presence of such an affliction, words seem weak and meaningless, but if it is any consolation to his family to know that he was loved and appreciated, they should not be allowed to remain in ignorance of it. May the God of the widow and orphan sustain and comfort them, is the heartfelt prayer of every one who knew John Zimmerman in life, and respects his memory now that death has removed him from their midst.

A SENSIBLE STEP.

We notice that the book dealers have decided to cut down the limit of credit from four to three months, discourage renewals, and do away with the practice of dating ahead. Their example we think might be profitably followed by the jewelry trade in some particulars, for there can be but little doubt in the mind of any person that ever took the trouble to investigate the matter, that the present depression in the jewelry business proceeds largely from an abuse of the credit system. The sooner that all lines of trade get back to shorter credits and the regular methods of doing business, the better it will be for the country. We can see no reason why Canadian merchants can't pay as promptly as do American merchants across the border; they have got the idea ingrained into them that they can't do business profitably unless they buy and sell on long dates, whereas facts prove more fully every year that as a rule the successful business man is the man who buys and sells strictly on a cash basis. A great deal of the blame of the present depression seems to us to

belong rightly to the farmers who are holding on to their grain with a tight grip, and the result is that country storekeepers cannot get the money with which to meet their engagements. If the farmers would only let go their hold on the grain bags, money would begin to circulate more freely through the various channels of trade and commerce would soon feel the benefit. But long credits, renewals and datings ahead have had much to do with producing the present unsatisfactory state of affairs. The book trade has taken a wise step. There has been too general a disposition to get away from the old-fashioned modes of doing legitimate business.

OUR CANADIAN ELEPHANT.

The readers of THE TRADER have never, we think, had any cause to misunderstand the position we have taken in regard to the Canadian Pacific Railway. Without doubt it is the greatest public work that the Dominion of Canada has ever undertaken, and on its construction on common sense business principles the future prosperity of this country in a great measure depends.

We have always contended that while the construction of the C. P. R. was necessary to enable us to colonize our magnificent prairie lands in the North-West and hold its trade afterwards, that the outlay should be in some measure commensurate with the benefits received. We did not hesitate to say when the contract with the present C. P. R. Syndicate was first talked of, that the bargain then contemplated was not in the interest of the people at large, and that looked at purely from a business point of view, we were "paying too dear for our whistle." Subsequent events have fully strengthened this view, and when the Syndicate came to the government a second time and succeeded in bulldozing the government and their subservient majority into granting them a loan of \$80,000,000 of additional money, we characterized it as as cool a piece of legal highway robbery as we had ever heard of. This was to have been the last time of asking, and the money then obtained was to have finished the road and thoroughly equipped it for efficient traffic.

It seems, however, that the end is not yet, and like the horse leach's daughters the cry of the C. P. R. Syndicate is evermore "give," "give." Although Sir

John Macdonald has solemnly declared from his place in parliament that he has received no proposition from the C. P. R. Syndicate asking for a further loan or anything of that nature, it has been evident for some little time that the preliminaries have all been cut and dried months ago, and that the object of the Premier was to leave its announcement off until near the close of the Session and then spring it upon parliament and rush it through before it could be thoroughly ventilated.

That this view is correct is amply borne out by the following despatch to the government's chief organ here, which by the way was completely surprised to receive such a confirmation of its own astute prediction:

"Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, the legal advisor of the Canadian Pacific, said to-day that the directors of the road were about to make a proposition to the government to the following effect: (1) That the lien of the government upon the line and all its belongings for the \$80,000,000 loan, be changed into first mortgage bonds for \$80,000,000. (2) This done, that the government accept lands in lieu of \$15,000,000 of these bonds, the remaining \$15,000,000 of bonds to be disposed of by the company, and the proceeds applied to the completion and equipment of the line. "By complying with this offer," said Mr. Abbott, "the government will not have to contribute any more money. Every dollar realized by the sale of the bonds will be applied to the completion of the road and its equipment, thereby enhancing the security. This will also advance the price of the stock, as the government will have no preference. The line from Winnipeg round Lake Superior to this city will be finished in three weeks and opened shortly after."

This despatch we think lets the cat pretty thoroughly out of the bag, and shows plainly to the Canadian tax payer what they have to expect in the near future. It is about as cool and cheeky a demand as could well be formulated by any company, unless they absolutely owned every acre of Canada, and were entitled to the earnings of every man in it. Cheeky and all as this proposition is, we have not the slightest doubt that it will be accepted by the present parliament before the session closes, and once more the interests of a gigantic monopoly whose strength will soon be a menace to our commercial freedom will outweigh the rights of the Canadian public out of whose pockets the entire expense has got to be met.

So far as our humble judgment goes

we think the government should not grant the C. P. R. Syndicate one single concession more. They have already drawn out of the venture in the shape of dividends on stock almost as much as they ever put into it, and if it is just one half as good a thing as they would have people believe, they should not hesitate to put their own money into it in real earnest and thus show their faith by their works. As long as they can coerce the government into giving them all the money they like to ask for they will never risk any of their own, and their position in regard to the country now is, and always has been, pretty much like that of the fellow who wanted to toss his comrade for a drink on the understanding of "heads I win, tails you lose." What the country really wanted and what the company started out to build, was a trans-continental railway, which in conjunction with the Intercolonial Railway, owned by the government, should stretch from ocean to ocean, and not only link our scattered provinces together in the pursuits of commerce, but exercise a beneficial influence in building up that spirit of nationality without which no country can be either contented or prosperous. This was the original idea and it was for this that the people's money was voted. The original idea has not been carried out however, and the money thus entrusted to this company has been utilized by them in gobbling up existing lines of railway for the purpose of crushing out the Grand Trunk. Had the money voted the first time been as fairly and honestly expended as would have been done had the Syndicate been paying for the work out of their own private means, it would, we think, have amply sufficed to complete the road, and we should never have heard of the second call, let alone this new demand to stand and deliver.

In the face of all this, we think the duty of the government is plain, and it is what the country will expect of them. They should refuse any farther aid to the C. P. R. Syndicate, and if the latter refuse to go on and complete the work the government should foreclose their mortgage, take immediate possession of the road and at once vote a sum of money sufficient to enable them to push it to completion themselves without any delay. The country would then at least own the road, and what is more, they would know that it was being built at something like its real cost and not have its contracts

filtered through the sticky fingers of a construction company composed of its owners. If there were any jobs in connection with its construction by government a parliamentary investigation would bring them to light; as things are at present the C. P. R. Syndicate refuses either to show their books or to make any authentic statement in regard to the cost of construction that the public can have the slightest chance to verify.

Sir John Macdonald by a firm stand in the interests of the country at the present time has it in his power to render an immense service to the people, and to assure his party of victory at the next general election. On the other hand if he neglects this chance of putting country before monopoly he may find that the Canadian Pacific Railway may a second time prove the means of hurling him and his party from power and relegating them to the cold shades of opposition for years to come.

With all Canadians who put country before party, we trust that the Premier will take a firm stand in this matter and see that the people have justice done them, no matter what the Syndicate threaten or do.

Selected Matter.

DEAD IN THE DESERT.

*Frederick Gustavus Burnaby, killed in Egypt,
Jan. 17, 1885.*

"Close up in front, and steady, lads!" old Stewart cries, "They're here!"
And distant Cheops echoes back our soldiers' answering cheer:
One moment's pause—a year it seems—and swift the Arab horde
Pours forth its mingled tide of hate and spear and scythe-like sword:
As demons fight, so fight the children of the desert plain.
Their naked breasts defy our steel again and yet again:
But steady as the granite cliff that stems a raging sea
Above the van of battle looms our "Bayard"—Burnaby.

Broken! The square is pierced! But only for a moment, though,
And shoulder-strap to shoulder-strap our brave lads meet the foe:
And on this day the Bedouin learns, in the Mehdi's shatter'd might,
With what a God-like majesty the island legions fight.
But, oh! the cost, the bitter cost! for ere the set of sun
The bravest heart of Alba's isle its earthly course has run.

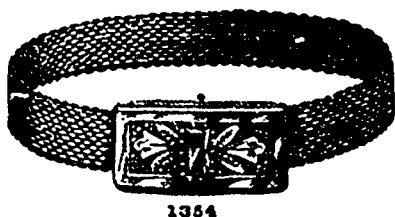
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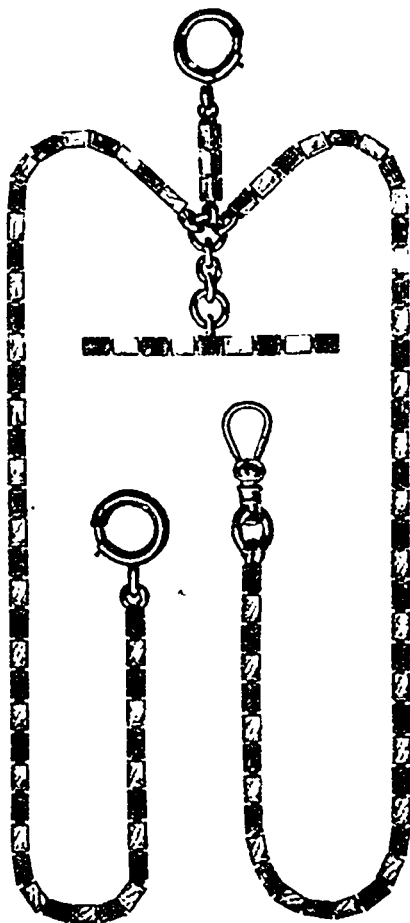
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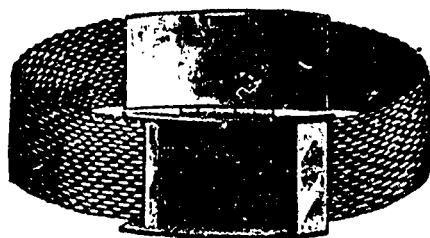
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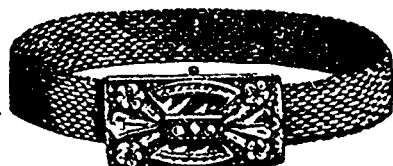
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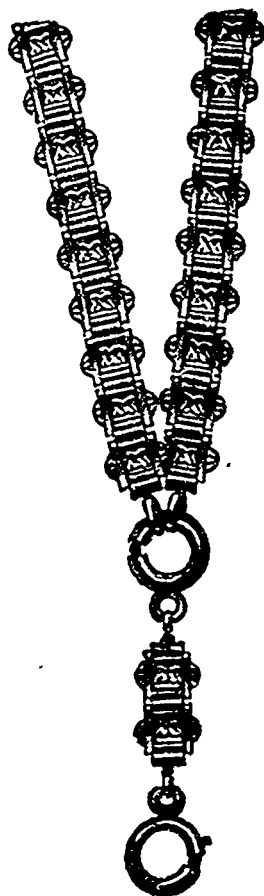
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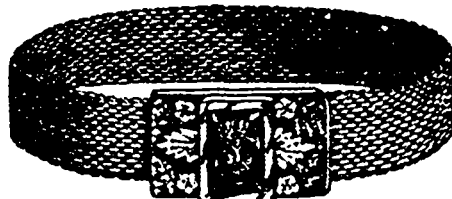
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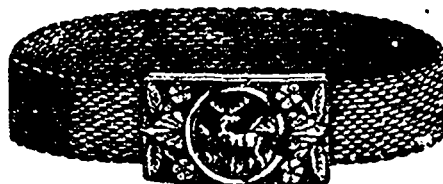
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1870



1382



1880



1400

And Britain weeps sad, bitter tears whilst flush'd
with victory.

For on Matamneh's blood-red sand lies noble
Burnaby

Avenged! Behold what hecatombs around the
dead man lay.

(The royal paw is heaviest when the lion's
brought to bay)

And as the shades of even fall upon this day of
strife

That heap of slain exceedeth far the foes he
slew in life

And when a sneering alien tongue shall speak
of him with scorn

Or hint at our decaying might, the child as yet
unborn

Shall beard the dastard to his teeth, and tell
exultingly

How like the Israelite in death was "Samson"
Burnaby.

Intriguing Russia's prestige waned in far-off
Persia's State

When England's lonely horseman stood at
Khiva's guarded gate.

Aye! Drums of the Northern steppes, roll forth
thy fœtid breath.

Exult, since now that lion-heart is still'd for aye
in death,

And strut, and crow, thou Gallic cock, beyond
thy northern shore,

Perfidious Albion drapes her halls for one who
is no more.

Vale the last and brightest star of England's
chivalry,

'Neath Orient's skies thou sleepest well, O gal-
lant Burnaby!

—Hereward K. Cockin in *The Week*.

A DIAMOND DRUMMER.

MEN WHO CARRY BIG FORTUNES IN PRECIOUS
STONES IN THEIR VEST POCKETS.

"My life is anything but a life of ease and pleasure," said a veteran traveling salesman for one of the largest diamond houses in America, seated in an easy chair in an uptown club. "I have been on the road for over twelve years, and have traveled all over America and Europe," continued he. "It is sometimes a wonder to myself to think of what I have been through and lived. I spend ten months out of twelve on the road, and I live nearly always on the train or boat. I seldom stop at a city longer than two or three days. I must stop at the best hotels, on account of the valuable property I carry. I start out on my trips twice a year, from New York, in May and November, taking \$150,000 to \$200,000 worth of stones with me each trip. I have a regular route that I go over once a year. I take the West in on my May trip, and go South as far as Mexico in November. I am treated much more courteously than the ordinary jewel-

ry salesman by the people to whom I sell. In the first place my having such an enormous amount of property in my pockets commands a certain kind of respect. There is a curious fascination about diamonds that few men can resist. Nearly everybody loves to look at them and watch the different effects of light on them in various positions. When a diamond drummer enters a store and makes known his business he is generally invited back into a private room and asked to show his stock. If a stone suits a customer, instead of ordering so many by sample, he buys at once, gives his note and the transaction is complete."

"How do you carry your diamonds?"

"In cases like this," replied the salesman, taking out a Russian leather case shaped like a common envelope. It was about six inches long, by four broad, and sewed together with strong silk thread. It was lined with oiled silk, and fitted on the inner back with two compartments, also envelope shape. When folded up two heavy bands of elastic held the laps. It looked like an ordinary pocket-book. "that little book" continued he, "will carry about \$80,000 worth of diamonds. Nice pile, eh? I have my vests especially made to accommodate these cases. I have seven of them and pockets for each one. All the pockets are on the front of the vest and strongly protected from pickpockets. An effective protection against the knife of the pickpocket is a fine gauze of steel sewed next to the cloth of the vest. Very few can go through that in the short time they have to work. I never take my vest off, even while I am asleep. I have never lost a dollar's worth by robbery or otherwise."

"Of course you go armed?"

"Well, slightly," replied he, with a quiet smile, reaching back of him and bringing out an improved Colt's revolver, 38 calibre. "I carry two of these with me or two Colt's derringer pistols when on the road. I practice shooting regularly, and I think I can hit a five cent piece at fifty paces."

"I can tell you the life of a diamond broker is one that requires nerve and a great deal of sharpness. In the West last summer, on my way from Denver to Chicago, I discovered that I was followed by a man who had got wind of my vocation and the diamonds I carried with me. I had an alligator-skin traveling bag, which I had put up in the rack over my head in the railroad car. He evidently thought

I was fool enough to put my diamonds in that bag, by the way he eyed it. At a little way station, about 200 miles this side of Denver, we had 20 minutes for dinner. I went out with the rest, leaving the bag in the rack. Instead of going to the dinner-table I took up my stand by the window looking towards the cars. I saw the fellow walk up to the rack, take down the bag and throw the strap of it over his shoulders. With a satisfied smile he walked down the steps of the car, and started out through the station. A shot from my revolver caused him to stop and nearly frightened him to death. He gave up the bag, which only held some soiled linen and such things, and I let him go. I have some adventures every time I go out, and some day I suppose some one will kill me, and he laughed lightly and turned to other subjects.—"Exchange."

JEWELS OF THE ORIENT.

The history of gems in the East is the history of the governing princes, for so often has the course of history in the Orient been affected by intrigues about precious stones that they assume a State importance. The traditional diamond in the East is the Great Mogul. The original weight of this stone was 787 karats, but by cutting it was reduced to 297 karats. The stone disappeared at the last Tartar invasion, when treasures to the value of \$950,000,000 were captured by Nadir Shah. It is believed to be at present hidden away in some obscure fortress in Asia Minor, and it may be recovered at some future time.

Some idea of the abundance of precious stones in the East may be gained from the fact that when Mahmoud, in the eleventh century, captured Sumnat, an idol statue was broken open and found to contain three bushels of diamonds, rubies and emeralds. Ala-ud-deen obtained from the Rajah of Mahrattas fifty pounds of diamonds and rubies and 175 pounds of pearls. Shah Jehan, the greatest of the Mogul sovereigns, left a treasure of incalculable value at his death—a throne valued at \$80,000,000 and a crown worth \$12,000,000. The throne was the celebrated peacock throne, so called from the images of two peacocks which stood before it, each made of precious stones so matched in color and position as to resemble the natural color of the bird. The throne was six

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

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

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feet long and four feet wide, of solid gold and crusted with diamonds, rubies and emeralds. Steps of silver led up to it, while a canopy of gold, fringed with pearls, supported by twelve pillars, emblazoned with gems, surmounted the whole. On each side was a sacred umbrella made of velvet, embroidered with pearls, the handle being of gold inlaid with diamonds. It was the most costly work of art ever made. Its only rival was the corulean throne of the house of Bahmence, in the Nizam. This was built in the seventeenth century, was nine feet long by three feet wide, was made of ebony, covered with plates of gold crusted with gems, and was valued at \$20,000,000.

A late traveler gives an account of the magnificence of the Persian crown jewels. In the jewel room he found treasures valued at \$85,000,000, among them the crown, a mass of diamonds surmounted by a ruby as big as a hen's egg. The king's belt is a wonder of barbaric magnificence, weighing about twenty pounds and composed of a solid mass of diamonds, rubies and emeralds. As Persia is the native land of the turquoise, it is but natural that the finest stone of this description is to be found in its collection. This royal specimen is four inches long, perfect in color, and without a flaw. When the Shah was in Europe, some years ago, he wore a variety of diamonds and other precious stones that kept the detectives in a constant fever of fear lest he should be robbed of some of them, for one, even of the smallest, would have been a fortune for a half-dozen thieves. The buttons of his coat were five in number, and each button was a diamond larger than the Koh-i-noor, while every part of his clothing seemed to be useful, not as a covering for his body, but as places to hang diamonds on.—"Exchange."

A SAD MEMENTO OF THE PAST.

Among the many objects of curiosity preserved at Queen Victoria's Windsor Castle is a clock with a sad historical memento attached to it. This is no other than the actual time-piece presented by King Henry VIII., the amorous, the lustful, to the fair, but unfortunate, Anne Boleyn, on their marriage in November, 1532. As far as the appearance of the case and dial go, it certainly is the most artistically built article of the kind that can be well imagined. It is an upright,

square time-piece, standing on a bracket having a sloping, triangular support in front, resting against the wall. The top of the case is surmounted by a carved dome of highly-wrought ornamentation. What might be termed the platform of this dome is made prominent by pinnacles terminating the four pillars supporting the sides, these pillars, too, being quite in keeping with the other work. On the left-hand side is the door to the interior, having carved upon it the royal arms and crown. The dome is open-work, and at the summit is the royal shield, held in place by the forepaws of the heraldic lion, whilst the head of the kingly animal itself is keeping "watch and ward" high over all. There is only one weight, apparently lead-cased in brass, and even that is engraved. Around it at the upper end is the royal motto: "Dieu et mon droit." Below that is a circle enclosing on the upper part a true lover's knot; the letters, H. A. (Henry, Anne), and another true lover's knot below in the same circle; down to the end of the weight is more ornamentation. The front of the bracket has medallions of both male and female heads let into sunken panels. There is only one hand, and that for the hours, the pointer end being of the *fleur-de-lis* pattern. The hour circle is in Roman numerals, such as are used now, and enclose some elaborate flower engraving. The circle rests on a square plate, which is also elaborately wrought at the four corners.

Such is that famous clock; and it is lamentable to think that, in four years, the doomed queen, who was crowned with great pomp and public manifestations, was led to the block and beheaded by the order of the cruel, lustful and savage man who had made her such a right royal present. Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, must feel melancholy and heart-stricken when she looks at that mournful memento of such an unjustly ruined sister in dignity—a sister whose eyes often gazed with loving fondness upon that same hand and dial. The size of this clock is, from the base to the cornice above the face, five and one-half inches, and from thence to the lion's head five inches more; the sides are each four inches square.

It is a pity that the name of the maker of the clock is not known. It has been modernized by the application of a pendulum, and may now, for many years to come, show the beautiful workmanship of

the period in which it was made; but the case remains unaltered in all its splendid originality, to show us what that class of workmen could turn out in the sixteenth century. Many of those old clocks, down to the beginning of the last century, have been adapted to modern requirements.—*Jewelers' Circular.*

ODDITY IN DESIGNS.

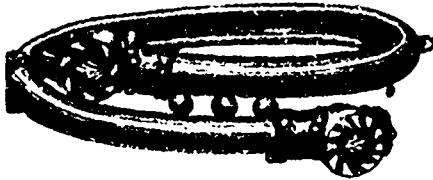
The demand for bric-a-brac and novelties in household decoration apparently does not abate, and there is such a pressure for novelties that designers in all parts of the world, from Boston to Yokohama, are kept busy pushing their inventiveness to the last degree to turn out new combinations. Every manufacturer who caters to this taste in any way keeps a designer, whose ears are burdened with the demand for something new. An old shoe or an old hat gives an idea for a bon bon case. Every animal in the menagerie is employed by various artisans. Botany as well as zoology is ransacked for designs, and all the combinations apparently possible are made. Nevertheless, there seems to be no limit to the fertility of the designers. In referring to this subject, a bric-a-brac dealer, with an idle quarter of an hour on his hands, conducted a reporter through his collection, and as he went along his counters he said:

"There is a lamp that has the form of a white owl, from whose head rises the stem of an immense rose with closely folded leaves, which entirely conceal the globe. There is a stork in flight, with its wings spread out and its legs extended. It is ornamented, and is to be suspended from the chandelier by invisible threads. There is a candlestick, with a gold grape leaf for its base, and with a light receiver of crystal painted in gold. There is a work basket in the form of a skiff, and another with a moss-covered top full of artificial plants is in the shape of a flower pot. There is a big elephant of porcelain, with an opening in its back for begonias, and there is a porcelain vase representing a tree trunk overgrown with climbing plants. There is a mirror to be bordered with cut flowers, and to represent a miniature lake in the centre of a dinner-table. That crystal ball mounted, upon a spiral pedestal, is for a centre table ornament, to catch and reflect the light. That glass screen has, you observe, pond lilies painted upon it, so that they seem to be floating in water. The curiously twisted

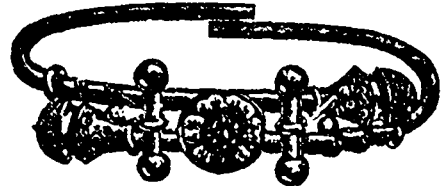
ASK YOUR JOBBER FOR "S. E. F. & CO.'S"

BRACELETS

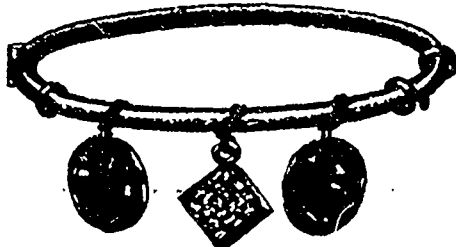
FOR STYLE, FINISH AND QUALITY, AND TO HOLD YOUR TRADE, USE ONLY RELIABLE GOODS.



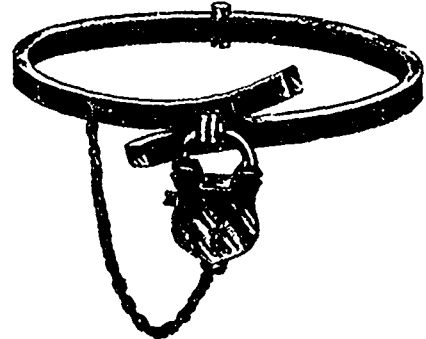
318



482-Garnets. 482j-Turquoise Patent.



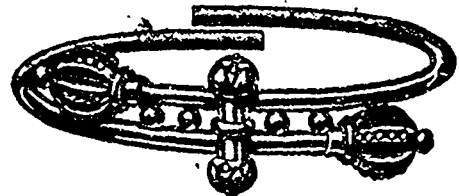
308-Old Coin and Nugget Cube.



469-All Bright.



369-Garnets 369j-Turquoise.



511-Patent.



476-2-All Roman.

OUR "HAUT-TON" WILL FIT ANY ARM.

LOOK AT THIS PAGE EACH MONTH FOR NEW STYLES.

THESE GOODS ARE FOR SALE BY ALL THE LEADING JOBBERS.

horns in that smoking set come from Eagle Pass, Texas, and are lambs' horns. The other horns are from the heads of buffalo. They are mounted in Paris and sent back here. That dagger is a paper-cutter, and its sheath forms a thermometer. That cat is an inkstand. The head in a flaring bonnet is the same; lift the face and there is the ink well. That gold-umbered ship, with silver sails and a cargo encased in Austrian glass, is a liquor set. Here is a baby carriage that represents a slipper lined with plush, and here is another shaped like a canoe. That tree of gold, with a nest for eggs is for next Easter. This paper weight contains a Geneva timepiece, and this one has a clock on one side, a barometer on the other, a thermometer between, and a geographical globe above. That stork, raising itself within a lotus thicket to seize a frog, supports a thermometer; and that sotted dog, with a bird in his mouth, holds up a barometer. This gilded key, with a pair of brazen dragons in the ring, is a common and popular fancy for a thermometer now. Those three Turkish pipes form a newspaper rack. Here are designs for open fire-places; for, after all, there is no bric-à-brac to compare to a bright open fire. And so the variety increases. There is no end to the designs. The designers are chiefly Europeans, who are worked at high pressure all the time."—*Jewelers' Circular.*

THE TEMPERING OF SMALL DRILLS.

Much has been written on this subject, and still it is never exhausted; new methods for hardening this small tool, so useful to the watchmaker, are recommended every little while.

Small drills for drilling holes in arbors, shafts, etc., which are frequently very hard and difficult to be perforated, are tempered in the following manner: After the drill has been filed to its proper size (the cutting-face must not be flattened with the hammer), it is only moderately warmed, avoiding that it does not become red, when it is run into borax. The drill is thereby coated over with a crust of borax and secluded from the air. It may now be hardened by heating it only cherry red, after which it is inserted into a piece of borax, or what is still better, plunged into mercury; care is to be taken in the latter case, however, not to breathe the mercury fumes. The borax

accommodates itself to the heat of the drill, melts and cools it off. Various experiments, made by cooling in water, petroleum, etc., after the drill had been coated with borax, were not followed by results as favorable as when the drill was plunged into borax or mercury; it becomes exceedingly hard, without being brittle, and the watchmaker is able to drill articles which cannot be perforated with a drill tempered in the ordinary manner.

Many watchmakers make use of broken brooches for these small drills, in the belief that they are made of the best steel, which is not always the case, however, because the steel used for them is frequently burned, and of course, the steel is thereby rendered unfit for such small tools. In order to be certain of the quality of their drill, let them take a new piece of round steel.—G. L., in *Schweizer. Uhrm.*

JEWELRY REPAIRING.

Probably there is not anything upon which the reputation of a keeper of a jewelry store is more easily built up than the neat and substantial repairing of the jewelry of his patrons. The intrinsic value of a filled ring may be almost nothing, but to the owner it is surrounded by a halo of associations which give it priceless worth, and if broken by accident, its neat repairing is very highly appreciated. So also the cleaning of jewelry, which, through discoloration has lost its beauty, is often looked upon with delight as marvelous.

Perhaps a few hints on this subject may be of use to some who have met with difficulty in making repairs to their satisfaction.

It is of first importance that the use of soft solder be avoided as far as possible in repairing articles made of gold or silver, and even filled and plated jewelry may be repaired with hard solder.

To repair a ring, the shank of which requires soldering, bury the head in a crucible full of wet sand, place a small piece of charcoal against one side, coat the break, previously cleaned by filing or scraping, with borax, and charge with solder; blow a flame against the ring and charcoal until the solder runs in. For articles which require to be protected from discoloring in the process of soldering, coat them with a mixture of burnt yellow ochre and borax, adding a little dissolved

gum tragacanth to make it lay all over, allow it to dry, then charge with borax and solder and heat sufficiently; boil out in weak pickle made of nitric or sulphuric acid. One important point is to wash the piece well in hot water with a little ammonia in it before attempting any repairs; this removes all dirt and grease, which, if burned on, cannot be removed.

If the article be of colored gold, boil out in pickle made of muriatic acid, and never coat with any protecting mixture. The solder must vary in regard to fusibility according to the quality of the article. For repairing most filled work, very easily melted solder is required, which may be made of 1 ounce fine silver, 10 pennyweights hard brass wire, adding 2 pennyweights zinc just before pouring; or, to make it more fusible, use bar tin instead of zinc; or, for strong silver solder, use only the silver and brass. For repairing most bright gold work, use gold coin, 8 pennyweights; fine silver, 8 pennyweights; fine copper, 2 pennyweights. For colored work, fine gold, 1 pennyweight; silver, 17 grains; copper, 12 grains; hard brass wire, 2 grains.

A good solder for repairing spectacles or other steel work is made by melting together equal parts of silver and copper. In soldering steel, plenty of borax should be used.

Very often the want of a rolling mill is a great obstacle to the making of solder, but it may be flattened very thin, although not with great regularity, by pouring on to a flat piece of wood, and putting the flat surface of a piece of iron, while it is still in a melted condition; a piece of cigar box is good to pour it on, as the odor emitted is not very disagreeable, and the solder may be melted in the hollow of a piece of charcoal, by using gas and a blowpipe.

For cleaning colored gold, a mixture of 1 pound sal soda, 1 pound chloride of lime and 1 quart of water will be found useful; it should be placed outside the building after mixing, and when settled, the liquor poured off and the sediment thrown away; with great care this may be used for cleaning gilt bronzes, and cheap gold, and plated jewelry, but caution is necessary, as it will corrode brass very rapidly.

To remove lead solder from badly repaired jewelry, place the piece in muriatic acid and leave till the lead is eaten away. It is best always to heat the piece gently and brush off the lead, while melt-

EVERY JEWELER

Should ask his Jobber to show him the latest thing that has been
Patented in Watch Cases.

—THE—

INVISIBLE CENTRE CASE

Is the NEWEST, the CHEAPEST and

The Best Watch Case in the World

FOR THE MONEY.

This Case which is practically Dust Proof, is not made like other (so called) cheap cases, by springing a back and front on to a centre without joints, but is similar to an ordinary watch case except that it has only one seam, and the centre is invisible when the case is closed. It has only one (gold) joint, opens at the front and back alike, is the lowest priced case made in silver, and in gold can be sold as cheap as an ordinary filled case. Pronounced by experts to be the best Cheap Case ever made.

EVERY RETAIL JEWELER SHOULD HAVE THEM.

FOR SALE BY ALL THE LEADING JOBBERS.

ed, before subjecting the piece to the action of the acid, as too long a steeping is not desirable.

Set pearls, which have become discolored by wear, may often be improved by placing in a covered vessel with a mixture of whiting, ammonia and water, and permitting them to remain for a few hours.

A good powder for cleaning jewelry, silver watch cases, etc., is made by mixing about four parts of whiting with one of rouge, using with alcohol or water; this it will be found, is easily brushed out of crevices, engravings, etc.—*Jewelers' Circular.*

ELEVENTH HOUR MEN.

Some men appear to have been born behind time, and their business methods impress one with the idea that they have never been able to catch up. They are always just a little behind their neighbors, and come to be known among their business associates as eleventh hour men. If they want goods, instead of buying promptly at the appropriate season, they put it off from week to week until their competitors have secured the cream of the markets, and they must take what is left or go without; if they have engagements they are always late; if they have a note coming due, they fail to take proper measures to protect it in time, and their paper goes to protest simply because they put off till the eleventh hour their efforts to protect it. Their motto appears to be "never do to-day what can be put off till to-morrow." This habit of procrastination brings many a man to grief; with some it is constitutional, due to the fact of their having been born behind time, but with others it is the outgrowth of a spirit of indifference or carelessness. We often hear it said of a man that he is peculiar, that he has not acquired business habits, and excuse must be made for him. No man has a right to be peculiar at the expense of his neighbors, or to expect them to excuse his laches because he chooses to be different from other men. The fact of living in a civilized age and community imposes obligations upon every individual enjoying that blessing, the chief of which is to conform to the customs and usages approved by the majority. Peculiar men are a nuisance, and should be relegated *en masse* to the lunatic asylums, where so many others similarly afflicted already enjoy the hospitality of the State.

The eleventh hour men are, of all

peculiar persons, the most aggravating, and their lack of promptness is made all the more inexcusable by the knowledge that it is unnecessary. There was Brown, of Michigan, who had business with Jones, of New York, and telegraphed "meet me at the Astor House 10 A. M. to-morrow." At great inconvenience and possible pecuniary loss, Jones postponed a trip to the east, and was at the hotel promptly at the hour designated. But there was no Brown; he had not arrived nor had he sent any message. Jones fumed and fretted all day, and in the evening went off on his proposed trip, having lost a whole day waiting for Brown. Next day Brown came along leisurely, and was greatly disappointed at not finding Jones. His excuse for the delay was that he got engaged in some business and thought twenty-four hours wouldn't make any difference to Jones. But it did, and to Brown, too, for he had to telegraph to him to meet him in Boston, and incur the expense of going there. Jones ought, also, to have charged him for his lost time, but, of course, he did not. We met Robinson in the street a day or two since, looking troubled; he said he had just had a draft on one of his customers returned dishonored, and he had got to make it good at the bank. "Why do you do business with men who do not honor your drafts when they are due?" we asked. "Oh, this fellow is good," he replied, "but he is infernally slow; always putting me in a hole, but he pays eventually." The next time Robinson had an opportunity to make that customer pay for the trouble he caused, it is very certain he availed himself of it. This man, although notified that the draft was made, failed to provide for it in time; probably the money was ready next day, but the banks do not wait two or three days to give a man an opportunity to get his wits together. Time and tide are said to wait for no man; neither do the tides and currents of business, the business man who expects to be successful must get in the swim and keep up with his fellows, if he dawdles and dangles, or demands special consideration for his peculiarities of temperament or habit, he will be very apt to find himself stranded, with prospects for very little salvage.

The eleventh hour man is most trying to the manufacturers and jobbers in the jewelry trade, at the busy season in the spring and fall of the year. These enter-

prising gentlemen spend much thought, time and money in preparing attractive stocks of goods for their customers; they advise the trade regarding their preparations by circulars and advertisements, soliciting early orders that they may gauge their production accordingly. The prompt business men respond according to their requirements, obtain their supplies and have them on the market as early as possible; then the eleventh hour man wakes up, goes over his stock to ascertain what is wanted, and finally forwards his order. But the early birds have captured the attractive worms, and the order is filled, minus the seasonable novelties that would have aided so much the sale of his standard goods. Frequently an order for goods calls for certain things that the manufacturer does not carry in stock; he must send to the factory and have them made, and this takes time; as a consequence, the entire order must be delayed, or two packages made and the cost of transportation thereby doubled. Such a transaction makes all parties to it dissatisfied. All trouble and annoyance of this kind could be avoided by sending the orders promptly when the manufacturer is stocked up with his full line, thus giving him time and opportunity to fill them properly. The advertising pages of *The Circular* contain the announcements of all the prominent houses in the trade; these are changed from time to time to suit the conditions of their business; here will be found a complete enumeration of the novelties and choice goods that each has to offer, and by keeping watch of these, buyers will have a full and trustworthy guide as to what goods are desirable and available, with full directions as to where they can be obtained. Following these as a guide, there is no excuse for any dealer being "left out in the cold" when novelties are introduced, or when his stock needs replenishing in any line. Promptness in everything that pertains to business is an absolute essential to success; the eleventh hour man, who is always dilatory and procrastinating, may drag out a precarious and even a prolonged existence, but he will never achieve eminence in his calling, or be anything more than an incubus, clinging, like a veritable old man of the sea, to the shoulders of his more enterprising neighbors and business associates. Procrastination is the thief of time, but a prompt business man is the noblest work of God.—*Jewelers' Circular.*

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

NEW PATENT DUST-PROOF

SCREW BEZEL

Silver Open Face Stem Winding Case

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

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

THE NEW CASE WILL BE CALLED

ALBATA CUP SCREW BEZEL

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

FOR SALE BY ALL JOBBERS.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,

GENERAL AGENTS OF THE

American Waltham Watch Co. of Waltham, Mass.

NEW YORK,

BOSTON,

CHICAGO,

LONDON,

SYDNEY.

TO FIT A BOUCHON.

After repairing the pivot, a bouchon is selected as small as the pivot will admit. Open the hole of the plate or cock so that the bouchon, which previously should be lightly draw-filed at the end, will stand with a slight pressure upright in the opened hole of the plate or cock, then, with a knife, cut it across at the part where it is to be broken off so that it may break very readily when required to do so. Press it to the plate on the side the pivot works, break off, and then drive it home with a small center punch. In every repair of this nature, notice should be taken of the amount of end shake of the pinion, and allowance made by leaving the bouchon so that any excess may be corrected. To finish off the shoulder end, a small chamfering tool should be used. It has a hole smaller than the pivot one to receive a fine brass wire, serving as a center to prevent the tool from changing its position while being used, or the wire may be put through the bouchon holes, and then the hole of the tool may be left open. The above is a far more expeditious way than using the turning lathe.

TO RESTORE THE COLOR OF NICKEL MOVEMENTS.

A correspondent of the journal *Suisse d'horlogerie* recommends the following method: Take 50 parts of rectified spirits of wine, 1 part of sulphuric acid, and 1 part nitric acid. Dip the pieces for about 10 to 15 seconds in this composition, then dip them in cold water, and afterwards in rectified spirits of wine. Dry them with a piece of fine linen, or in sawdust. Nickel and the greater part of those metals liable to tarnish, may be restored to their primitive color by dipping in the following bath: Dissolve in a half a glass of water, 6 or 7 grains of cyanide of potassium; plunge the pieces in this solution and withdraw them immediately. As the cyanide mixes well with water, it is sufficient to rinse them once in the latter to destroy any trace of the cyanide. After, this, dip the pieces in spirits of wine, and dry them in boxwood dust, in order to keep them from rusting. The balance even together with its spring, can be subjected to this operation without any danger. If the pieces to be restored are greasy, they must be cleaned with benzine before being dipped in the cyanide,

because it will not touch grease. Cyanide of potassium, being a violent poison, great care has to be exercised, and the operation should be performed in a well ventilated place. The same bath can be preserved in a bottle, and serves for a long time.

PERPLEXITIES OF THE CLOCK WINDER

The principal of a college had charged an old man with the care of the steeple clock of the seat of learning. In a short time afterward, the latter presented himself before the principal with a woe-begone face. "Well, my man, why do you complain—is it too much work to wind up the weights?" "No, not that," he replied, "if the clock don't go fast enough, especially at noon, I have all the students of the college swearing at me, and in order to content them, I move the hands forward; but the townspeople, on the other hand, complain that the clock goes too fast, and I set the hands back to satisfy them; so between the two I am always in hot water, and I would prefer some other job." The principal in trying to console him, said: "I will give you one piece of sound advice. Let the clock go of its own accord, as the watchmaker has regulated it; do not try to suit everybody and you will live in peace."

BRONZE POWDERS.

"It is perhaps, little known," says the *Chemische Zentral Anzeiger* "that the celebrated inventor of the Bessemer steel preparing process, Sir Henry Bessemer, invented in early youth a method of manufacture, and the most remarkable fact is that he kept the process a secret for more than 40 years. The different bronze powders were in the first third of this century sold at enormously high prices, in spite of the cheapness of the material from which they were manufactured. The process, according to which it was manufactured in Germany, was unknown in England, and Bessemer, after two years' work, built machinery for manufacturing it, of which five produced as much as 60 skillful workmen could. The machines were built in pieces in various shops, and by Bessemer himself put together in nine months. No one beside the inventor himself and five trusted workmen has ever entered the working-room, so that even to-day, after 40 years, no one has yet witnessed how

the bronze powders are manufactured. Three of his assistants have died, and Bessemer a few years ago, presented the factory with all its business to the two survivors as a reward for their fidelity.

EAR DISEASES.

In a recent number of the *Archiv für Ohrenheilkunde*, Dr. Buskner gives an interesting result of inquiries made by himself and other aural surgeons, as to the statistics of ear diseases. They may be summed up as follows. One out of every three persons in middle life does not hear so well with one ear as with the other. An examination was made of 5,905 school children, of whom 23 per cent. presented objective pathological symptoms of ear disease, and 23 per cent. a diminution of hearing power. The liability to disease in the ear increases from birth to the fortieth year of age, and decreases from thence to old age. Men are more subject to ear affections than women, in the proportion of three to two. The external ear is affected in 25 per cent. of sufferers, the middle ear in 67 per cent., and the inner ear in 8 per cent. of total diseases. The left ear is more frequently affected than the right, in the proportion of five to four. Acute affections of the middle ear occur less frequently in summer and autumn than in spring and winter, and of the total number of cases in the ear clinics, 53 per cent. are cured, 30 per cent. are improved, 7 per cent. are unimproved, and three-tenths of 1 per cent. end fatally.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

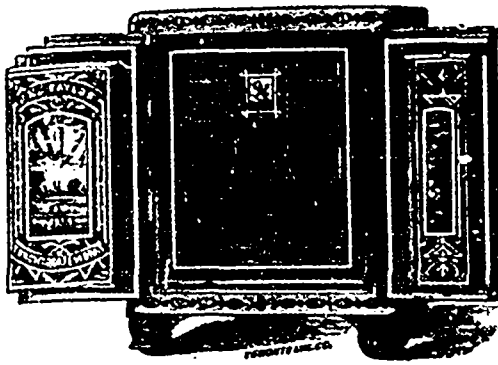
Jewelers throughout Canada will oblige the Editor by sending in to this office for insertion in these notes any items of news pertaining to the Jewelry business that they think would be of interest to the Trade generally.

BUSINESS NOTES.

MR. JOHN W. CAMPBELL, buyer and traveller for the firm of Rothschild & Co., of this city called on us the other day. He reports trade fairly good, and looks forward to something better in the near future.

WE LEARN by circular that the business formerly carried on by Messrs Schwarz & Reinhardt of Montreal, as manufacturers of jewelers' cases and supplies, has been bought by the Reinhardt Mfg. Co., who will carry it on in future.

THE FIRM OF MESSRS. E. & A. EAVES, wholesale jewelers, of Montreal, dissolved last month by mutual consent. Each of the part-



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

Patentees and sole manufacturers of Taylor's patent Fire proof Safes with
Non-Conducting Steel Flange Doors.

ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF
**Burglar Proof Safes, Vaults, Vault Doors, Bank Locks,
Combination Locks, Prison Locks and all Kinds
of Fire & Burglar-Proof Securities.**
20 YEARS ESTABLISHED.

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

**A. C. ANDERSON & CO.,
American Jewelry. American Jewelry.
NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!**

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

See our selection before making your purchases.

A. C. ANDERSON & CO., HAMILTON, ONT.

THE MONTREAL

Optical

—AND—

Jewelry

COMPANY (LIMITED).



1685

Notre Dame St.,

MONTREAL, P.Q.

P. O. BOX, 1054.

(AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED BARNES' PATENT EYE-GLASS.)

We beg to call the attention of the Trade to our FIRST ANNUAL CATALOGUE comprising the largest assortment of

SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, CASES, &C., &C.

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

MONTREAL OPTICAL & JEWELRY CO., Limited.

ners will, in future, carry on business on his own account in Montreal.

MESSRS. E. & A. GUNTHER advertise elsewhere a new watch glass cabinet, that is both cheap and good. No jeweler should be without one.

THE INVISIBLE CENTRE CASE.—The sales for this newly patented case are something unprecedented, and it bids fair to become the most popular case in the market, as it now is the best value for the money.

Mr. WOOLEY the General Agent of the Elgin Watch Co. at New York was in the City last week. He reports his Company as running on full time and only waiting the good times ahead to put on more steam and double up.

MR. CHARLES MAUGHAN representing the firm of Smith & Fudger, has again paid a visit to the "Prairie City," and no doubt has emptied his trunks of their accumulated riches ere this. Charlie's genial face makes him a welcome visitor wherever he is known.

MR. H. H. FUDGER, of the firm of Smith & Fudger, sails for Europe early in April for the purpose of buying goods in the best markets there, for their fall trade. THE TRADER wishes him a successful trip from a business point of view, and personally a pleasant voyage and safe return.

MR. JACKSON, formerly with E. & A. Gunther, has made an engagement as traveller with the firm of W. G. H. Lowe & Co. He expects to cover the ground west of Toronto, and the trade in that part of Canada may, therefore, expect to see Mr. Jackson's genial face pretty regularly every quarter.

WE had a visit last week from Mr. Charles D. Rood, President of the Hampden Watch Co. of Springfield, Mass. U. S. Mr. Rood reported the sales of the Hampden this year as being the largest they ever made in the same time, and was sanguine of a decided revival in business in the near future.

MESSRS. P. W. ELLIS & Co report sales fairly good for the time of year. We had the pleasure of inspecting their factory last month and were really astonished at the perfection to which they have brought many of the lines they make. They employ about eighty men at present and are running on full time.

THE AMERICAN WATCH CASE CO., of Toronto, to which we made reference in our last issue, is now fairly organized and under way. They are making large additions to their plant and machinery and expect in a few weeks to be turning out goods equal to any made in America. At the first annual meeting, held on March 4th, the following gentlemen were elected as officers of the Company: President, John N. Lake; Vice-President, W. M. Cooper; Secretary, Treasurer, W. K. McNaught; Manager, R. J. Quigley.

MR. A. G. FUNK well and favorably known to the jewelry trade in Canada, has recently been appointed to the position of manager of the New York office of the Illinois Watch Co. Mr. Funk is a first class salesman, and courteous withal, and we can only express the wish, that

under his management the Illinois Company's business will grow and prosper.

WE had a visit from Mr. A. C. Anderson the well known wholesale jeweler of Hamilton the other day. Mr. Anderson, as usual, seems well satisfied with his share of what business there is going, and is quietly laying his plans for a considerable expansion of trade before the summer is over. He deserves his success.

THE MESSRS. HEMMING BROS. have now got thoroughly established in their new quarters, and feel themselves in a position to supply any and every requirement of the trade in the way of jewellers' trays and cases, on the shortest notice. The large business built up by this young firm is but another proof that honesty and enterprise are as fully appreciated in Canada as anywhere else.

A GOOD RIDDANCE.—The Montgomery gang of safe breakers were sentenced by Judge Ramsay, at Montreal, last month. Montgomery, Blondin, Willard and Dwyer got 15 years imprisonment each, and Munday the carter, was let off with six years. The police have discovered that Willard hails from Toronto, being a son of the old man Johnson who was convicted a few years ago of having counterfeiting plates in his possession.

MORE SMUGGLING.—Rumors were rife in commercial circles last week regarding a heavy seizure of jewelry in connection with which several well-known names are mentioned. From what could be learned it appears that C. Wade, a coal dealer of Sarnia, was yesterday arrested on a charge of smuggling, his operations having been very extensive, and embracing watches and jewelry of every description, cigars, clothing, etc. After the arrest it was discovered that Wade had shipped a consignment of goods to Toronto, and a customs officer from the frontier was sent to Toronto, and seized the goods, their value being about \$2,000. An investigation is going on.

THE DEATH of one of Europe's greatest Horologists, Moritz Grossmann, of Glashutte, occurred suddenly at Leipzig, Saxony, on Friday evening at 10 o'clock, Jan. 23rd. He died of paralysis of the brain, after having delivered an erudite discourse on the subject of "Universal Time and its Introduction into Civil Life," before the Polytechnic Society of Leipzig. The gentleman was so well known in the horological world that a lengthy notice would at the present time be out of place. The horological fraternity throughout the world will concur with us in saying that the departed was a luminous star in the horological firmament, who, by his intellectual capacities, his keen and untiring diligence, as well as by his willingness to devote his energies to the best interests of the art, had earned for himself an imperishable fame. —*Jewelers' Circular.*

ROLLED PLATE CHAINS, as every retailer knows, are not only to be classed amongst the staple goods in any jewelry store, but they are a class of goods that help very largely to make or mar a jeweler's trade and reputation for honest dealing. In these days of keen competition when to some people one rolled plate chain is as good as another because they can make a little more profit on it, it is worth while the far-seeing business man to ask himself "what

goods will it pay me in the long run, to sell best, "Snide" goods or "reliable" goods". Experience has proved to the honest, clear-headed jeweler that nothing pays him so well as "goods he can warrant." When he has made a sale of such goods, he feels that he has given his customer value for his money, and is not afraid to look him in the face again. In no line of goods is this more true than of rolled plate chain, and it is therefore with pleasure that we ask the special attention of our readers to the well known and thoroughly reliable goods stamped "R. F. S. & Co." that are now being sold by the leading jobbers in Canada. A few of the leading styles of the goods made by this firm are illustrated in this member of THE TRADER.

THE S. E. F. & Co. stamp on rolled plate goods has long been regarded in the United States as an absolute guarantee to the purchaser that the goods so stamped were first class in every respect. They say there's nothing new under the sun, and it's just as true to-day as it was in Solomon's time that "a good name is better than riches." The manufacturers of the "S. E. F. & Co." brand of goods evidently believe in this doctrine, as they have always gone upon the principle that the way to build up a prosperous business and acquire riches, was by getting a good name for doing exactly as they promised. The "S. E. & F. Co." goods are sold by all the leading jobbers in Canada, and the manufacturers propose that, for the next year at least, the jewelry trade of Canada shall have an opportunity through the pages of THE TRADER of having brought before them, in elegant word engravings, the newest and most taking styles of bracelets made in the American factories. This is a new departure, and should have the reward such enterprise merits.

A COOL THIEF.—Shortly after ten o'clock on the night of the 19th March, the attention of a street car driver was drawn to the jewelry store of Charles Davies, 59 King Street West, by the breaking of glass. He observed a man running away from the store, and on driving as far as the corner of King and Yonge streets he told a policeman of the affair. The policeman went along to the store, and found the side portion of the window facing the entrance broken and the wire guard lying against the wall. He immediately aroused Mr. Davies, who stays up-stairs, who, on making an examination, found that two nickel-plated watches had been stolen from the window, valued at about \$10. The thief had evidently been scared away by the approaching car before being able to make a bigger haul. It appears that the thief had broken off the nut which held the wire guard in position, and then pulled the guard away, broken the glass with his fist or knee, thereby enabling him to secure whatever articles he thought fit from those displayed in the window.

A CLEVER CAPTURE.—Detective Rogers of the Ontario Government force has just brought to punishment one of the most dastardly gangs of burglars that ever infested Canada, and should have the thanks of every jeweler in the country. The immediate cause of their punishment was the brutal outrage inflicted upon a Jewish pedlar named Max Simosky, hailing

SIMPSON, HALL, MILLER & CO.,

WALLINGFORD, CONN.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Artistic and Useful Hollow Ware,

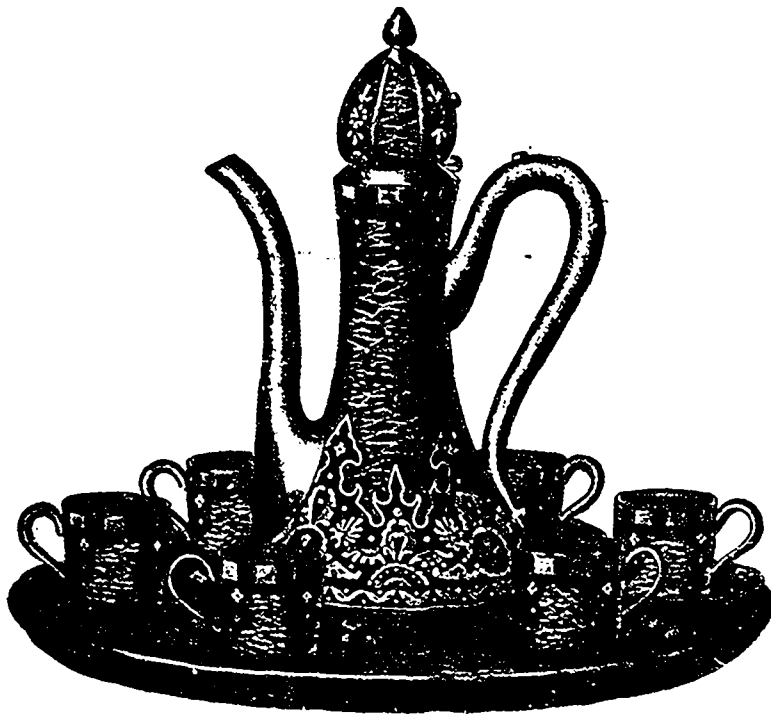
ELECTRO-PLATED UPON FINE HARD WHITE METAL.

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

OUR FACILITIES FOR EXECUTING FINE WORK ARE UNEXCELLED.

OUR ASSORTMENT IS SUITABLE FOR THE BEST TRADE.

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



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

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

WM. ROGERS, - - WALLINGFORD, CONN.

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

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

from Toronto. It appears that on Christmas he was driving along the road near the village of Arthur when he was stopped by three men, two of whom covered him with revolvers and ordered him to get off his waggon. The pedlar obeyed and after gagging him and tying him to a tree the highway robbers carried off all the jewelry and money which Simosky had, which amounted to nearly two thousand dollars. The victim shortly after released himself and gave the alarm. The robbers, however, had decamped. When arrested they gave their names as George Buck and Joseph Armstrong. When before the Magistrate, Buck made a clear breast of the whole affair, and said that the third party implicated was Little, the same man who shot the constable in Toronto. At their trial a few days later these men were both convicted and were each sentenced to fifteen years in the Penitentiary. Little is still at large.

THE WALTHAM WATCH COMPANY recently applied to the Massachusetts Legislature for permission to increase its capital stock to \$2,500,000. Had the application been made to the New York Legislature, the probability is that it would have been "hung up" till some lobbyist had "struck" the Company for a "boodle." The Massachusetts Legislature, however, sent a committee of eleven members to inspect this great industry, of which the State is so justly proud, and Messrs. Robbins and Fitch showed them through the factory. The members studied with great interest the machinery and methods in use, and were astonished with the magnitude of the business, full details of which were given to them. They were shown that fully one-third of the product of the Company went to foreign countries, and that the sales for the month of October amounted to \$354,000. A statement of the financial condition of the Company was also presented to them. At the conclusion of the visit the committee was unanimously of the opinion that men who had built up this business to its present magnificent proportions, to the honor and glory of the State and nation, had carried it through periods of war, pestilence and financial panics, were fully competent to handle any amount of capital they might be entrusted with. Accompanying the committee was Lieutenant-Governor Ames, who has long been a stockholder in the Company, but had never before seen the factory. He expressed himself as highly delighted with all he saw, and became more in love with his stock than ever.—*Jewelers' Circular.*

WORKSHOP NOTES.

TO WRITE IN SILVER.—Mix 1 ounce of the finest powder or block tin and 2 ounces of mercury together till both become fluid, then grind it with mucilage water, and write with it. The writing will then look as if done with silver.

TO TIGHTEN A CANON PINION.—The canon pinion is sometimes too loose upon the center arbor. Grasp the arbor lightly with a pair of cutting nippers, and by a single turn of the nippers around the arbor, cut or raise a small thread there-

TO REPAIR WORN PINIONS. Turn the leaves or rollers so that the worn places upon them will be toward the arbor or shaft and fasten them in that position. If they are rolling pinions, and cannot be secured otherwise, it will be better to do it with a little soft solder.

ARTIFICIAL DIMANTINE.—Dimantino consists of crystallized boron—the basis of borax. The *Techniker* says, that by melting 100 parts boric acid and 80 parts aluminum, crystals are obtained—the so-called bort, which even attacks diamond. Dimantino sought in commerce is less hard.

TO ENGRAVE ON STEEL.—Slightly heat the piece to be engraved, then rub it with beeswax, so as to obtain a thin layer when cold, engrave on the wax so as to reach the metal; soak in strong vinegar; then sprinkle corrosive sublimate over the engraving, wet it with vinegar, and in five minutes wash and melt off the wax.

COMPOSITION FILES.—These files, which are frequently used by watchmakers and other metal workers, for grinding and polishing, and the color of which resembles silver, are composed of 8 parts copper, 3 parts tin, 1 part zinc, 1 part lead. They are cast in forms and treated upon the grindstone; the metal is very hard, and therefore worked with difficulty with the file.

CEMENT FOR RUBBER AND METAL.—For cementing rubber or gutta percha to metal, Mr. Grossmann says to take pulverized shellac, dissolved in ten times its weight of pure ammonia. In this way the mixture will be of the required consistency. The ammonia penetrates the rubber, and enables the shellac to take a firm hold; but as it all evaporates in time, the rubber is immovably fastened to the metal, and neither gas nor water will remove it.

SHARPENING TOOLS.—*Tichler Zeitung* states that a razor recovers its edge if left for half an hour in water which contains sulphuric muriatic acid in the proportion of one part by weight of acid to nineteen parts by weight of water. The razor is carefully wiped on being taken out of the acidulated bath, and passed over an oil stone. The acid bath is not said to hurt the blade; on the contrary, the quality of the metal, in some cases, improves by immersion.

POISING TOOL.—A very good poising tool can be made by adapting to one end of the ordinary depthing tool two new centers of steel wire, about one-half inch of the inner end of each of which is filed away somewhat beyond the diametrical line. Harden and polish these ends, and they will present, when properly fastened in the tool by the set screws, a very nice sharp angle on which to poise the balance, the adjustment for the length of staff is of course made by the screws, which open the tool.

OTHER NOTES.

POPULATION OF PARIS.—The Prefect of the Seine has just published the returns of the last census, from which it appears that Paris then had 2,259,938 inhabitants, of whom 1,113,836 were males, and 1,126,602 females. When the previous census was taken, in 1876, the total was 1,988,808, so that there has been an increase of 251,122. There were 68,126 inhabited houses, and 3,075,900 of

the inhabitants were French by birth, the foreigners numbering 91,872 males and 76,642 females, consisting of 45,281 Belgians, 81,190 Germans, 21,547 Italians, 20,110 Swiss, 10,789 English, 5,987 Americans, and 65 Chinese.

MAGNIFICENT VIEW.—The translator of this Gossip sees an item floating around in the European press that might be unknown to many of our home readers. It says that the Grand Canon of the Colorado, 160 miles east of the Needles, on the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, was recently visited by Professor Davidson, who says that he saw vertical walls 2,700 feet high, and 6,200 feet above sea level, where the Colorado River was 190 feet deep, and cannot imagine anything grander than the effect of sunset shining on these walls only ten degrees from vertical, composed of different colored rocks, red sandstones and the black overhanging rocks. The temperature was 186° F.

T. WHITE & SON,
MANUFACTURING JEWELERS,
Lapidaries & Diamond Setters.

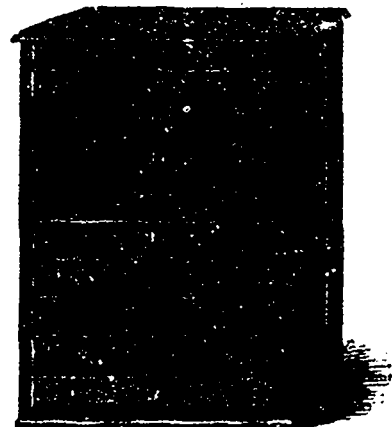
39 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO.

Canadian & Foreign Stones Polished and Mounted.

—FOR THE TRADE.—

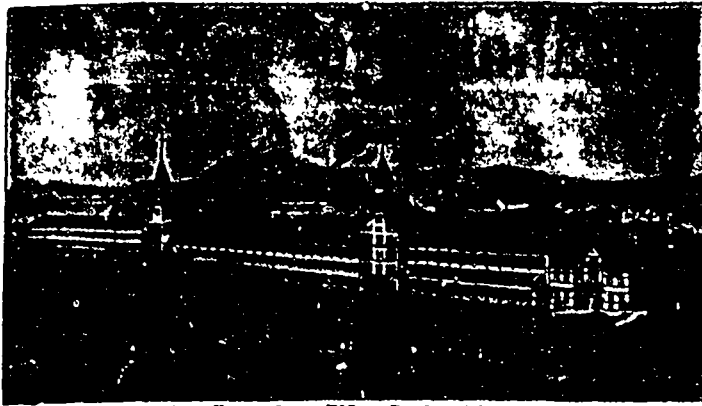
N.B.—A variety of Stones and Imitations
of all kinds in Stock.

THE NEWEST WATCH GLASS CABINET.



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

E. & A. GUNTHER,
IMPORTERS OF
**Clocks, Watches, Materials,
Glasses, Spectacles, Silk-
Guards and Jewellery.**
CORNER JORDAN AND MELINDA STS.
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Factory of the American Watch Co.-Waltham, Mass.

John Segsworth & Co.,
23 SCOTT ST., - TORONTO, ONT..
IMPORTERS OF
DIAMONDS, WATCHES & JEWELRY.

JUST RECEIVED A LARGE LINE OF
SWISS WATCHES IN GOLD, SILVER & NICKEL.
GOOD VALUE. INSPECTION INVITED.

Canadian Agents for Waltham Watches.

THE WORLD MOVES.—The progress of the Japanees is simply marvelous, and it is impossible to say when or where they intend to "check up with a short turn." A bill will, at an early day, be offered, making it legal for any citizen of the realm to appropriate—to pirate—the invention of any foreigner, and patent it in Japan.

EXTERMINATION OF WOLVES.—Thirteen hundred and eight wolves were killed last year in France, mainly on the border lands of Belgium and Germany. The rewards paid by the French Government for these animals vary from \$10 for a wolf who has attacked a human being, to \$8 for a cub, and amounted to \$90,760. France is making vigorous efforts to keep the wolf from its doors.

PATERNAL.—We see by our late Russian ex-

changes that the Czar has promulgated a ukase forbidding the circulating libraries from issuing the works of Darwin, and a more recent imperial decree puts those of Agassiz, Huxley, Lubbock, Adam Smith, Lowes and Spencer on the same list. (The latter is, perhaps, ostracised for his uncomfortable opinions expressed of us—the U. S.) The new list is not confined to English and American authors, for Moleschott, Buchner, Vogt, Reclus and others are considered unsuitable for Russian readers.

CURIOUS WATCH.—The museum of Lord Londesborough contains a curious watch, formed after the semblance of a duck. It is of fancy silver, with feathers chased, and is of the time of Queen Elizabeth. The lower part opens, and the dial plate, which is also of silver, is encircled with a

gilt ornamental design of floriated scrolls and angels' heads. It has no maker's name. It is preserved in the original case of thin brass, covered with black leather, and ornamented with silver studs, forming, altogether, a very unique specimen of the early ingenuity of the watchmaker.

FRENCH PATENT LAWS.—Article 6, of the Law of July 5, 1844, concerning patents, requires that the designs accompanying applications for patents, shall be traced with ink and according to the metric system. In place of these designs, inventors have generally accompanied their applications with photographs, or designs produced by photographic means. These photographs or designs are liable to become indistinct with age, and the Minister calls attention to several clauses of the law, one of which says that a patent shall be refused to any applicant not complying with the provisions of the law.

W. G. A. HEMMING.

H. K. S. HEMMING.



TORONTO CASE CO'Y

HEMMING BROS.,

FANCY GOODS MANUFACTURERS,

MAKERS OF CASES AND TRAYS,

FOR WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, &c.

FANCY AND TOILET CASES.



EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PLUSH GOODS

THIS YEARS GOODS ARE ALL OF THE VERY LATEST DESIGNS.

Special attention given to dressing windows with Fancy Stands, Curtains and Mirrors.

ORDERS TAKEN FOR COUNTER AND WALL CASES.

OUR SPECIALTY: TRAVELLERS' OUTFITS.

29 ADELAIDE STREET EAST, - - - TORONTO.



Meriden Britannia Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF STANDARD

ELECTRO, SILVER AND GOLD PLATE.

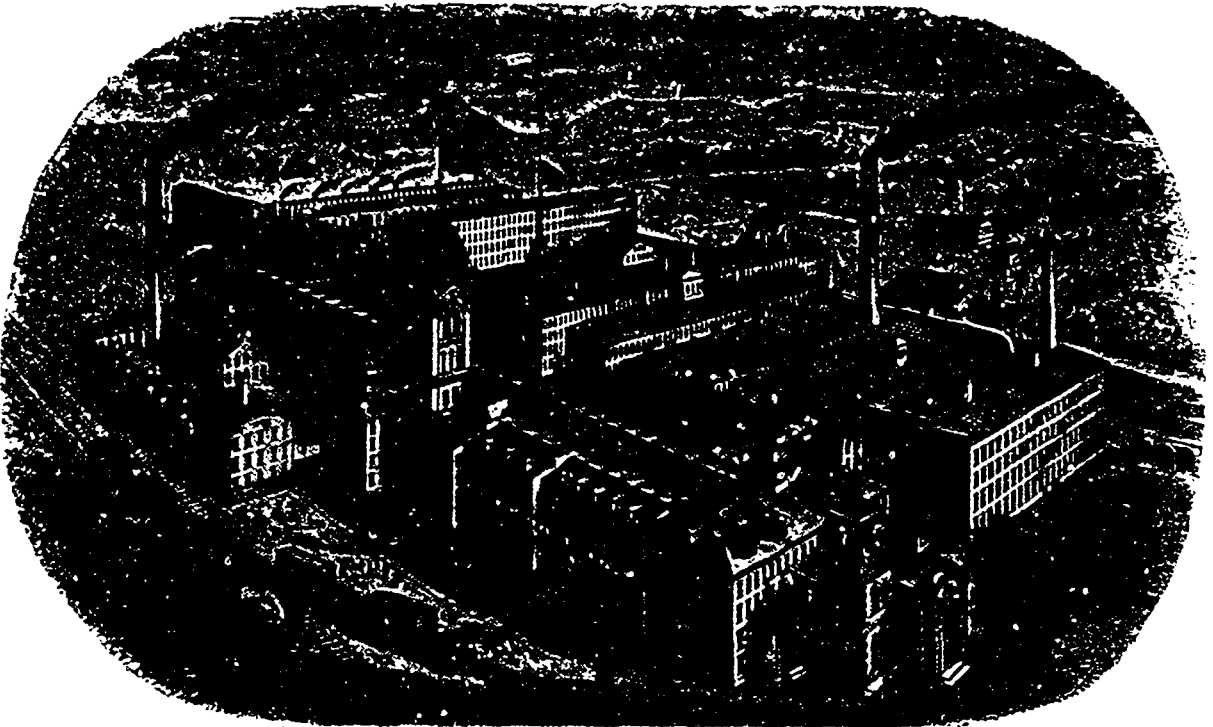


HIGHEST HONORS OVER ALL COMPETITORS,

—AND—

Only Gold Medal Awarded at Toronto Industrial Exhibition, 1884.

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



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

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

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MARK.

OBSERVE

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

TRADE

1847, Rogers Bros., A I,

OR

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MARK.

OBSERVE

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

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

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

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

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

GOLDIE & McCULLOCH,

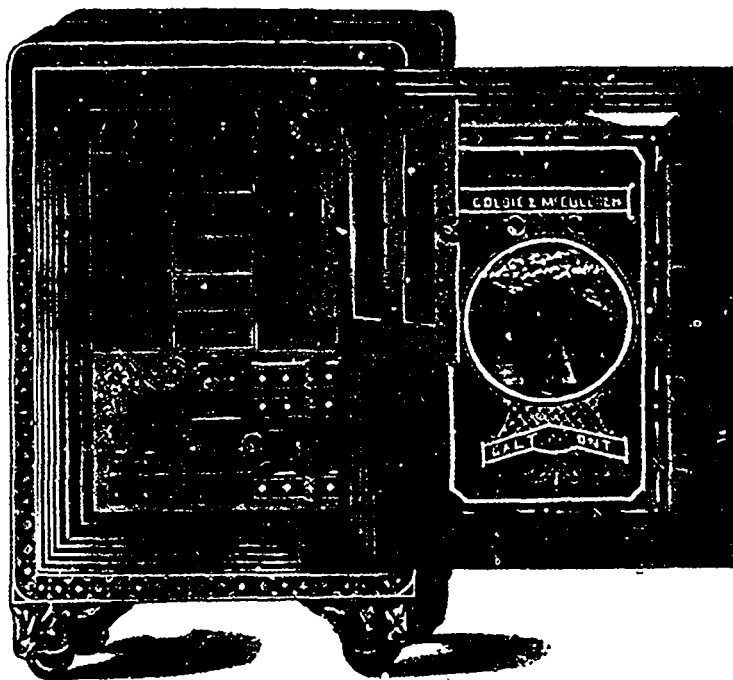
1844.—ESTABLISHED—1844.

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Manufacturers of the **HIGHEST GRADE** of **FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF WORK** of all kinds. We use only the **BEST MATERIAL**. Our **LOCKS** are from the **BEST MAKERS**. Our Locks **CANNOT BE DRILLED**. Our Safes are **NEVER DAMP INSIDE**. Their **FIRE-PROOF** qualities are unexcelled. Their finish is perfect; their construction unequalled

THEY HAVE BEEN AWARDED THE HIGHEST PRIZES WHEREVER EXHIBITED.

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- 1882—Bronze Medal, Burglar-Proof Safe.
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- 1882—Silver Medal, Fire and Burglar-Proof Safe
- 1882—First Prize Combination Lock.
- 1884—Gold Medal, (highest award ever given.)

MONTREAL:

- 1881—Diploma.
- 1882—First Prize and Diploma.
- 1884—Bronze Medal, Fire Proof Safe.
- 1884—Bronze Medal, Burglar-Proof Safe.
- 1884—Silver Medal, Fire and Burglar-Proof Safe

OTTAWA:

- 1884—Gold Medal.

ST. JOHN, N.B.:

- 1883—Silver Medal.

The above are all the highest prizes awarded at the different Exhibitions.

SEE OUR SAFES BEFORE PURCHASING, AND YOU WILL NOT BUY ELSEWHERE.

THEY SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES EVERY TIME.

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

Toronto Office and Warerooms, No. 50 **CHURCH STREET.**

THE BATES & BACON WATCH CASES,

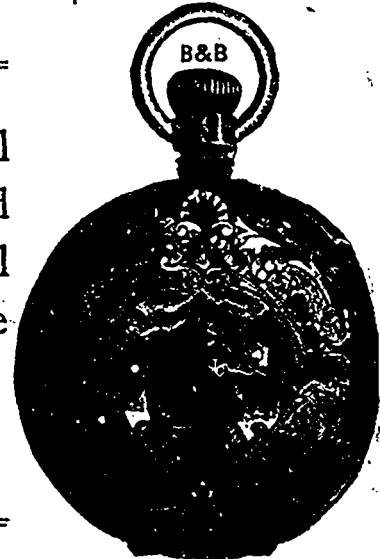
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ARE SUPERIOR IN QUALITY AND PERFECT IN FINISH AND DESIGN



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

FIT ALL AMERICAN MOVEMENTS.

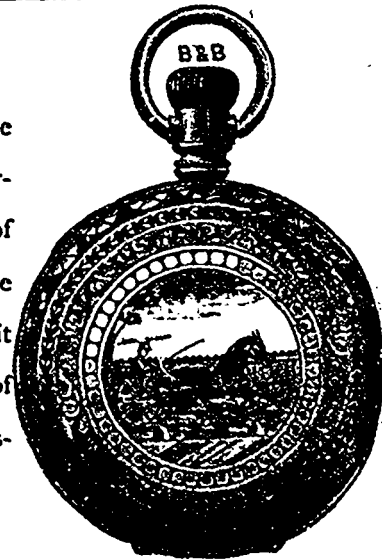


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Front Sectional View of
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This Patent Snap Bezel Case
is desirable for Railroad Pur-
poses, or wherever a Dust Proof
Case is needed. And there
being no Springs or Cap, it
enables us to make a Case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



22
Back View of
PATENT SNAP BEZEL CASE.