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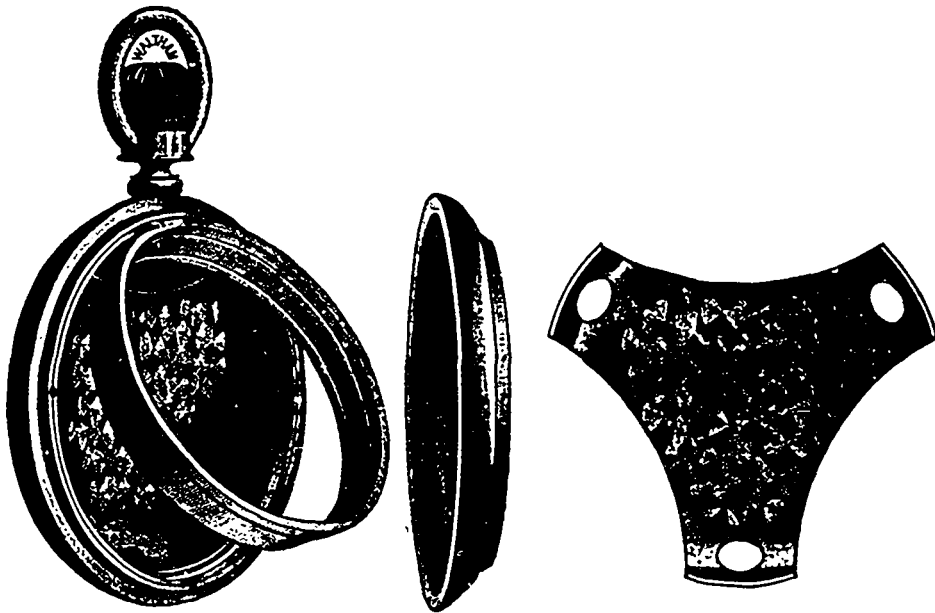
WALTHAM

SILVER OPEN-FACE SCREW BEZEL CASE,

STEM-WINDING ^A/_B PENDANT SETTING,

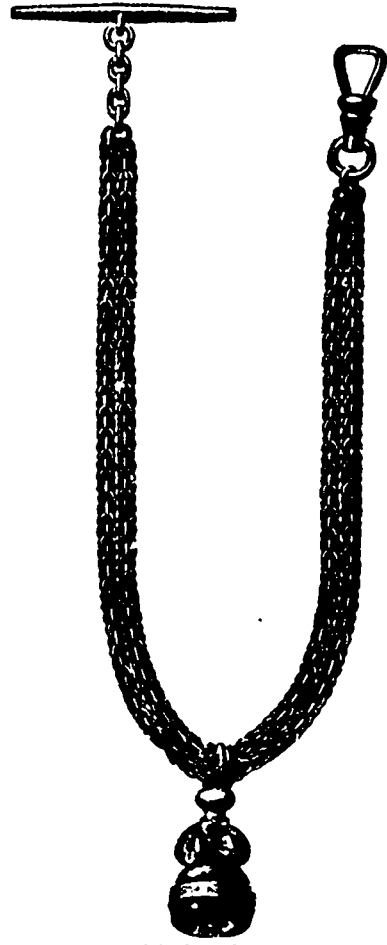
PATENT DUST-PROOF SCREW BEZEL WITH PATENT BRACE,

COMBINING LIGHTNESS OF WEIGHT WITH UNUSUAL STRENGTH.

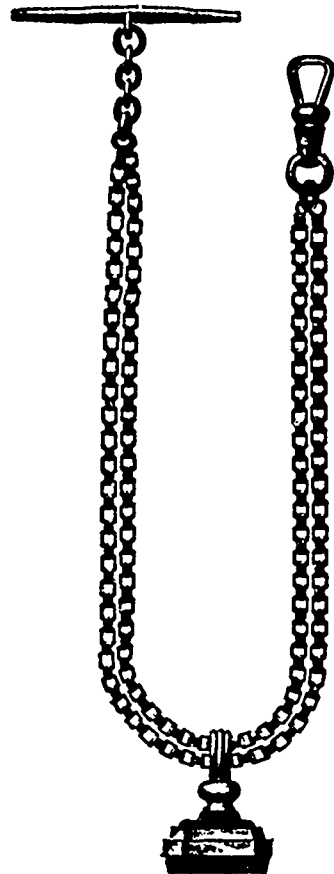


This new WALTHAM Dust-Proof Case, while weighing only 2½ ounces, is so strengthened by the NEW PATENT BRACE as to give its back a resistance equal to that of cases DOUBLE its weight.

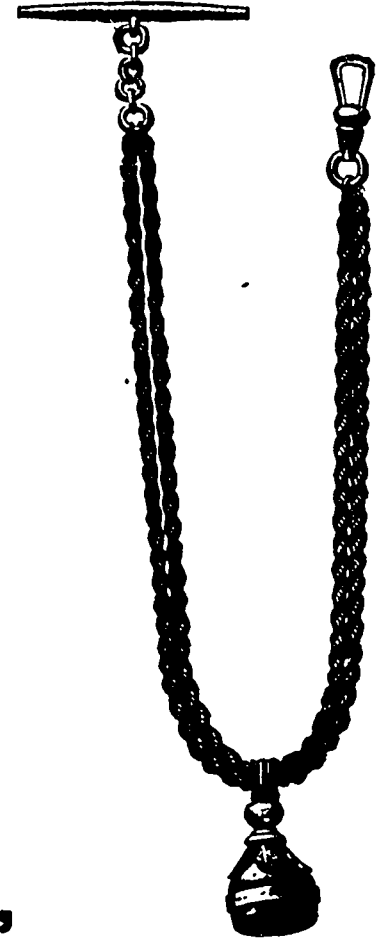
FOR SALE BY ALL JOBBERS IN AMERICAN WATCHES.



1856/334.



1280/830.



1682/333.

"R. F. S. & CO."

SOMETHING NEW AND ELEGANT.

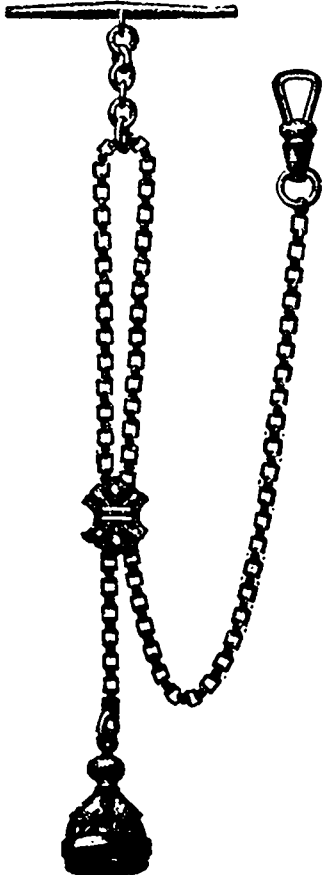
SEAL PENDANTS

- IN -

CORNELIANS,
ONYX, SARDS
AND BLOOD STONE,
*PLAIN AND INTAGLIO, SET IN
SOLID GOLD.*

ORIGINAL WITH

R. F. SIMMONS & CO.



CLOCKS - CLOCKS - CLOCKS

Walnut, Marble, Imitation Marble.

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

Dealers should send for our new Illustrated Catalogue.

ENCLOSE YOUR BUSINESS CARD.

H. A. NELSON & SONS,

Toronto and Montreal.

THE LATEST!

designs in Solid Gold, Gold Plated and Silver Jewelry
just arriving.

We will have the pleasure of showing the trade
this month an unusually large and attractive stock in
Rolled Plate CHAINS, Plain and Fancy Gold
RINGS, both for Ladies and Gent's wear. DIA-
MONDS set and unset.

ELGIN, WALTHAM & HAMPDEN

WATCH MOVEMENTS.

A complete line of Gold, Gold Filled, Silver and
Silverore CASES, Jewelers' Findings, SWISS and
AMERICAN Watch Materials and Tools. Orders
by mail have our prompt attention.

E. J. THOMPSON & CO.,

55 KING ST. EAST,

HAMILTON, ONT.,

THE STING PLACQUE.

Pronounced the most attractive and elegant article in the Clock line yet produced, it being the only Clock upon which a real Oil Painting has ever been tastefully and artistically applied. Send for Sample order.

**E
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**S
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H
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R**

WHOLESALE JEWELER,

11 WELLINGTON STREET WEST, TORONTO.

The Sting Placque, with its time piece and elaborate HAND PAINTED ornamentation, being both serviceable and ornamental, is the very thing for the coming holiday trade. It is made in several sizes and styles, as per list at bottom, can be painted with either Summer or Winter Scene, without loss of effectiveness, according to taste of purchasers, and being sold at a low figure, is within the reach of all. Orders will be entered and filled in rotation as soon as reached. Send them early.

LIST OF STYLES AND SIZES.

12	inch	Sting	Placque,	round.
12	"	"	"	square, hammered.
14	"	"	"	"
14	"	"	"	round.
16	"	"	"	"

WHOLESALE

EXCLUSIVELY.

JOHN SEGSWORTH & CO'Y.

We are offering this Month a Special Line of

NICKEL CLOCKS

BE SURE AND GET QUOTATIONS FOR CASE LOTS.

We are also showing a very nice Stock of

Gold Bangle and Band Bracelets

SET WITH DIAMONDS, PEARLS AND RUBIES; JUST
THE THING FOR CHRISTMAS TRADE.

We are gradually catching up to our orders on

GOLD CASES

And are now showing a very good assortment. All
good patterns.

Cheap Movements are scarce, so send in your orders early.

Yours truly,

JOHN SEGSWORTH & CO.,

6 WELLINGTON ST. EAST,

TORONTO.

THAYER & CO.,

3 Wellington Street East, Toronto.

Headquarters for Anything in the Jewelry Line.**THE FOLLOWING ARE A FEW OF OUR SPECIALTIES :****BATES & BACON** Filled Cases in 4, 6 and 18 size. The cheapest Filled Case made.**GILBERT CLOCKS.** (Sole Agents.) We have them in every variety.**INGRAHAM CLOCKS,** all kinds.**SILVERWARE** of all kinds.**ROLLED PLATE ALBERTS AND GUARDS.** The largest stock in Canada.**WATCH AND CLOCK MATERIAL.** A full line exceedingly low in price.

Our Travellers are now on the road. Don't buy till you see their Stock. If in the city, call and see us.

REPAIRING JEWELRY A SPECIALTY.**SEND IN YOUR JOBS.****THE OLD RELIABLE****Rolled Gold Plated Chains**Maintain their Reputation
as the**BEST
CHAINS****In the Market.**Always on hand with the latest
and most Fashionable Patterns.Quality and Make Guaranteed as
the very best.**W. & S. PLACKINTON,**

11 Maiden Lane, - NEW YORK.

Factory : Attleboro, Mass.



THE TRADER.

TORONTO, ONT., NOVEMBER, 1886.

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

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

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

All business and other communications should be addressed to

THE TRADER PUBLISHING CO.,

67 ADELAIDE ST. W., TORONTO, ONT.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

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

EDITORIAL.

\$300 REWARD.

As will be seen by the advertisement in another column, The Canadian Association of Jobbers in American Watches have decided to offer a reward of \$300 to any retail jeweler who will furnish information that will convict any member of their Association of breaking his contract, by selling Watch Movements or Silver, Filled or Nickel Cases at less than the regular prices.

We do not propose at this time to discuss the question of whether such an organization is for the benefit of trade in general, or whether, being so, its action since its formation has been such as the trade could thoroughly endorse. These just at the present juncture we consider minor questions. The Association is here, whether it is here to stay or not is another question, which depends almost entirely upon the action of its members. It is in existence, however, and its members are in honor bound to rigidly observe each and all of the conditions to which they agreed when they were admitted as members.

For this reason we say, that as long as a Jobber remains a member of this Association, he should honorably fulfill his obligations towards it. If he knowingly and with the intention of benefitting himself at the expense of his fellow members, (as he must necessarily do if he sells below the contract price) violates his contract, then he is certainly a dishonorable man, and should be exposed as speedily as possible.

Few people care about assuming the *role* of informers, and consider it "*infra dig*," but there are cases when such a course becomes a virtue instead of a disgrace, and this we consider one of them.

Retail merchants may readily believe that a Jobber who would violate his solemn contract entered into with his fellow-Jobbers for the sake of a few paltry dollars gain, will beat *them* at a bargain, every time he gets a chance. The sooner such dishonorable men are weeded out of the trade, the better for both wholesalers and retailers, and the sooner will the trade generally get on a healthier and more profitable basis.

A POPULAR clergyman recently gave a lecture on "Fools." The tickets of admission were inscribed, "Lecture on Fools. Admit one." There was a large audience.

HEROIC TREATMENT.

From our exchanges we learn that the National Association of Jobbers in American Watches in the United States, recognizing the fact that the safety of their organization depends upon the fidelity with which its members keep their obligations have sent out the following document to the retail trade:

"As it is quite as much for the interest of the Retail Trade as for the Jobber that the contract prices of Silver and Filled Cases and American Movements should be strictly maintained, so that one dealer shall not have an unfair advantage over another, we hereby offer a reward of \$500 for information that will convict any recognized Jobber in American Watches of giving, directly or indirectly, any better terms, prices or discounts on these goods, than the regular rates established by the Manufacturers."

It is quite evident from the above that the American Jobbers' Association have little or no faith in the integrity of many of its members, and that they have taken a very effective way of stopping violations of their contract. So long as such an association is run for the purpose of keeping goods from being slaughtered, and maintaining a fair price as between retailers themselves we think that it is a good thing for the trade all round. It is only when it becomes dissatisfied with protection and goes in for extortion that such an association ceases to be a benefit and becomes an evil.

Although we do not see eye to eye with the American Jobbers' Association in all that they have done, there can be no doubt but that so far, on the whole, they have not only benefited themselves but the retail trade as well. In our opinion it is a benefit to the retail trade generally, to have a *uniform price for watch movements and cases*, because it prevents unfair competition and has a tendency to make the prices more uniform and increase the rate of profit on such goods.

If people go into such an association they should do so with the intention of thoroughly and honorably fulfilling their obligations to it. While business competition is a warfare, it should be an honorable one, and the merchant who enters into an agreement with his opponents which he expects them to keep to the letter while he himself breaks it at will, is not only a dishonorable man but an unsafe person to do business with. To such a person, the crime is not in violating his solemn obligation and making a liar out of himself, but in being found out. The only way that such people can be taught a lesson, is to touch the only vulnerable part about them, their pockets, and we would suggest to the American Association the advisability of making every one of its members sign a forfeit bond equal to the amount of the reward offered, so that in case of exposure the person convicted would have the pleasure of paying for his own detection.

It has been pretty broadly hinted that there are those in the Canadian Jobbers' Association who do not practice what they preach and that prices are cut every day. If this is the case we think the Association could not do better than take a leaf out of their American cousins' note-book in this respect, and if they also embodied the suggestion we have made above, we think there would be less heard in the future about cut prices and violation of contracts.

THE ONLY ABSOLUTE GUARANTEE OF QUALITY

IS THE INTEGRITY OF THE MANUFACTURER.

THE AMERICAN WATCH CASE COMPANY, of Toronto, guarantee every case bearing their trade mark, no matter by whom sold.

OUR CANADIAN PATENT FOR
THE PERFECTION CASE
WAS ISSUED JANUARY 15TH,
1886.



OUR NEW 3 oz. PERFECTION
O. F. OR HUNTING CASE
NOW READY.
ASK YOUR JOBBER FOR THEM.

THE PERFECTION

DUST PROOF Watch Case, although placed by the American Watch Case Co., of Toronto, upon the Market four months ago, has already been pronounced by expert Watch Dealers to be

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST WATCH CASE EVER MADE.

The Perfection has been specially designed with a view to make a Watch Case which would at once be cheap in price and at the same time afford sufficient protection to the movement. This idea has been admirably carried out by taking the excess of Silver from the centre and placing it in the backs, which will be found extra firm and heavy. Although the cheapest Watch Case ever made, it is warranted to give satisfactory wear. Ask your Jobber to show them to you; it is money in your pocket to handle them, therefore take no others instead. Every "Perfection" Case we manufacture bears our stamp and registered Trade Mark as above, and is fully guaranteed as to quality, no matter by whom sold.

OUR NEW PATENT UNBREAKABLE PENDANT SET.

Dealers will please notice that we are now fitting all of our Open-Face Stem-Wind Cases with our new Patent Unbreakable Pendant Set, the simplest, strongest and best device for the purpose ever invented. They are made so as to take any regular American Full-Plate Movement with Female Winding Pinion. Our 3 oz. S. W Perfection Cases are also fitted with it.

IS LIFE WORTH LIVING?

The paper under the above caption, read by Mr. A. Blue, secretary of the Ontario Bureau of Industries, at the meeting of the Medical Association held in Toronto last month, was an exceedingly able one in many respects. In this paper the writer after showing the average cost of living amongst the mechanics and workmen of this country, gives an estimate of their earnings and savings, from which it appears that out of 1,605 wage-earners with dependents, last year, only 950 had a surplus over the cost of living, the average surplus being \$93.07; 410 came out even, and 245 closed the year with an average deficit of \$56.24.

The reason for this state of things, Mr. Blue thinks is the unfair division between capital and labor. In reference to this he says, "the statistics available do not answer the question as to the distribution of wealth with sufficient clearness, but they seem to denote that an inordinately large proportion goes to the capitalist. In Canada, as appears by the census of 1881, the total amount paid for wages in the manufacturing industries was \$59,408,512, while the excess of products over labor and materials was \$70,362,113; that is to say, of \$509.03 net product per capita, the workman received as his portion \$233.03, and the employer retained \$276. In the United States, as the census of 1880 shows, the amount paid for wages was \$947,953,795, while the portion of employers of labor was \$1,024,801,847; that is, of \$722 net product per capita the workman received \$347 and his employer retained \$375. In Canada, 54 1/4 per cent. of the product of industry is taken for rent, interest, and profits, and in the United States 52 per cent. of it is taken, while the remainder in each case is given as wages for the skill and labor required in the work of production. This may be a fair and just distribution—the presumption is against it."

Commenting upon the above extract from Mr. Blue's report the *Toronto Globe* takes up the burthen of the tale, and in order to curry favor with the workmen, whose votes it wants, and to get a slap at the manufacturers whom it has stupidly driven out of its own party, it says: "Thus the owners of capital after receiving 6 per cent. on their investment, get more than fifty cents out of every dollar from sales. This seems a large share considering the amount and quality of exertion done by employers and employed respectively.

These important figures come from a gentleman who is generally acknowledged to be a very painstaking, able, and accurate statistician. The Bureau of Statistics, under Mr. Blue's direction, has already rendered services which workmen are bound to take note of."

From this it adduces the fact that the capitalist is getting 54 1/4 per cent. profit out of what the workman earns and that without any exertion on his own part, and that the latter is a very badly used person and ought immediately to raise a rebellion to put out the government which makes such a thing possible. Such articles as these may be good enough for campaign literature, but they should be taken *cum grano salis* by even the readers of the *Globe* before they can be taken as a solution of the capital and labor question.

As a matter of fact Mr. Blue's statement about the division between capital and labor is entirely wrong, and we are astonished that such a careful and reliable statistician as the secretary of the Bureau of Industries usually is, should fall into

such a gross and palpable error. There is an old saying that figures can't lie, but if they can't tell an untruth they can easily be so arranged as to prove almost anything. A careful examination proves that Mr. Blue has made up his statement by adding the cost of raw material and wages together and calling it the cost of manufacture. This he subtracts from the total amount of goods manufactured, and the difference he calls the manufacturers' profit. As Mr. Blue works it the figures stand thus:

Raw material,	\$179,905,443
Wages,	59,408,512
Total cost of goods,	\$239,313,955
Total amount produced,	309,676,068
Capitalists' apparent profit,	\$70,362,113

From these figures Mr. Blue gets the results on which he bases his statement that the capitalist gets 54 1/4 per cent. profit on all the goods manufactured in Canada.

Now let us see how Mr. Blue's statement is borne out by his own figures. From the Dominion census of 1881 we find that there were 254,935 mechanics in Canada at that time. Dividing the total product \$309,676,068 by the number of mechanics 254,935, would give a net result of \$1214.72 as the net product per capita instead of \$509.03, as stated by Mr. Blue in his report. Dividing the amount of raw material used by the workmen employed, we find that \$705.34 is the average amount of material used per capita, while the total wages earned divided by the total number of workmen shows that \$233.03 was the average earning per man.

In a foot note to his paper, however, Mr. Blue states that in his calculations he allows the capitalists 6 per cent. interest on their capital invested, (as per census returns of 1881) and 10 per cent. on sales for expenses of manufacturing, such as rent, insurance and management. The returns alluded to, show a total capital invested of \$165,302,623, six per cent. of which would amount to \$9,918,157. Taking Mr. Blue's estimate of 10 per cent. as a fair ratio of expenses on which a manufacturing business can be run, (* see foot note) we find that \$30,967,606 should in addition be deducted from the capitalist's share for that item. The statement as thus corrected would therefore read as follows:

Raw material,	\$179,905,443
Wag	59,408,512
6 per cent. interest on capital,	9,918,157
10 per cent. expenses,	30,967,606
Total cost of goods,	\$280,199,718
Total amount produced,	309,676,068
Balance of profit,	\$29,476,350

Analyzing these figures and bringing them down to the per capita basis from which Mr. Blue draws his deductions, we get the following results: Average product per capita for Canadian mechanics, \$1,214.72, which according to Mr. Blue's allowances may be fairly apportioned as follows:

Raw material,	\$705.34 or 58 per cent.
Wages,	233.03 or 19 1/2 "
Interest and Expenses,	160.96 or 13 1/4 "
Profit to capitalist,	115.39 or 9 1/2 "
Total,	\$1214.72 or 100 per cent.

It will thus be seen by the above analysis of Mr. Blue's own figures, that his statement as to the relative profit of the capitalist and the mechanic, are very far from being correct. No wonder that when referring to his own statement, as to their unfair distribution by which the capitalist gets 54 1/4 and the mechanic 45 3/4 per cent. he says: "This may be a fair and

JEWELRY REPAIRS.



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

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

G. H. LEES.

WM. LEES.

G. H. LEES & CO.,

29 MAIN ST. EAST, - HAMILTON, ONT.

Manufacturing Jewelers

—AND—

Watchmakers to the Trade.

BEST FACILITIES IN BOTH DEPARTMENTS.

Complicated and other Watches put in thorough Order

JEWELRY CAREFULLY REPAIRED & PROMPTLY RETURNED.

DONALDSON & MILNE,

ASSIGNEES IN TRUST,

ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, AND

COLLECTING ATTORNEYS.

OFFICE: ROOM 10, JANUS BUILDINGS,

ENTRANCE:

47 WELLINGTON STREET E., AND 50 FRONT STREET E.

Send for circular for full information as to Audits, Collections and Assignments, etc.

W. B. HILL,

MANUFACTURER OF

FINE GOLD JEWELRY,

DIAMOND LACE PINS,

EARRINGS, RINGS,

PINS, CUFF BUTTONS, LINKS,

COLLAR BUTTONS, STUDS.

31 KING STREET EAST, - - TORONTO.

ALBERT KLEISER,

IMPORTER OF WATCHMAKERS'

TOOLS AND MATERIALS,

SWISS AND AMERICAN WATCHES, ETC.

Stem Winding and all Kinds of
Wheels cut to Order.

14 King Street East, Toronto.

WM. LEWIS,

Late of BIRMINGHAM, ENG.

Goldsmith and Jeweler,

MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF

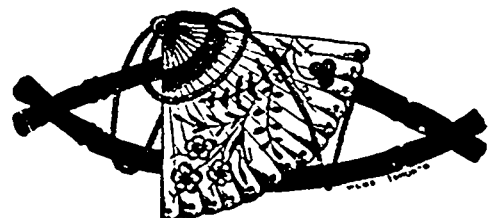
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S RINGS,

AND OTHER JEWELRY IN BRIGHT
AND COLORED GOLD.

8 KING ST. WEST, * TORONTO, ONT.

MIKADO BROOCH.

The fastest selling Brooch in the market. A marvel of cheapness.



Arms, Crests, Inscriptions, &c., a Specialty

A. M. WELLINGS, Manufacturing Jeweller and Engraver,
26 ADELAIDE ST. EAST, TORONTO.

just distribution—the presumption is against it.” With this sentence we entirely agree, and will only add, that not only is the presumption, but the actual facts against it.

So far as Mr. Blue is personally concerned we exonerate him from any sinister motive in connection with his error. We cannot say the same however of the *Globe*, which taking Mr. Blue's statement as being a fact, (although it should have been at once detected by any ordinary reader), launches a whole column of editorial invective against the manufacturers of this country, and charges them in so many words with being oppressors of the worst kind and literally grinding the faces of the poor. Such attempts to set the employee against his employer is worthy only of socialistic politicians who would welcome anarchy any time so long as they could profit by it.

* NOTE.—Mr. Blue estimates 10 per cent. as a fair proportion to allow for expenses of rent, insurance and management. Such a proportion is laughed at by all the practical men we have talked to about this, who say that it takes at least from 15 to 20 per cent. to cover such incidentals as rent, insurance, fuel, light, postage, wear and tear of machinery, (which is 10 per cent. on its own cost per annum), materials used in manufacturing, but not incorporated in the goods manufactured, cost of management, risk of losses, etc.

WHAT THEY SAY ABOUT US.

Thanks very much for your valuable paper.

J. A. T. CATON & Co.,
Wholesale Jewelers, Victoria, B. C.

The August and September numbers of THE TRADER have not reached me. If you have any back numbers kindly send them, as I would not miss them for quite a sum.

E. H. RODGERS, Jeweler,
Upper Bedford, Que.

Please accept my best thanks for inserting my advertisement in your help column of THE TRADER free of charge, as through it I have secured a job. I have had replies from all parts of Canada between Montreal and Calgary, N. W. T.

Yours truly,
WM. J. SIMPSON,
Toronto, Ont.

Could you please send me the July, August, September and October numbers of THE TRADER, which, through some error no doubt, I did not receive. I value the paper very highly.

J. BALL,
Hanover, Ont.

“I ATTENDED two theatres the first night I was in New York,” wrote a rural buck to his fond parents, “and three balls the next. Had a glorious time the first, and only got two dollars on my watch the next.” The unsophisticated old people are still wondering what he meant.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of THE TRADER.

SIR,—As one of the “Curiosities of Literature,” connected with watches we may cite the following, which can be seen in the churchyard at Lydford, Devonshire, England :

Here lies in a horizontal position
The outside case of
George Routledge, Watchmaker.
Integrity was the mainspring, and Prudence
The regulator of all the actions of his life ;
Humane, generous and liberal,
His hand never stopped till he relieved distress ;
So nicely regulated were his movements
That he never went wrong,
Except when set a-going by people
Who did not know his key.
Even then he was easily set right again.
He had the art of disposing of his time so well
That his hours glided away in
One continued round of pleasure,
Till, in an unluc'ly moment his
Pulse stopped beating.
He run down November 14th, 1801, aged 57
In hopes of being taken in hand by
His Maker,
Thoroughly cleaned, repaired, wound up,
And set a-going
In the world to come, when time
Shall be no more.

Oct. 20th, '86.

“TRAVELLER.”

To the Editor of THE TRADER.

DEAR SIR,—Your correspondent from Aurora “John Bull,” whose article appeared in your September issue, suggests a very good thing in recommending that a *trade union* be organized for the better protection of watchmakers and jewelers. If any trade wants it, certainly our craft is in want of some kind of protection. I have been in the watch and jewelry business *over fifty* years, served eight years of my boyhood in apprenticeship, spent hundreds of dollars for suitable tools and materials, worked hard early and late to acquire a perfect knowledge of my trade, and have lived to see the day when a Tailor, Shoemaker, Barber or Blacksmith can give up his profession or trade and at once go into the watch and jewelry business, hang out his sign, buy all the goods that he wants, sell a watch, clock or piece of jewelry *at cost* if he can't make ten cents on the article, do all repairing for about one quarter what any practical watchmaker has to charge and live, deceiving his customers and the public, killing the business generally and making those that have for years been toiling and striving to build up an honest legitimate trade, heartily wish that they were out of it or had never had anything to do with the business. *Yes, a thousand times yes.* Let us have a *trade union* if it will effect a remedy and cure the disease.

Oct. 15th, 1886.

Yours truly,

ONTARIO.

A MOST astonishing phenomenon of the Japanese earthquake was the splitting of the Papandayang mountain. In a flash of time it was split into seven parts. Where the lone mountain had stood loomed up seven peaks, each 7,000 feet high.

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BY EXCELSIOR.

PART II.

FITTING HAIR SPRINGS

(63.) *Testing the spring.* Lastly, we turn the balance a little, so that it will start off promptly on being liberated, and lower our bristle upon the rim to hold it so till we are ready to begin, then count the vibrations and proceed as before described (36,) except that we now shift the spring in the clamp instead of in the tweezers. If the number of vibrations is about right, we pin the spring to the collet (37, 38,) and try again, shifting the spring if necessary till the correct number is obtained, then pin it in the stud at the point grasped by the clamp, put the watch together, and a very little regulation will finish the job (53, 78.) In this way you will never have to change a spring once pinned in the watch, for it is obvious that it will perform almost exactly the same there as in our Holder, provided the regulator and stud occupied the same relative positions in each. In timing springs before breaking off the superfluous outer coils, the claws grasping the proper coil should be raised sufficiently for them to clear the other coils vibrating below. And, of course, the first trials should be made with a small vibration to avoid danger of loosening the spring in the wax.

(64.) *Rule for selecting a spring.* But if we should get say 250 vibrations with our first spring, when we required 300, instead of sticking other springs on and trying each one in the same way till we find one to suit, as is usually done, we test the strength of our first spring in a hair-spring gauge—Bottum's is too well known to need description—and examine the rest of our stock of springs in the gauge, without attaching them to the balance, and find what we want by means of the following Rule: *The forces of two different springs, attached to the same balance, will be in the same proportion to each other as the squares of the numbers of vibrations which each makes.* Supposing that the spring tried gave 250 vibrations, when we want 300, and in the gauge the strength is, say, 20. Then our problem may be stated thus: If a spring which gives 250 vibrations per minute gauges 20, what must a spring gauge that will give 300 vibrations?

(65.) According to our rule, the square of 250 will be in the same proportion to the square of 300, (the desired number of vibrations,) as 20, the force of our present spring, is to the force of spring which will give 300 vibrations—which is what we want to find out. We will therefore represent that unknown force by the letter X, during this calculation, and having squared 250 and 300 (*i. e.*, multiplied each into itself), we write the proportion down as follows: 62,500 : 90,000 :: 20 : X. Now multiply the two end terms of the proportion together, and the two middle terms together, and the two products will be equal, according to the law of proportions. Multiplying, we get 62,500X = 1,800,000, and by dividing we find that one X is equal to about 29, which is the gauge of a spring that will make 300 vibrations per minute; or, to express our method more methodically, $X = \frac{90000 \times 20}{62500} = 29$, nearly. As it takes but a moment to lay each spring on the balance-bridge, and seize it with the tweezers where it lies in the regulator, then test its strength in the gauge, we save all the trouble of attaching it to the balance, counting,

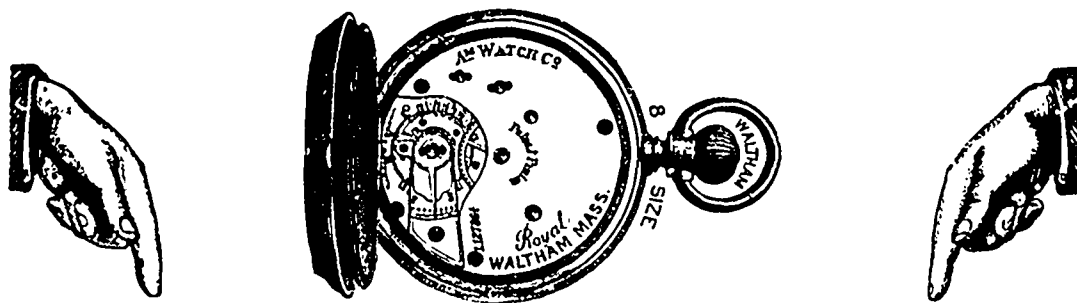
etc. In fact, we can gauge a number of springs, while we would be testing one in the usual way. Of course, any other figures obtained by the workman in each particular case may be substituted for those given above.

(66.) Having found among our springs one which gauges 29, we have but little more to do, and that has been already described. With a fair stock of springs, it is quite practicable to fit one in and have the watch passably regulated in one hour. Even the Breguet spring can be fitted in half the usual time with this tool, and done better, with no risk of injuring it by numerous trial pinnings in the collet and stud, which is almost unavoidable while following the usual methods, as I shall show in my next article, which will be on the isochronism of the hair spring.

(67.) Cases are occasionally found where the tool cannot be used exactly as described, and when it will be required to attach the holder clamp to the balance-bridge, place the upper pivot in its hole, and vibrate the balance by hand, counting, etc., as before. But these instances are exceedingly rare, for in most English lever and other under-sprung watches the spring can just as well be stuck to the *upper* pivot for trial, while the balance is placed in the watch for running as usual. And even after the spring is pinned in the collet, that can be stuck on the upper side of the balance with wax, concentric with the pivot, and tested as before described, the balance receiving its motion from the movement, the same as if the watch was finished and going.

(68.) *The regulator.* A few words about the regulator are necessary, since even its purpose does not seem to be always comprehended. If we could make the ideal perfect regulator, it would be in effect a movable stud, which would allow of being shifted in either direction as the exigencies of the timing should require, but would then become the *end* of the working portion of the spring, holding it as firmly as the real stud does, and cutting off the part behind it from any influence upon the time of the watch. But since this cannot be practically realized—at least, it has not been done, so far as I know—we should come as near to this ideal as we can, by placing the regulator pins as closely together as possible, without binding on the spring when the regulator is shifted. The most perfect results in time are obtained when the regulator stands pretty well back towards the “slow,” *i. e.*, near the stud—and, in fitting in a spring, if it does not give the correct number of vibrations with the regulator standing between the middle of its scale and the stud, the spring should be drawn further through the stud to shorten it, rather than move the regulator further towards the “fast.”

(69.) *Poising the balance.* After the watch is put in beat and is fitted for running, we must know if the balance is perfectly in poise, for if it is heavier on one side it can never give reliable time. The poise cannot be finally tested until now, with most watches, because they generally have an open cut, in one side of the collet, making it lighter on that side; and it would be useless to finish the poise till the position of that cut had been fixed, as any turning of the collet for the purpose of putting the watch in beat would bring the cut into a different position and throw the balance out of poise again. If the balance has movable screws in its rim, the perfecting of the poise may be done by drawing out one of these screws a little. If much correction is needed, two or more screws should be drawn, so that their position would be altered but little, and nearly alike. But this mode of correcting the poise is not allowable with a cut balance, which is



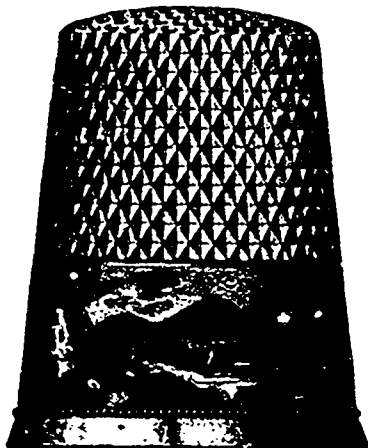
No travelling salesmen. That is what "N. T. S." means, but it also means much more. It means that my system of selling goods without travelling salesmen is enabling retail jewelers who handle my goods to buy them cheaper than their opponents in business possibly can who buy from houses that sell their goods on the road. If I employed travelling salesmen, I would be obliged, in figuring the cost of each new article, to add a proportion of the \$10 per day paid the traveller for salary and expenses. As it is, I propose to reach the Trade through my advertisements, and at an almost nominal cost. In buying my goods you do not have to pay any **TRAVELLING** expenses whatever. I pay no travelling railway fares, no hotel bills, no extra baggage, and no incidentals. I have everything marked away down at rock bottom prices, and am not afraid to place them before you, for I know they are always bottom for first-class goods. I do not propose to start you with baits. You can inspect my entire stock and purchase just what you want, when you want, and in quantities to suit your trade. I guarantee to sell any goods in my line cheaper than any other jobbing house in the Dominion of Canada. If you do not believe this, give me a call and a sample order and you will be convinced. If you can pay me a visit, it will pay you, as I have always a lot of good stock that I can sell at less than manufacturer's cost. If you can't come to the city yourself, send me a trial order and I will guarantee you entire satisfaction. **Mail orders promptly attended to, but always remember that**

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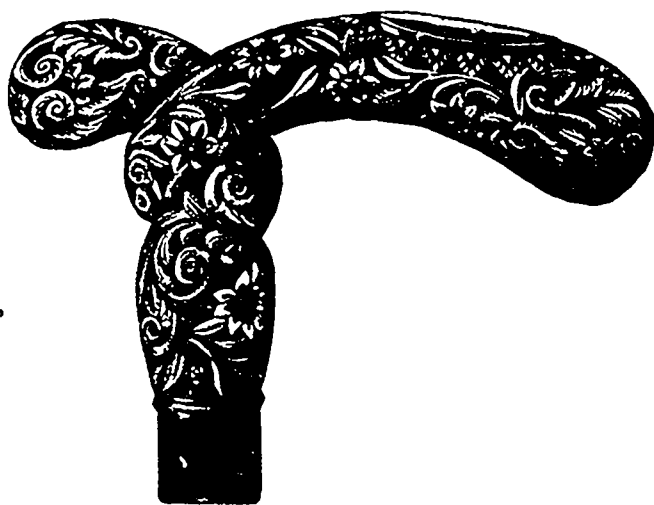
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adjusted for heat and cold, but only for uncut or unadjusted balances, in cheap watches. A collet with a very wide cut should not be permitted with an adjusted compensation balance, but rejected and a new one made with the cut entirely closed. In such a balance there are generally four screws called "quarter-screws," which may be moved to perfect the poise, —one at each end of the center bar, and another pair midway between them on the rim. But the latter pair should only be moved very slightly, as it is likely to disturb the compensation for heat and cold; while the former pair will affect only the rate, and even this may be avoided by moving both screws to poise the balance,—one of them in, and the opposite one out, which of course maintains the *mean* distance of the two from the center of the balance the same as it was before. See also (215.)

(70.) The rule is to take off the hair-spring and collet to poise the balance, which shows the astonishing stupidity of those who "make the rules" and of those workmen who blindly follow rules so palpably wrong. Notwithstanding that it is so taught in "the best shops in Europe," I advise the reader to use his own reason and common sense on this and all other matters, regardless of what "the best workmen, may have practiced from their boyhood. There is no lack of old fogies in our trade, as in all others, but we should not choose them for our teachers.

(71.) It is, of course, desirable that the balance should be in poise before the spring is put on, as that facilitates the final poising. Besides that, the parts then on the staff are considered fixed and permanent, but the collet and spring are movable; therefore the fixed parts, as a whole, should be poised, and then the movable parts prevented from destroying that poise. Inasmuch as our object is to have the balance in poise while running, it must be plain that the balance should be in poise with everything on it *exactly as it will be when running*. That is, the roller-table, the hair-spring and the collet, and all other parts should be on the staff, and if the collet or any other piece is not perfectly poised *in itself*, its final position must be determined before the poising is finished. In chronometers it is common to drill a hole in the roller-table, opposite the impulse jewel and notch, to make up for the metal there cut out and balance its weight, and a similar course would be desirable in fine lever watches. Chronometer collets and springs can be poised separately if desired. As already stated, the best remedy for an open circular collet is to make a closed one.

(72.) *Poising tools.* There are two kinds of poising tools, the notch and the straight edge. It is best to do the main portion of the poising upon the notch tool, using the straight-edge for the final tests only, as much time will be saved thereby. The poising tool consists simply of two jaws or pieces of hard metal, whose distance apart can be changed to suit the length of the piece being poised. By making suitable notches in a straight-edge tool, you have both kinds in one. The jaws may be of either brass or steel, with the edges perfectly straight, smooth, polished and thin, like two knife blades, parallel to each other and with the edges upward. At each end of the jaws may be made a pair of notches—one pair fine, the other larger. The notch should be about the depth and a little *wider* than any pivot that is to go in it, the bottom semi-circular in form, and the edges filed very thin so as to present almost a knife edge to the pivot, and must be kept clean and polished.

(73.) The staff should be so placed in the notches that they will not rub on the shoulders of the pivots. If a balance seems to be correct and does not turn of itself, whirl it with a bristle,

and if it stops with all sides up, indifferently, it may be placed on the straight edges, which should be horizontal so that there will be no tendency for it to roll. It is not necessary to whirl the balance here, but simply place it with different sides up, and if it shows no disposition to change its position it is in poise, for there is no friction on the pivots to prevent it rolling over if there was the slightest tendency to do so. Whirling the balance will inevitably cause one or the other of the shoulders to bring up against the jaws, and necessitate another test. But a well fitted notch leaves little to be desired, or accomplished by the straight edges.

(74.) *Rules for poising.* In these tests the hair-spring should be unpinned from the stud, and there should be a preponderance of weight on the side where the outer end of the spring is, corresponding to the weight of so much of the spring as exceeds the number of coils—that is, to the weight of any fractional part of a coil there may be at the outer end, *whether it belongs before or behind the stud when pinned*. This may seem unreasonable at first thought, but experience shows that, if the spring is evenly coiled, an allowance for the weight of this fractional end will secure a correct poise when the spring is properly pinned in the stud, and this allowance is easily made either by the judgment of the experienced workman, or by hanging an equal length of the spring wire on the opposite arm of the balance and at an equal distance from the center. This balancing weight should be very slightly too heavy rather than too light, if exactness is not attainable.

(75.) This rule applies only to the plain flat spiral springs, not to the Breguet or helical springs. Nor does it apply even to the plain spiral when it is unevenly coiled, or its outer end is so irregularly shaped that the workman cannot judge of the balancing weight or its proper position as there described. In all of the above cases, and also when the workman has no spring-wire suitable for the balancing weight, or has not experience enough to judge without balancing, the poise should be first tested without the spring and its collet, then with the collet on and the pin in its place in the collet—but without the spring. If any error is found, the correction should be made in the collet itself, not in the balance, till the collet can be turned in any position without disturbing the poise. This can be done before the spring is fitted, whenever it is seen that the rule given in section (74) is not applicable. The subsequent addition of the spring will not seriously disturb the poise. Of course, the flat spring can be poised as in (74) *before* its end is formed into its irregular shape. A helical spring can be poised according to that rule, after the lower terminal curve is formed and pinned in the collet, but *before* the upper curve is formed, *i. e.*, while the upper end retains its cylindrical shape. But after both terminal curves are formed, the balance cannot be correctly poised with the spring on. It is generally supposed that, if the terminal curves are properly formed, the center of gravity of the entire spring will be on the balance center when running. But this is a mistake which I shall show up hereafter. nor can a Breguet spring be poised after the terminal curve, or even the elbow, are formed, except so far as the experience and judgment of the workman may enable him to approximate to *probable* correctness.

(76.) *Testing the poise.* The poise may be tested after the watch is running, by timing it for 3 or 6 hours each in the four vertical positions, *viz.*, with figures XII and VI, III and IX alternately upwards, and if the times are the same in the different positions, the balance is supposed to be in poise. See also

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(85, 93). But in order that this test should be trustworthy it is necessary that the balance jewel-holes be well fitted to the pivots, the escapement in perfect order, and the lever poised, so that there may be equal friction in each position; and the watch must be wound up an equal distance for each test, so that the motive force may be the same in each position. Otherwise, errors due to unequal friction or action, imperfect fitting, or lack of isochronism in the spring, may be erroneously ascribed to want of poise in the balance.

(77.) *Timing the spring.* I will conclude with a description of my method of timing to seconds. As an error of one second in a minute will amount to 24 minutes in a day, it is important to be as exact as possible in our trials. In the usual method of fitting springs, where the balance is caused to vibrate only by the strength of the spring, counteracted by the staggering of the balance as it is supported by the stiffness of the spring itself as held in the tweezers, there is no possibility of any accuracy till the spring is actually pinned and tried in the watch. But with my tool we may observe correctly from the start.

(78.) Passing over those cases already mentioned (33, 36,) where no counting or timing is required, but only a comparison of the speed of two contiguous balances, we will suppose that a spring has been selected, etc., (22 to 36,) the balance placed ready for the start, (63,) the movement secured in a movement-holder, dial downwards, and we wish to count the vibrations for one minute. For this we need either a regulator or watch whose seconds-hand makes one revolution in exactly 60 seconds. If we have such a regulator, we take a small hand-mirror or piece of looking glass, place it beside the movement and at an angle that will reflect the regulator dial with its seconds-hand, so that we can keep the balance in our eye plainly enough to count its vibrations while we are watching the seconds-hand in the mirror. As the seconds-hand crosses the figure 60 on its dial we raise the bristle and commence counting the vibrations, (36,) giving an occasional glance in the mirror, and by watching the seconds-hand as it approaches the end of the minute, we can very easily tell exactly when the time is up. If we have a watch that can be depended on as correct, we may place its seconds-dial as near our balance as possible and observe that, as before.

(79.) When we wish to test for a longer time than a minute, we dispense with the counting and go by the seconds-hand, comparing it either with a regulator or a watch, and at the exact instant the time of the trial closes, we give the plug (60) a twist and bring the bristle down upon the balance, after which we can examine the hands at our leisure. The method of comparing time closely, described by Mr. Fritz in the *Jewelers' Circular* for January, is an excellent one if the movement is already cased or boxed up, and I have followed it with great satisfaction. (See Appendix.)

TO BE CONTINUED.

GOLD FROM AUSTRALIA.—The production of gold in Victoria, Australia, in 1885, was 735,218 ounces, which was the smallest yield since 1852. The gold production of Victoria appears to be steadily declining, but hopes are expressed that the opening of new mines will add to the yield of alluvial gold this year. The quantity of quartz crushed in the last quarter of 1885, was 213,321 tons, and the average yield per ton was only 9 dwts., 14 grains, or, say, \$9.50 per ton of 2240 pounds. Nevertheless, the amounts of dividends during the quarter were £144,297, or nearly 20 per cent. of the value of the output.

SELECTED MATTER.

A MISTAKEN MAN.

A jewelry maker, foolish man,
When he to look for trade began,
Did first declare
That he would ne'er
Expend a cent for advertising.
His stock he sold at bankrupt sale,
And he abides in a stone jail,
Without a friend to go his bail,
A fact that's not at all surprising.
And I expect that you'll agree
That such a man should not be free,
And I am right,
And you are right,
But he is wrong as wrong can be.

LEGEND OF THE STRASBURG CLOCK.

The famous Strasburg clock furnishes one of the most interesting of the Rhineland tales, and it is little known in connection with the wonderful clock. A celebrated mechanic once lived in Strasburg, whose only thought was a care for his motherless daughter, and to produce some lasting work of art. He brooded so much over his mechanical plans that he neglected the commonest civilities, and became known as a crank. This made his pretty daughter very unhappy, but she said nothing, in the hope that his mysterious plans would soon reach success.

A rich magistrate and a young mechanic were suitors for her hand, but she refused the dignity and power offered by the one for the humble station of the other, though her decision was kept from her father until he should complete his work. Meantime she induced him to accept her lover for a partner, and the young man soon began to manage the elder's affairs.

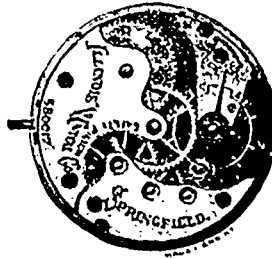
One day Guta, for that was her name, heard her father shouting joyously. She flew towards the mysterious chamber, followed by her lover. The great work was done! They were admitted to look at the ingenious clockwork, now moving lightly and easily on its springs. The aged man, his white locks in disorder, his face proud and full of dignity, held the weeping girl in his arms as he gazed with a joyous awe at his wonderful work.

The inventor's name was soon on every tongue, and his fame brought members of the guild from Basel, whose citizens offered to buy the clock. Strasburg then agreed to purchase it, and selected a side chapel in the cathedral for its reception. Basel's citizens, however, unwilling to be disappointed, urged that another such clock be made, and offered the inventor a considerable sum. Then there was excitement in Strasburg, as its glory would surely depart, were other towns, argued the citizens, to boast of an equal work of art. The master must never be permitted to construct a second clock was the unanimous opinion.

The offended magistrate, whose pride still suffered because of Guta's rejection of his hand, now saw the opportunity he had been waiting for. He caused the inventor to be brought before a tribunal to promise never to build a second clock. He proudly and firmly declined, saying: "God has given me

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talents I have now done enough for my town and its glory. I see no crime in benefitting others by my art." The counsellors cast down their eyes before his noble look, but they nevertheless decided to blind him, as that was the only way to prevent him from constructing a second clock. The accused heard the sentence with a contemptuous look, but he finally asked that he might undergo the punishment before his work, as he wished to give it some final improvements. The request was granted.

Long and tenderly the inventor gazed at his clock, when the revengeful magistrate urged that the execution of the sentence be hurried. At this, nerved by the taunt, the old man quietly removed the principal springs that caused the motion of the clock, and surrendered himself for the torture. The clock suddenly began to whirr. The weights fell rapidly to the ground. The bell struck inharmoniously thirteen times and breathed out its final sound like a wail of despair. The inventor, now blind, stood erect like a demon of revenge, and cried: "Rejoice, proud citizens, in my work; the clock is destroyed and my revenge complete."

During the moment of consternation and horror that followed, the young artisan led the old man into the arms of his unhappy daughter. The magistrate who had incited the dreadful crime became an object of contempt, and died cursed by the people. Guta and her lover confessed their attachment, and were united, with the unfortunate inventor's blessing. The clock was finally restored in 1842, and the glory of the restorer quite equals that of the constructor. — *London Jeweller and Metalworker.*

M. BOURGUIGNON'S CRAFTY CUSTOMERS.

Among the most noted of the Parisian jewelers of the past generation, whose labors served to bring the art of imitating diamonds to the perfection of to-day, was Bourguignon. One morning a lady entered his shop, looking rather flushed and excited. Drawing from her muff a number of morocco cases of many shapes and sizes, she opened them one after another and spread their contents out on the counter.

"I wish to know the price of a *parure* to be made in exact imitation of this," she said: that is to say if you *can* imitate the workmanship with sufficient precision for the difference never to be observed."

Bourguignon examined the articles attentively, named his price, and gave the most unequivocal promise that he would make a *parure* which should be an exact counterpart of the one before him. The lady insisted again. She was urgent—as is often the case with the fair sex. Was he sure the imitation would be perfect? Had he observed the beauty and purity of the diamonds? Could he imitate their peculiar cut, &c.? "*Soyez tranquille, madame,*" replied Bourguignon: "the same workman shall have the job, and you may rely on an exact counterpart of his former work."

The lady opened her eyes in astonishment and horror, but M. Bourguignon added coolly:

"I will attend to the matter myself, as I did when I received the commands of the gentleman who ordered this very *parure*, la. February, I think"; and with the greatest unconcern he proceeded to search his ledger to ascertain which of his workmen had made it.

Not only was domestic deception carried on by means of

Bourguignon's artistic skill, but diplomatic craft likewise often sought his aid. Numberless are the snuff boxes, "*adorned with valuable diamonds,*" which were secretly issued from his workshop and publicly presented as rewards for state services; innumerable the portraits, "*set in brilliants,*" which have been mounted there to gladden the hearts of *chargés d'affaires*, *attachés* and *vice consuls*.

The great Mehemet Ali, like all great men who, when they commit little actions, always do so on a great scale, may be said to be the first who introduced the bright delusions of M. Bourguignon to the innocent acquaintance of the children of that prophet, "who suffered no deceiver to live."

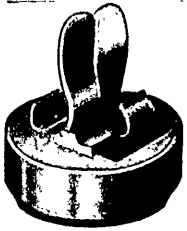
The wily old Mussulman, who knew the world too well not to be conscious of the value of an appearance of profusion on certain occasions, had announced that every pasha who came to the seat of government, to swear allegiance to his rule, would return to his province laden with presents of jewels for his wife. It may readily be imagined that, under such conditions the duty became a pleasure, and that there was need of no second bidding.

Meanwhile, Mehemet had dispatched an order to his envoy, then sojourning in Paris, to send him forthwith as many of the deceptions of the "lying Franks," in the way of imitation diamonds, as he could collect. Bourguignon undertook to fill the order, the result of which, no doubt, caused many a "*mashallah!*" of delight to fall from the lips of the harem beauties of Egypt, and many an "*Allah Hu!*" from those of their husbands at sight of so much generosity. — *Exchange.*

SWORDS USED BY EXECUTIONERS.

Visitors to the Markisches Museum, in Berlin, are always attracted by a curious collection of executioners' swords. In old times it was customary for these instruments of punishment to bear inscriptions, and most of the swords in the museum are inscribed. The oldest is 94 centimeters (37 inches) long and 6 centimeters (2 2/5 inches) wide, and it bears the inscription: "If thou act in the service of virtue this sword shall not strike thee." The date is 1324. A second sword, rather smaller, is inscribed: "Soli deo gloria." A sword ornamented with arabesques bears on each side the inscription: "Vive la justice. 1721. G. Z." Another sword is inscribed: "Fide sed cui vide soli deo gloria." Upon one side of an ancient sword appears the inscription: "When I raise the sword I wish the poor sinner eternal life," while upon the other runs the injunction: "Keep from evil doing if thou wouldst escape this judge." The museum preserved the sword which is believed to have put an end to the life of the unfortunate friend of Frederick the Great, Von Kalte. On both sides runs the inscription: "When I raise my sword on high may God give the poor sinner eternal life." Another interesting blade is inscribed: "This sword is whetted, and I am deputed by God and the authorities to punish wicked people."

St. Louis heard of the death of Christopher Columbus the other day, and unveiled a statue of the great discoverer with appropriate ceremonies. The statue represents Columbus at the moment when, the evening of October 11, 1492, he imagined he saw a light to the westward, and is looking forward with an expression half anxious, half triumphant to this beacon of an unknown world.



OPENED.

UTILITY LEVER CUFF BUTTONS

WE HAVE STILL ON HAND A VERY LARGE AND SELECT VARIETY OF THE ABOVE WELL-KNOWN GOODS.



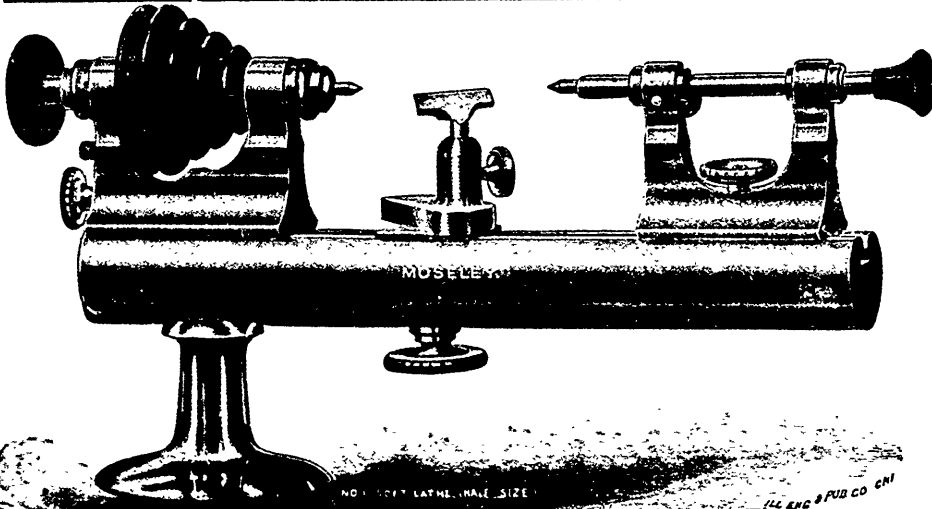
CLOSED.

Our Stock for the Fall and Holiday Trade is larger and more complete than ever before, and comprises all the Latest Novelties in the Market.

We have just opened out a large line of SWISS GOLD AND SILVER CHATELAINE WATCHES, with plain and fancy Dials, which will commend themselves to the Trade. Having bought them in quantity for Cash we are able to offer them at lower prices than are current for this grade of goods.

Selection Packages to responsible Jewelers on application. Orders by Mail or Telegraph receive prompt and special attention.

H. BENHAM & CO., 75 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.



We are now stamping our Chucks "Moseley" on the face. Take your choice, the genuine or imitation.

AMERICAN LATHES

Are now absolutely necessary to secure a situation in any shop in the United States. The best shops in Canada also insist on their workmen being supplied with a good American Lathe. Fit yourself to hold the best situation in a first-class shop by buying a Moseley, the best, therefore the cheapest.

READ OUR BIG OCTOBER OFFER: To enable every Watchmaker, Improver and Apprentice to advance his position, we offer for this month a Moseley—with head and tail stocks, 1 No. 6 Wire Chuck, 1 No. 8 Wire Chuck, 1 No. 10 Wire Chuck, 1 No. 24 Wire Chuck, 1 No. 48 Wire Chuck, 1 No. 2 Wheel Chuck, 1 No. 4 Wheel Chuck, 1 Screw Chuck, 1 Taper Chuck, 6 Cement Brasses, 6 Steel Tapers, 1 Boxwood Polishing Lap, 1 Emery Lap for grinding Dials, Drills, Cutters, etc., Chuck Block and Belt-
ing, complete as above, for \$55.25.

Avail yourself of this unparalleled offer. Every Moseley Lathe guaranteed absolutely perfect in every particular. Full illustrated Catalogue on application.

E. BEETON, Canadian Agent, P.O. Box 193, TORONTO.

WATHIER'S PATENT
SELF-ADJUSTING

HAIR SPRING STUD INDEX.

Send \$1.35 by registered letter for this invaluable tool.

E. BEETON,
P.O. Box 193, Toronto,

the live dealer in

WATCHMAKERS' SPECIALTIES

We will continue for
November,

**OUR SPECIAL \$55.25
OCTOBER OFFER.**

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.

CUSTOMS SEIZURE.—An American jewelry traveller, named H. Goldberg, of Boston, had his stock seized last month by the Customs authorities at Montreal for undervaluation.

FIRE.—We are sorry to learn that our old friend Mr Robert Wood, jeweler of Port Arthur, had his store destroyed by fire about a fortnight ago. We trust he was amply insured against loss.

SIMON SCHRECK, jeweler, of St. Thomas, has sold out his business to H. C. Flack, jeweler, of the same town. We understand that Mr. Schreck proposes to go into the hotel business.

STOLEN.—We direct the attention of our readers to the list of watches stolen from Mr. C. Hollingshead, jeweler, of Woodbridge, Ont., which will be found in our Help Column.

DISSOLVED.—The well known jewelry firm of G. W. A. Lange & Son, of Victoria, B. C., has been dissolved. The business will in future be carried on by G. W. A. Lange under his own name.

JAMES BOWLES, a clerk in the employ of Messrs Lazerus & Co., of Montreal, Que., who absconded a few weeks ago with some twenty valuable watches belonging to the firm, has been arrested at Albany, N.Y. He will probably be extradited.

OF COURSE.—William Holmgravs, bookkeeper and cashier for Shourds, Storey & Kasper, jewelers, Chicago, Ill., U S, has been missing for some days. It is reported to-day that his accounts are \$10,000 short. It is believed he is in Canada.

IMPROVEMENT.—Messrs. Kent Bros., retail jewelers, of Toronto, have just put an elegant new plate glass window in their store, bringing it forward to the level of the street line. It is a big improvement and when filled with jewelry will make a very attractive appearance.

PERFECTION.—The demand for the "Perfection" has increased so much of late that the American Watch Case Company, of Toronto have decided to devote more attention to them than formerly. The general verdict seems to be that they are "the most case for the money ever offered to the trade."

COUNTERFEITING.—G. Carry, a jeweler of St. Thomas, Ont., was arrested last month for manufacturing counterfeit coin. The moulds and other appliances and some coin were found on his premises concealed in an old stove. He has been committed to stand his trial at the next Assizes.

THEY WANT HIM.—The Customs detective officers are looking for James Burley, a newly-arrived English jeweler, whom they suspect of smuggling a lot of unset stones into the country. If this should meet James' eye we trust he will step down to the Custom House and shell out his boodle.

A BIG DEAL.—Messrs. Schwob Bros., of Montreal, have disposed of the old business of A. S. Murray & Co., of London, Ont., to Mr. G. R. Thompson, of Winnipeg. Mr. Thompson is a young man with a thorough knowledge of the jewelry business and money and grit enough to make anything he tackles a success. We wish him a prosperous future.

A BOLD THIEF.—A young man went into Morphy's jewelry store on Yonge Street one day last week and asked to see some gold watches. He was accommodated, but no sooner had he got one in his hand than he bolted for the door and disappeared like a flash. The detectives are looking for him.

AN OLD FRIEND?—Charles Conklin, well known by more than one jeweler in Canada as one of the most daring burglars that ever operated in this country, has effected his escape from the jail at Grand Rapids, Michigan, U. S. As it is possible that he will make a break for this side, Canadian jewelers would do well to keep their weather eye open for him.

OUR CARD BASKET.—During the past month *The Trader* was visited by several members of the craft outside the city, amongst whom were Mr. McCullough of the firm of Davis & McCullough, the well-known

jewelers of Hamilton, and T. Gillean, of London, Ont. Both these gentlemen report trade as being above the average in their respective localities and look for a continuance of the present "good times."

SKIPPED.—Mr. M. C. Wright, manager of the Toronto branch of the Homes Electric Protective Co., skipped out last week. It is said that he was heavily involved financially and had forged the Company's paper to the extent of some \$200.00. His defalcation does not affect the Company in any way, as it is one of the wealthiest concerns in America.

THE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, just issued by Messrs. Kent Bros., of this city, to their customers in the country, is one of the best printed and most complete thing of the kind we have ever seen, and reflects the highest credit on Mr. W. F. Ross, the compiler. This enterprising firm are pushing things and ought to find a large addition to their trade through this new venture.

E. F. BLACK, formerly jeweler of Wingham, Ont., was in the city on business a few days ago. He sold out his jewelry business last spring on account of his health, and has since been engaged in cattle ranching out in Montana, U. S. He looks strong, robust and tanned, and thinks after a year or two he will come back to Canada and go into business again.

MR. GEORGE BACON, of the firm of Bates & Bacon, one of the most whole-souled and genial New Yorkers that ever sold rolled plate goods, dropped in to see us last month. He looks as cheerful as ever, and reports business fairly booming over on the other side this fall. He was much astonished at the rapid strides Toronto had made as a manufacturing and wholesale centre since his last visit ten years ago.

SAM JONES, THE REVIVALIST, is particularly hard on those merchants who are carrying on business in their wife's name. He says they are ignorant of one of the fundamental principles of Christianity, and we think he is about right. This plain kind of talk has raised a small storm about his ears, but he must have struck some one pretty hard, else they would have kept quiet. Hogs don't usually squeal until they are hurt.

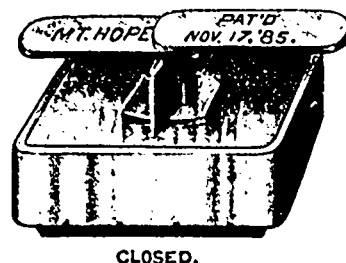
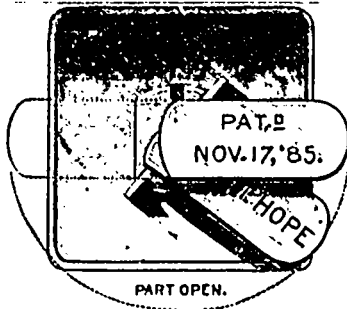
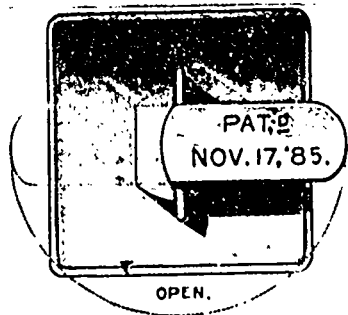
THE TRADE BOOM.—Without doubt, a trade boom has struck Canada, and we trust has come to stay. The reports from ten of the leading jobbers in Canada in answer to our enquiry regarding trade, were unanimous that it was ahead of anything for the past five years. As jewelry is a luxury, this business may be safely regarded as the barometer of trade, and it is therefore evident that there must be a general advance all along the line to make it so much better than usual.

OUR HELP COLUMN.—Will our readers please bear in mind that to ensure insertion in this column, advertisements should reach us not later, if possible, than the 20th of the preceding month. We are often in receipt of advertisements for the Help Column on the day on which our journal is issued, accompanied with a request that it be inserted in that month's issue. Compliance with the above request will save us holding late advertisements over for another month.

THEY HAD THEIR EYE ON HIM.—Referring to the most solemn of all Hebrew days, Yom Kippur, the great fast day of atonement, *The Hebrew Standard* very pithily remarks: "That those who beat their breasts on Yom Kippur often beat their creditors during the other days of the year." The editor of *The Standard* must have had the Toronto quartette, Messrs. Urwitz, Herwich, Bush and Stern, in his mind's eye when he penned this truism.

BANQUETTED.—Morrice Schwob Esq., senior partner of the well-known watch importing firm of Schwob Bros., of Montreal, was last month tendered a complimentary banquet by a number of Montreal's most prominent citizens on the occasion of his appointment to the Vice-Consulship of France for that city. Mr. Schwob is a gentleman of sterling character, highly respected by every one who knows him, and in our opinion "la belle France" could not have a worthier representative.

AN ELEGANT CATALOGUE.—The illustrated catalogue of Ansonia Clocks just issued by The Goldsmiths' Company is one of the most complete things of the kind ever presented to the Canadian jewelry trade. It shows in colors all the newest and most saleable goods made by this popular factory, and must prove a great help to any merchant ordering goods by letter. The Goldsmiths' Company are sending them free to the entire trade, and any jeweler who fails to get one, can have a copy by dropping a post card to the firm at 48 Yonge Street.



THE MOUNT HOPE BUTTON.

FOR SALE BY

H. ELLIS,

IMPORTER OF CLOCKS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

14 WELLINGTON STREET WEST, TORONTO.

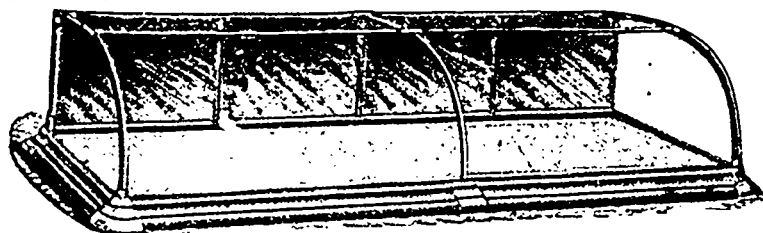
Mail orders promptly filled.

Dominion Show Case Manufacturing Co.

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

SILVER MEDAL Toronto Exhibition, 1884 & 1886.

FIRST PRIZE, Provincial Fair, Ottawa, 1884.



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

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

SHOW ROOMS AND FACTORY:

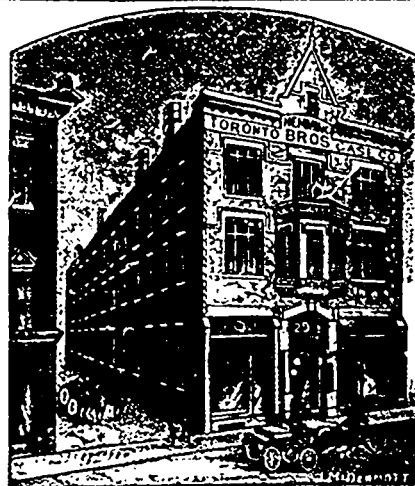
59, 61 & 63 ADELAID ST. WEST, TORONTO, ONT.

JEWELRY CASES

Plush, Velvet, Morocco, Paper.

SILVERWARE CASES

In latest styles, at every price.



TRAYS FOR ALL KINDS OF JEWELRY.

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

—SAMPLE GRIPS— • —TRAVELLERS' TRAYS—

COMPLETE STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND. MAIL ORDERS SHIPPED PROMPTLY.

HEMMING BROS.,

29 ADELAID STREET EAST, - - TORONTO.

A HANDSOME CARD.—Messrs P. W. Ellis & Co. have just sent out to the trade a very handsome lithographed card, issued by the "Dueber Watch Case Mfg. Co.," which is unique in its way. The lithographic color work is splendidly executed, especially the two female ladies in the foreground. If we might be allowed to criticize, we could say that the young lady in gray has rather a far away look in her eyes and seems to be taking more stock in the handsome young salesman than the case she is attempting to sell to her companion.

THE URWITZ CASE.—Up to the time of going to press there are no new developments in this case worth mentioning. Messrs P. W. Ellis and Max Saunders have been appointed trustees to the estate, and they have determined to leave no stone unturned in bringing Urwitz to justice. The creditors have very properly refused all offers of a compromise and insist on 100 cents on the dollar or nothing. They have employed first-class Canadian and American detectives on the job and some interesting developments may be expected ere long.

A SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—An engraver named Frank Biddis, employed by the American Watch Case Company, of Toronto, met with a very singular and painful accident on the 22nd of last month. It appears that Biddis is a very skillful base-ball pitcher, and while practicing at noon hour on the day named, and delivering the ball, the bone of the arm was broken in two places above the elbow, by the force of the effort. He was taken to the hospital where the breaks were attended to, but the doctors say that it will be about two months before he can resume work.

ASSAULT.—One of the outcomes of the Chas. Stern failure has been the assault by Mr. Stern and two of his employees upon Mr. W. F. McLean, the proprietor of the Toronto *World*. The *World* in noticing this failure, took occasion to pass some very severe strictures upon a certain class of traders and plainly accused Stern of dishonesty in the matter. This, Stern and his employees resented by publicly assaulting Mr. McLean on King Street. That gentleman has sworn out warrants for their arrest for this assault, and the matter will probably be ventilated in the Police Court.

A BOSS CASE.—The definition of a "Boss" case is somewhat similar to the definition of a Mascot. A Mascot is a—Mascot, and a Boss case is a—Boss case, and that's all there is about it. When a filled case, on account of real merit, gets a reputation such as the "Boss" enjoys at present, it is the best possible evidence that there are enough level-headed jewelers left in the world to know a good thing when they see it and to buy it in preference to cheap, snide goods, which in the long run are bound to bring disgrace upon the seller and annoyance to the wearer. Honesty is not only the best policeman, but it is the best ingredient we know of in building up a business.

IN DIFFICULTIES.—Mr. Charles Stern, of Toronto, wholesale dealer in jewelry and fancy goods is in financial difficulties. It is said by those who ought to know, that his assets and liabilities are about equal. If so he may get a compromise of some kind and go on again. Mr. Stern is a hard worker, but of late his business seems to have been eating its head off. This is one side. On the other hand it is said that the whole thing is a swindle of the most glaring kind and that Stern should be put through as far as the law will allow. At this time of writing it is impossible to state which statement is correct and nothing can be definitely said about it until an official statement is published. Mr. John Donaldson, of this city, has been appointed assignee, and is busy preparing a statement of Mr. Stern's affairs. We shall have more to say about this case when the complete statement of the business is made public.

LOOK OUT.—It is quite evident that there are at least two or three gangs of burglars from the States operating in Canada at the present time. We would, therefore, caution our readers, especially those in outlying places without adequate police protection, to look out for a visit from these gentry, and to take every precaution that they can to prevent them getting hold of their valuables. If there are any who have not joined the Jewelers' Security Alliance they should do so at once by addressing either John Segsworth, the President, or James R. Ric, the Secretary. Although the Alliance does not guarantee to keep out burglars, if you do get burglarized it bears the entire expense of a first-class detective to ferret out the case and recover the goods if at all possible. If you have not a first-class safe, drop a line to J. & J. Taylor & Co., of this city, for particulars of their new cheap burglar-proof safe,

and buy one if you can afford it. In any case you will do well to carry out the suggestions we made regarding protection against burglars in our last issue.

LOOK OUT FOR HIM.—A well dressed young man who gave out that he was from Illinois and was studying medicine in Toronto visited the store of Mr. William Ashall, jeweler, Yonge Street, on 5th October and asked to see some watches. He selected a \$30 gold watch and offered in payment a cheque for \$100 signed by Sherman A. Thomson, jr., on the Aurora National Bank of Illinois, payable to John W. Taylor, or bearer. The young man represented that he was Taylor, and received the watch and \$10 cash in change. Mr. Ashall banked the cheque, and on Monday last was notified that Sherman A. Thomson was not known to the bank. Taylor was traced to a boarding house on Gerrard street east, where he arrived about the beginning of the month, but left again on the 6th. He gave out there that he came from Hartford, Conn. The case has been put into the hands of the detectives, but so far without result. The trade will do well to look out for strangers who want to pay for goods with checks. Since writing the above, we learn that J. W. Taylor has been captured at Goderich, Ont., with the watch in his possession. He has been brought back to Toronto, and will no doubt be committed to stand his trial at the next Assizes.

A LEVEL-HEADED JEWELER.—While visiting H. Benham & Co's store the other day we had an opportunity of examining the Stern System of Electric Protection from burglars now being operated there. The walls and ceiling of their capacious vault were being lined with large sheets of millboard covered all over by narrow strips of tin foil with a fine wire running through the centre of each strip. A substantial wooden flooring had been put in as also a handsome chestnut door frame and door, both of which were intersected by wires apparently in the greatest confusion—all these wires being so arranged that in the event of a break occurring, or their being tampered with in any way, an alarm is immediately sounded in the central office, whence armed messengers are immediately sent to investigate the premises. Every point in the store where a self respecting burglar would attempt to gain an entrance was also efficiently guarded by wire—in fact, should it ever happen that we have to take to the burglary line, we shall make it our especial care to steer clear of H. B. & Co's store and pray Heaven to protect us from Stern's Electric Protection. Mr. Stern, the inventor, informs us that his company has adopted Pinkerton's famous motto "We never sleep."

AMONGST THE WATCH COMPANIES.—We clip the following from our newsy contemporary the New York *Jeweler's Weekly* regarding the doings of the large watch companies.

THE AMERICAN WALTHAM WATCH COMPANY have just received official advices by cable that they have received the highest award, a gold medal, at the exhibition at Liverpool for superiority in quality and elegance of finish of pocket timekeepers.

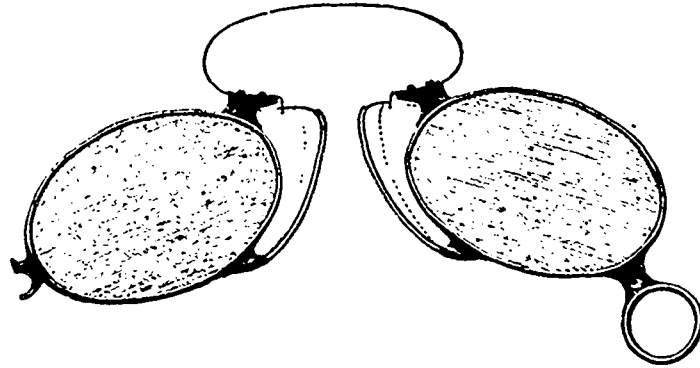
THE ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH COMPANY, on the 11th inst., issued notice to the trade of the discontinuance of the well-known H. H. Taylor grade in key-winder. The price of the movement has been greatly reduced to facilitate the closing out of stock on hand.

THE ILLINOIS WATCH COMPANY have added a new 18-size full plate movement to their list, to be known as the No. 60. It has four pairs jewels, in settings, and patent regulator, and being an exceedingly well-finished movement for a moderate price, is sure to meet with a large sale.

THE HAMPTON WATCH COMPANY has just about finished their new factory and expect to employ about 1200 hands in all, when they get in full running order. The new addition they expect will more than double their capacity. They also intend to manufacture Ladies' Size movements in the "sweet pretty soon."

A BIG FAILURE.—The trade in Toronto were considerably startled to learn of the assignment of Messrs. Rothschild & Co., wholesale jewelers of this city and the disappearance of the members of the firm. The firm consisted of M. Hervey and L. Bush, and from what we can gather it appears that they made an assignment to Sheriff Jarvis on the 23rd October and left the city the same evening. Very little is known of the actual state of their affairs, but report has it that English and German houses will suffer severely by their failure. It is said that they have been buying heavily this season and that the bulk of these new goods are "hypothecated," with brokers in this city whose percentages are enough to bankrupt any honest dealer. Very few in the wholesale trade will be sorry to see this firm broken up, as they were

The Montreal Optical and Jewellery Company, L'd.



INVITE the attention of the Trade to their splendid assortment of Eye Glasses for Fall Trade, including all the latest improved styles, in particular their new CELLULOID EYE GLASS with cork lined nose pieces as shown in above cut; these latter are considered by all who have seen them as

The Very Best Line in the Market.

If you cannot wait till travellers call on you send for samples. 1,000 circulars with your name on free of charge with six dozen of these Eyeglasses.

N.B. - AXIS CUT PEBBLES A SPECIALTY.

Montreal Optical and Jewellery Co., L'd., 165 Notre Dame St., Montreal.

T. WHITE & SON,
MANUFACTURING JEWELERS,
LAPIDARIES & DIAMOND SETTERS,
39 King 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.

C. W. COLEMAN,
10 KING ST. WEST, (UP STAIRS), TORONTO,
WATCHMAKER TO THE TRADE, DEALER IN WATCHES,
MATERIAL, TOOLS, SPECTACLES, &c.

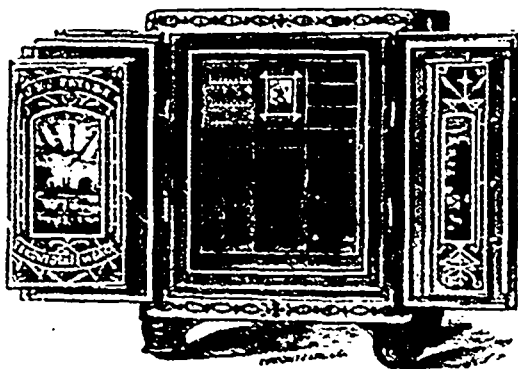
Complicated and other Watches put in thorough order. Broken or imperfect parts replaced by new GOLD DIALS RE-FIGURED. WATCHES DE-MAGNETIZED Musical Boxes repaired Jewelry Jobbing and Engraving stubbs, Hammers, Pliers and Files Orders must be accompanied with City reference or Cash.

E. & A. GUNTHER,
Wholesale Jewelers
TORONTO.

ROBT. G. McLEAN,
GENERAL - JOB - PRINTER,

ESTIMATES GIVEN. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

TELEPHONE 637. 13 ADELAIDE ST. EAST, TORONTO.



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.

30 YEARS ESTABLISHED.

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

\$300. REWARD! \$300.

Canadian Association of Jobbers

—IN—

AMERICAN WATCHES.

Owing to numerous statements by Retailers that they have bought American Movements and Silver Cases from Members of this Association, at less than Association Prices, the above reward of \$300 is hereby offered for information that will convict any Member of this Association of giving, directly or indirectly, any better terms, prices or discounts on these goods, than the regular rates established by the Association, or any infringement of the following By-Law :

BY-LAW 9.

SEC. 1.—The Members of this Association are understood to agree to sell American Watch Movements at the list price for Canada as decided on by the Watch Movement Companies, and to sell Silver Watch Cases at prices agreed on by the Silver Watch Case Manufacturers' Association. The only discounts to be allowed are five per cent. for cash in thirty days, or six per cent. for cash in ten days, or three per cent. for cash sixty days, or net four months from date of invoice.

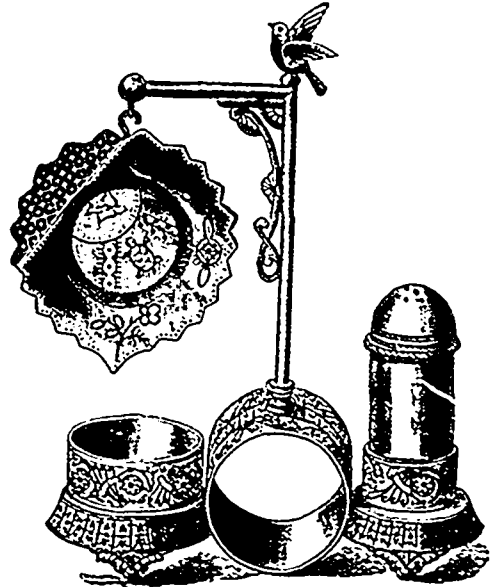
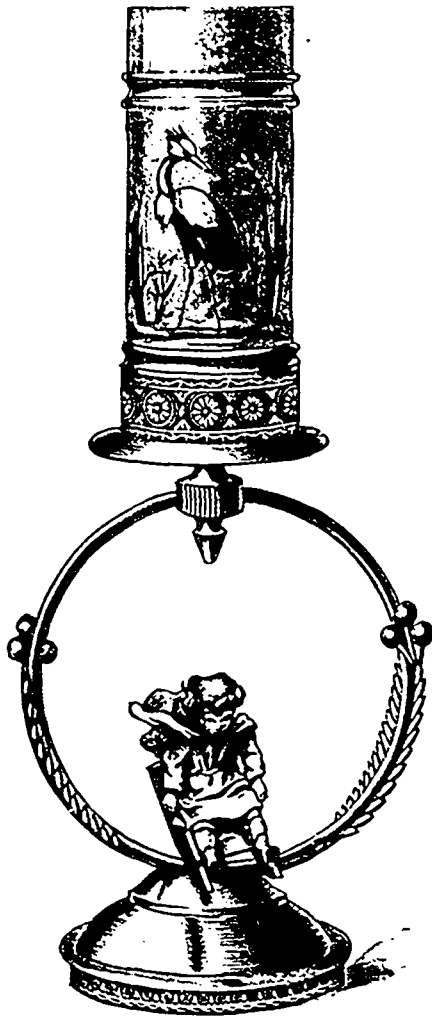
SEC. 3.—It is further understood that the Members of this Association will not deliver Silver Cases or American Movements upon consignment, nor date bills ahead, nor give presents to any firm, or employee of any firm, in lieu of special terms of discount, nor in any other manner violate the true intent of the Constitution and By-Laws, nor in any way defeat the expressed objects of this Association.

It is quite as much for the interest of the Retail trade as for the Jobber that the Contract Prices of Silver and Filled Cases and American Movements should be strictly maintained, so that one dealer shall not have an unfair advantage over another, and we hope every retailer will feel bound to maintain the integrity of the business and uniformity of prices, by aiding the Executive Committee in discovering any violation of agreement on the part of Members.

E. SCHEUER, President.
J. H. JONES, Vice-President.
M. SCHWOB, Director.
H. H. FUDGER, “
GEO. CHILLAS, “

TORONTO SILVER PLATE CO'Y.

NEW GOODS.



CHRISTMAS SPECIALTIES.



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

OUR TRAVELLERS WILL SHORTLY CALL ON YOU WITH FULL LINES OF SAMPLES OF STAPLE AND CHRISTMAS GOODS.

not looked upon by other jobbers as doing a strictly legitimate business. It is only a few months ago since they were expelled from the Jobber's Association for violating their contract, and their reputation, never very sweet, has been none the more savory since then. The presence of such firms is a source of danger to any trade and the more of them that "git up and git" the better for honest legitimate dealers.

WHO KILLED THE MOOSE?—A very prominent Toronto retail jeweler went out on a moose-hunting expedition last month, and not only succeeded in killing game but came near being killed himself. It appears that when he shot his first moose, a big bull weighing about a ton, the infuriated brute charged him with head down and tail over the dash-board. Our hero thinking that discretion was the better part of valor, and remembering that "he who shoots and runs away, may live to shoot another day, but he who by a moose is slain, will never hunt the moose again," climbed up a small tree as fast as his strength could get him there. In his hurry he lost his repeater and revolver, and retained nothing but his *skeandhu*, which as the moose declined to come to close quarters by climbing the tree, was of no earthly use to him. The old bull finding that the hunter was beyond his reach, resolved to starve him out and patiently stood on guard at the foot of the tree. Our hero, getting nervous, "halloed" for all he was worth; the only reply he got was the echo of his own voice. After a sojourn of several hours in his cold and cramped retreat, during which he had ample time to reflect on the misdoings of the past and resolve to lead a better life in the future, our hero had almost made up his mind to jump down and tackle the brute with his knife only, when his ears were saluted with the glad yelp of the hounds who were evidently not far away. The old monarch of the forest turned on his new assailants as soon as they appeared on the scene, and succeeded in holding them at bay until a well-directed shot from the old guide laid him low. Our friend says he don't want any more adventures such as that was, and has got the head of the old bull stuffed and hung in his hall as a trophy of his prowess. His friends are still in the habit of asking him every time they see him, who killed the moose?

LITERARY NOTES.

THE NOVEMBER *Century* is of more than ordinary interest, inasmuch as with it commences the only authentic history of the life of Abraham Lincoln that has ever been published. To every thinking man, the figure of Lincoln is one of the grandest in the world's history, and his fame always more than national, must continue to grow as years roll on. The authors, Messrs. Nicolay and Hay, both private Secretaries of the great President during his entire term of office, are peculiarly fitted both by opportunity and attainments to perform such a task, and from the opening chapters we should say that from a literary standpoint alone, the subject will be handled in such a masterly manner as to place it amongst the foremost biographical works of the age.

The illustrated paper by Dr. Charles Waldstien on "The Temple of the Ephesian Artemis, and the Ancient Silver Patera from Bernay," in which he argues that the silver plate of Bernay is the identical work of the ancient Ephesian Silversmiths mentioned in the Acts of the Apostles, should make this article interesting reading to every member of the craft in the present day.

The war papers treat of the battle of Chancellorsville, which is described by Generals Hunt, Longstreet, Doubleday, Law and Alexander. As usual these war papers possess a fascination few can resist, and one can hardly lay the magazine down until the article is entirely finished. They are as usual profusely illustrated by maps and drawings from war time photographs which add materially to their interest.

In the literary articles, Mr. Howell's continuation of the "Ministers Charge" is as absorbing as ever, while in "The Fate of a Voice" and "The Hundredth Man," Mrs. Mary H. Foote and Frank R. Stockton, show themselves both entertaining and instructive. The Topics of the Times, Open Letters, and Bric-a-brac articles are as usual first-class, and fully up to the usual standard.

The principal illustrations relate to the Life of Lincoln. A splendid picture of the great President as he appeared in 1860 forms a very appropriate frontispiece to this number, while a portrait of Boone from Sully's painting from life, and numerous other sketches give us a good idea of the early family life of the Lincoln family.

St. NICHOLAS.—With the November issue *St. Nicholas* commences

a new year, and one of great promise to its readers. Louisa M. Alcott contributes a very entertaining story, "The Blind Lark," while Brander Matthews has made an admirable collection of Victor Hugo's stories to young people which have all the quaintness and charm of the great French novelist. "Richard Carr's Baby" is the odd title of a most spirited description of an inter-collegiate football match, which cannot fail to entertain the boys. The opening chapters of the new Serial Juan and Juanita, by Francais C. Baylor gives promise of a treat for the little folk through the winter. The illustrations are as usual admirable, and the number one of the best the *St. Nicholas* has yet sent out.

WORKSHOP NOTES.

TO RECOVER THE GOLD.—In order to recover the gold from contact gilding baths, add hydrochloric acid to the gold solution, evaporate the whole to dryness, treat the residue with nitro-muriatic acid and precipitate the gold with sulphate of iron from the obtained solution. The precipitate, consisting of fine gold powder, is washed and then dried.

GOLD FROM OLD CRUCIBLES.—Some of our correspondents may have old crucibles on hand, and to such we would say, pound the crucibles to a fine powder in an iron mortar, then wash the sand away by taking a little of the powder at a time in the saucer, and dipping the saucer in and out of a pail or vessel of water. The sand will wash away, leaving the gold in the bottom of the saucer.

WHITENING SILVER CASES, ETC.—Pickle for whitening silver watch cases, silver filigree, etc., after soldering is made as follows: One ounce nitric acid, two ounces sulphuric acid, eight ounces rain water. If the article can be boiled in the pickle it is all the better, and is the only way to clean filigree work. Watch cases, spoons, etc., can be heated until quite warm and then immersed in the pickle.

TO CLEAN PINCHBECK TRINKETS.—To clean pinchbeck watch chains, brass plates, dust caps, wheels or other brass parts of a clock or regulator, Mr. Morgosy recommends the use of about one-half deciliter of acetic acid, or strong wine vinegar, mixed with a spoonful of salt, put into a plate or other flat vessel. Immerse the article, let it remain in it for about five minutes, if a chain, long enough to soften the dirt, then take it out and rub it between the hands; keep doing this until thoroughly clean, and it will become bright as when new; then rinse in cold water, and dry with a cloth or in sawdust. Dirty wheels or other watch parts can simply be dampened with the mixture and brushed with chalk.

TO REDUCE COIN GOLD TO A LOWER KARAT.—A correspondent asks how to figure in order to reduce coin gold to a lower karat. We presume he means United States coin, which is 21 3/5 karats fine. Multiply these figures by the number of ounces or pennyweights in the coin used, divide by the karat you wish to reduce to, and the difference between the result and the number of ounces or pennyweights of copper to be mixed with your gold. For example, given 100 ounces of coin to reduce to 10 karats fine: Multiply 100 by 21 3/5 and the result is 2,160. This divided by 10, the karat desired, equals 216, which, minus 100, gives 116 ounces of copper or other alloy to be mixed with the 100 ounces of coin.

TO PUT IN A MAINSPRING.—If there is no spring winder on hand the repairer will have to put in the spring, after it has been hardened and oiled, with his fingers. Holding the barrel with one hand, put the outer coil into it and see that the end is properly hooked and fastened in place, then hold it so with one thumb, while with the other thumb you work in the next half coil; then hold it there, and with the opposite thumb work in another half coil and so on, the opposite thumb working in a half coil at a time till all is in. This is a good way with thin and narrow springs; but when they are wide or very thick or soft, it is liable to twist the spring out of flat, and make the centre stand up. When the spring is in, always be sure that the centre lies flat in the barrel, that the point does not dig into either head, but stands free between them when on the arbor hook, and see that the hook is sound, well-shaped and fits the hole properly, for if the spring slips off when you wind it, it will probably snap and break. In handling the barrel, it is, of course, to be held with clean tissue paper to keep the skin from soiling it.



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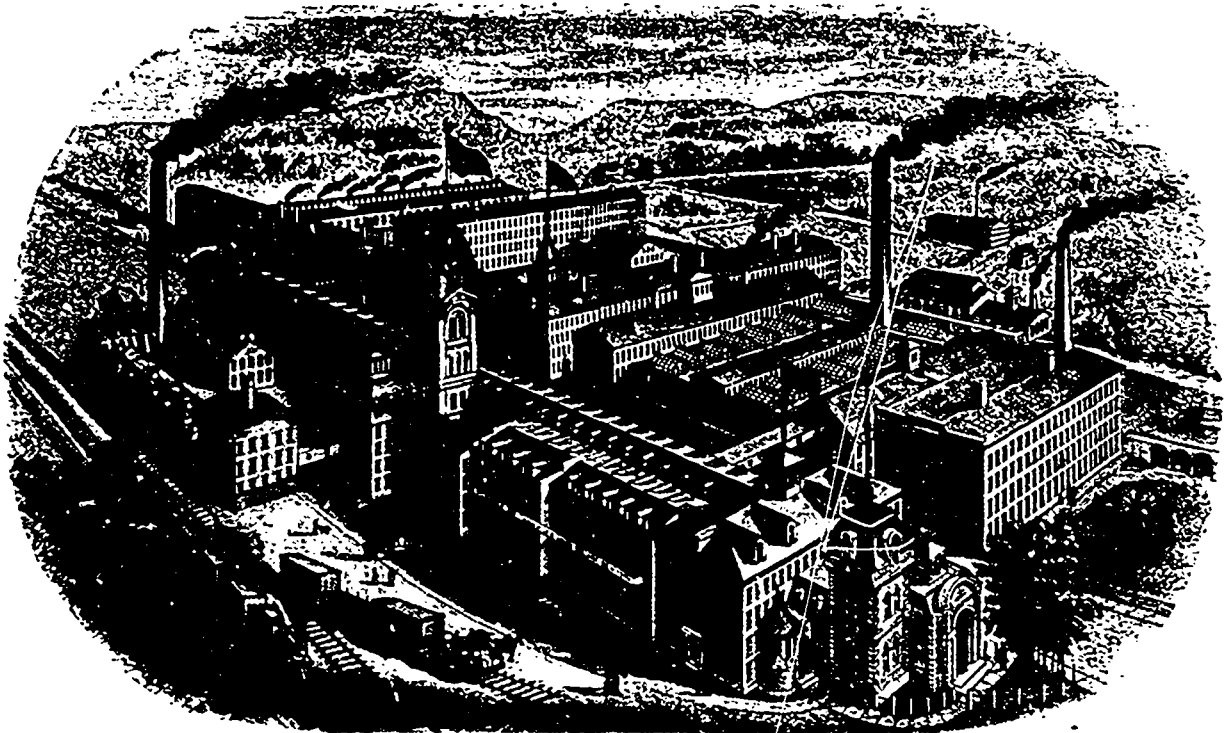


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this Trade Mark is stamped on all Knives, Forks, Spoons and other flat ware of our manufacture.

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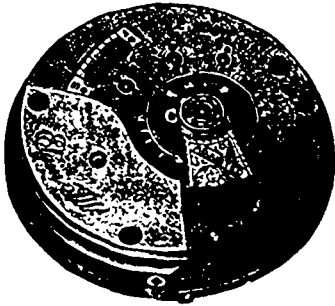
The Meriden Britannia Company have been awarded the highest premiums wherever exhibited, from the WORLD'S FAIR, 1863, to the PRESENT TIME, and the high reputation of our Goods throughout the world has induced other makers to imitate our Trade Marks and name as well as our designs, and as many of our 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.

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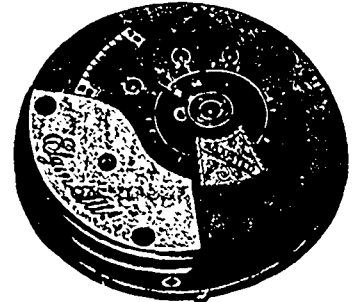
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15 Jewels (4 pairs Settings), Compensation Balance, Breguet Hair Spring, Patent Regulator, Adjusted, Double Sunk Dial, Safety Pinion, Finely Finished throughout.

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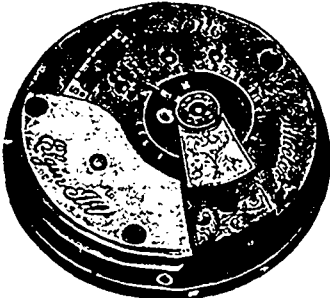


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Our complete line of

→ 18-SIZE, FULL PLATE, OPEN FACE, ←

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

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

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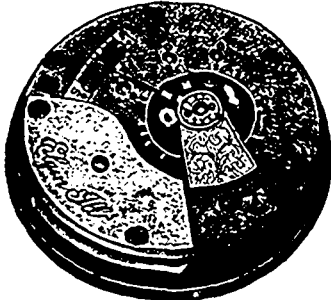
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→ FACTORY: ELGIN, ILL. ←

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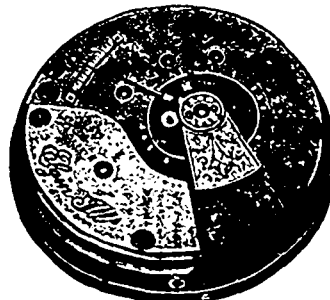
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FULL GILT MOVEMENT.

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

No. 74.



FULL GILT MOVEMENT.

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

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LEVY BROTHERS,

HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

MR. A. LEVY HAVING JUST RETURNED FROM THE AMERICAN MARKETS, WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO OFFER TO THE TRADE A VERY CHOICE SELECTION OF FINE

AMERICAN ROLLED PLATE JEWELLERY

EMBRACING ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES.



NEW HAVEN & SETH THOMAS & ANSONIA & INGRAHAM.

OUR PRICE LIST WILL BE READY FOR DISTRIBUTION EARLY IN NOVEMBER, MEANWHILE ALL ORDERS WILL BE FILLED AT THE REDUCED PRICE. OUR CUSTOMERS CAN DEPEND UPON RECEIVING FRESH AND SALEABLE GOODS AT BOTTOM FIGURES.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF

AMERICAN - WATCH - MOVEMENTS - AND - CASES

OUR STOCK WILL BE FOUND COMPLETE AT ALL TIMES, IN ALL GRADES OF CASES AND MOVEMENTS.

PLEASE RESERVE YOUR ORDERS UNTIL OUR TRAVELER CALLS UPON YOU, AS WE THINK IT WILL BE TO YOUR INTEREST TO DO SO.

WISE AND OTHERWISE.

A BAD marriage is like an electric machine—it makes you dance, but you can't let go.

It was a large manufacturer of New Jersey who said to his guests: "Ladies and gentlemen, after the grapes ye shall have beefsteak and masharoons, and then venison' straight from France.

"WHAT'S your occupation, bub?" asked a visitor at the Capitol of a bright boy whom he met in the corridor. The boy happened to be a page in the House. "I'm running for Congress, sir," he replied.

"Does your sister Annie ever say anything about me, sissy?" asked an anxious lover of a little girl. "Yes" was the reply; "she said if you had rockers on your shoes they'd make a nice cradle for my doll"

"I'm ashamed of the age in which we live," said a maiden of thirty-eight. "You may be ashamed of yours, but I'm not of mine," replied a nineteen year old companion. And it wasn't much of a nose that went up, either.

"MRS. BROWN," asked a little girl of her governess, "what was papa doing the other evening when he held your hand so long?" "Oh, that was palmistry, my dear." "Does mamma know about it?" "No. Pa mystery again, darling." "And suppose she had caught you?" "I'd palmysterics off on her, precious."

HE: "You don't play or sing, I'm surprised. Now I come to think of it, somebody told me painting was your forte; painting is the most fascinating, most—" She: "No I don't paint." He: "How foolish of me; of course it was writing; writing is the most—" She: "No! No! No! I'm like the young men of the present day. I simply sit down and try to look intelligent."

OTHER NOTES.

THE trip around the world can now be made in exactly sixty-nine days. Jules Verne's fancy was altogether too slow.

"WHAT'S the matter, Uncle Erastus?" he asked facetiously, as the old man came limping in. "Got the gout?" "No, sah, I'se got de bill fo' dat whitewashin' what I did fo' yer las' yeah." The fellow that got this fired at him is the kind of Christian Sam Jones likes to shake up.

SEVEN thousand dollars in silver, the proceeds of a fair, were being taken to the bank at Mount Pulaski, Ill., recently, when the horses ran away, the waggon was overturned, and the money scattered in the street. Citizens gathered it up, and when counted at the bank there was but 60 cents missing.

THE FIRST GOLD FROM CALIFORNIA.—In the Smithsonian Institution at Washington is the small nugget of gold, a little larger than a pea, that first met the eye of James Marshall in the sawmill raceway at Sacramento, and was the beginning of those discoveries in California that have added nearly \$1,500,000,000 in gold to the world's stock of the precious metals.



OUR HELP COLUMN.

THE TRADER aims to be of practical value to the Retail Jewelry Trade. NO CHARGE is therefore made for advertising in this column, but the subject-matter should not exceed five type lines, or about 60 words.

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

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

ADVERTISER would like to hear of good second hand show-case for sale. Nickel or wood. From 6 to 8 feet in length. State price and particulars Lock Box 252, Stayner, Ont. (11)

JEWELRY Business for sale in new and thriving village in Western Ontario. A good and rare chance for young man with small capital. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. For full particulars apply to Box 109, Dutton, Ont. (11)

STOLEN at Woodbridge, Wednesday night, September 29th, 1886, the following Silver Watches as numbered.— No. 6360, M. J. Tobias, maker, No. 53415, S. F. Jacott, maker, No. 58058, Henri Mathy, maker, No. 3773, Joseph Johnson, maker, Nos. 25156 and 1814687 case movement, Elgin, Ill. make; No. 2, Roskoff make; Nos. 48700 and 15142, case movement, Montauk make; No. 9232, Open Face (Verge) make; No. 1832, Thos. Powell Bates, maker; No. 134594, H. Mathy, maker; No. 9625 (composition) Globe Watch; No. 700 (German Silver), R. Holland, maker. Any person discovering any of the above watches will please communicate to C. Hollingshead, Woodbridge. (11)

WANTED.—Traveler for a wholesale Jewelry Business. Good position for a first-class man. Apply by letter, X. Z., office of TRADER. (11)

WANTED.—A good workman with a good set of tools. To one who can bring a small capital as partner, it is a good opportunity. Address: JAS. RENTON, Peterboro, Ont. (11)

WANTED—Situation as watchmaker by a young man. Can also do engraving and jewelry repairing. Can furnish best of references. Address: J. A. K., Hastings, Ont., P.O. Box 24. (11)

WANTED—SITUATION as Watchmaker by a young man, can also do Engraving and Jewelry Repairing. Can furnish best of references. Address: J. A. K., Hastings, Ont. P.O. Box 24. (11)

WANTED TO EXCHANGE —A Special British Challenge Bicycle, Nickel Plated all over, also has Ball Bearings and Ball Pedals. Run two seasons. Originally cost \$120.00, for an American Lathe, Hopkins, Whitcomb or Moseley make, or a Regulator, such as New Haven, No. 2, or Seth Thomas, No. 16, Sweep Seconds or good Swiss make. Address, Lock Box 72, Mount Forest, Ont. (11)

WANTED —A SITUATION, by a young man 19 years of age. Has had two years and a half experience in repairing watches, clocks and jewelry (very good at hard soldering), to finish trade. Wages not so much an object as a good position. At references. Address, Youth, P O. Box 415, Napanee, Ont.

J. J. ZOCK,

LATE OF NEW YORK.

I beg to inform the Retail Jewelers of Canada that I have opened a factory at the address given below, for the manufacture of Artistic Jewelry With an experience of 15 years in some of the best factories in the United States, I can safely promise my customers the very finest quality of work and at very moderate prices. Special designs and estimates furnished on application.

DIAMOND SETTING OF ALL KINDS A SPECIALTY.

Call and see me when in the city, or if you can't come, drop me a line by mail and I will attend to you promptly. I defy competition in my line.

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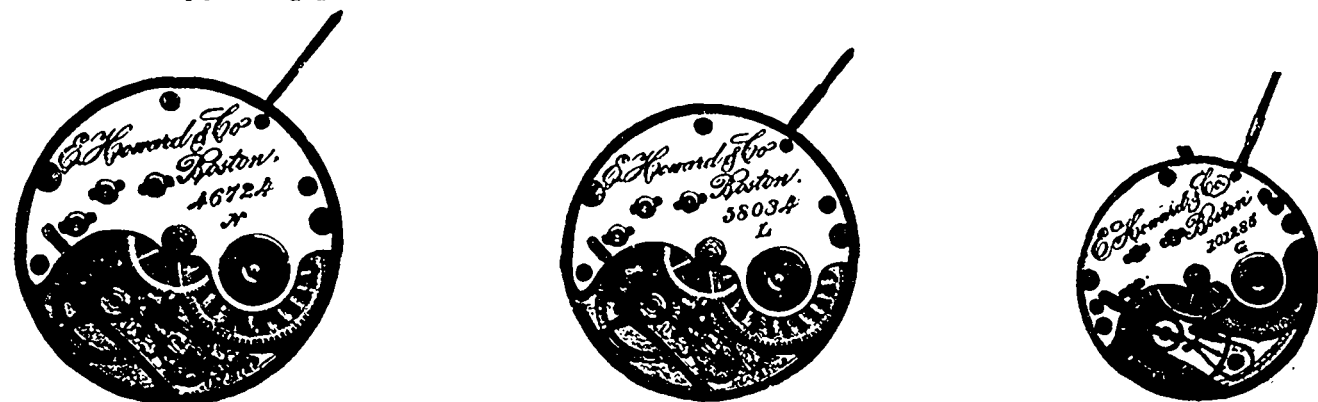
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AMERICAN WATCHES

GOLD, GOLD FILLED AND SILVER CASES,



AND SOLE CANADIAN AGENTS FOR THE FAMOUS



HOWARD WATCHES

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

Our Great Specialty is: AMERICAN ROLLED PLATED JEWELRY

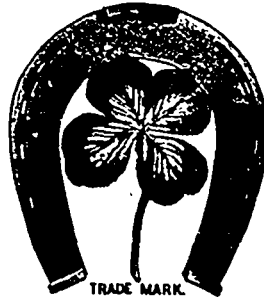
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**The Old, Original, Reliable, Faultless
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Ask Your Jobber for Them and accept no other.

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Successors to HAMILTONS & HUNT.

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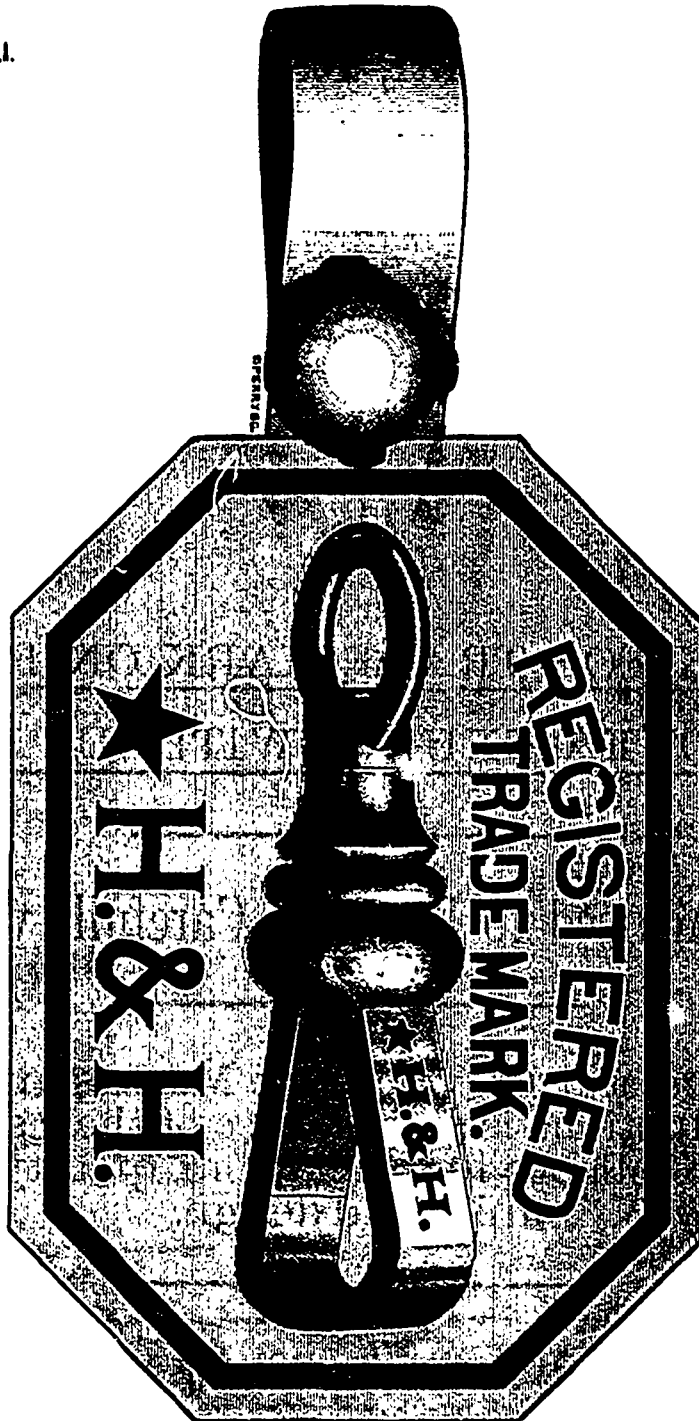
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HAPPILY CONCEIVED.

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KEYSTONE
SILVER
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POSSESS THE MOST
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The originality displayed in their construction secures a strength, closeness of fit and wearing quality which make them THE BEST SILVER CASES in THE TRADE. The New Series of engraving for these handsome and reliable cases is probably the largest and most varied ever devised.

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19TH & BROWN STS., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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NEW YORK.

ESTABLISHED 1872.

The Plainville Stock Co.,

Manufacturing Jewelers,

Would respectfully invite the attention of the Trade to their unusually fine and large stock of

ROLLED PLATE AND SOLID GOLD FRONT JEWELRY.

We offer many and attractive designs, all of which are original and unique. The workmanship upon our goods is unexcelled, and the stock used is of the finest quality.

We make a specialty of

LACE AND BROOCH PINS, DROPS AND SETS,

which we have in almost endless variety. These are made after new patterns designed by our own artists, and are chaste and elegant. In addition, we have a full line of goods for the Fall and Holiday Trade, which we will take great pleasure in showing to our customers.

In order to protect the Trade from being imposed upon by goods of an inferior quality, made in imitation of ours, we have adopted a Trade Mark as follows:



This mark will be stamped in an inconspicuous manner upon all our goods, and is a guarantee to the dealer of their quality. Retail dealers will be furnished with the names of jobbers who carry our goods, on application.

Full lines can always be seen at our New York Office :
No. 176 BROADWAY.

PLAINVILLE STOCK COMPANY,

PLAINVILLE, MASS.