

found that the cases sent by express had been seized he did not take the trunks to his hotel but got them secreted. After ten days' search the Customs officers finally discovered and seized them. Dearden claims that this is a portion of the goods upon which he paid \$12,000 penalty in Montreal, and that he cannot be punished twice for one offence, but the books and documents found in the first two cases show that his smuggling operations have extended over a great many years, and his business connections were from the Rocky Mountains to Cape Breton. The Montreal fine was only for what the Montreal officers discovered, and by no means covered the whole of his operations or violations of the law in other parts of Canada. The officials have made several small seizures from jewelers in Halifax and Dartmouth, and all parties indebted to Dearden have been notified by the department not to pay him. If this warning to the retail trade to buy goods only from reputable jobbers is not sufficient, they will please hold THE TRADER guiltless if they get into trouble from any such source as mentioned above.

A SENSATION—The sensation of the month is the expulsion of the Dueber Watch Case Manfg Co., of Cincinnati, from the Silver Watch Case and Movement Mfrs Association of the United States and Canada. The immediate cause of this expulsion was that the "Dueber Co." refused to conform to the wishes of the majority of the Association. In a nutshell, it appears to be a case of whether the dog shall wag the tail, or the tail wag the dog. In this case the Association very properly decided that the majority should govern and that the dog should wag the tail. The obstreperous tail was therefore amputated with despatch, and now the amateur surgeons are anxiously waiting to see whether the Association dog can live without his tail, or whether the tail will develop into an opposition dog. The outcome of this will probably be some lively times amongst the Case makers until this question has been fairly fought out. As the "Dueber Co." have been for some time under a strict boycott from the Knights of Labor, and are now under a boycott from all the respectable jobbers in the United States and Canada, it looks as though they were going to have an interesting reason before them. While we think everyone is fully entitled to hold their own opinion, we have no sympathy with anyone who has a habit of kicking because he can't have his own way always. As this is the second time that the "Dueber Co." has kicked over the Association traces within the past three months, we suggest that if they are ever to be taken back again into the Manufacturers fold, they should be compelled to furnish *bona fides* in the shape of bullion which would act as a hostage for their future good faith. Such an action as that of the "Dueber Co." unsettles business entirely until it is settled, and no matter what the result may be it is not the honorable way of doing business. At present it looks like a stand up fight, with the odds greatly in favor of the Association. However, the near future will show how the cat is going to jump, and the trade is awaiting its gyrations with a great deal of interest.

ON THE LIST.

The Ko Ko of the Canadian Jewelry trade has sent us the following list of persons, of whom he remarks:

"We've struck them off the list,
They never will be missed."

- The Watch Butcher.
- The Jeweler who sells by auction.
- Likewise those who are big on special discount sales.
- The Jeweler who never meets his notes when due.
- The enterprising burglar who burgles jewelers' safes professionally.
- The traveller who never sells any customer less than \$1,000 at a time.
- The Canadian Retailers who have skipped to Uncle Sam's dominions.
- The Jeweler who wants to settle with his creditors at 40 cents on the dollar.
- The man who advertises himself as "The only honest Watchmaker in town."
- The Jeweler who can always buy goods fifty per cent. cheaper than any person wants to sell them to him.
- The Jeweler who advertises and sells Watches at cost.
- Likewise the Watch Butcher who repairs (?) Watches for the cost of the materials he uses.
- The Jobber who violates his contract by cutting the prices of Watch Cases and Movements.

Likewise the Retailer who seduces the poor Jobber by telling him that he can buy Cases and Movements at ten per cent. off the list.

The Jeweler, retail or wholesale, who stamps 16k. wedding rings 18k., and deceives the blushing bride and modest bridegroom by selling them as the simon pure 18k.

The Retailer who thinks it an insult for the jobber to ask him to pay his bill when he knows "he is good for it."

The Jeweler who, after living on the fat of the land for years, fails and lets in all his creditors except his own relations, who invariably hold security.

The Jeweler who makes it a principle "never to give a note to any one" in payment of goods, and who gets mad when four months after wards the Jobber wants his money.

The Retailer who orders the same goods on approbation from half a dozen Jobbers, and after displaying them for about a month in his show window as his "newly imported stock," returns to the owners all that he has not sold (express charges unpaid).

The seductive Jobber who sells his goods on six months' credit, and draws on the innocent Retailer the moment they are shipped.

The Wholesaler or Manufacturer who doesn't advertise in THE TRADER.

Likewise the Canadian Retail Jeweler who doesn't read it.

WORKSHOP NOTES.

WATER-PROOF GLUE.—Soak in a cool place half a pound of glue for one night in a quart of good milk, and boil it the next day; it will resist moisture much better than glue dissolved in water.

TO CLEAN BRUSHES.—The best method for cleaning watchmakers' and jewelers' brushes, is to wash them out in strong soda water. When the backs are wood, you must favor that part as much as possible, for, being glued, the water may injure them.

GOOD MUCIAGE.—An adhesive mucilage for labels, suitable for bottles or glass, may be prepared by soaking glue in strong vinegar then heat to boiling and add flour. This is very adhesive, and does not decompose, when kept in wide-mouthed bottles.

TO REMOVE TARNISH.—Silver or electro plate ware that have been tarnished by exposure to tainted air can be restored to brightness in the following pickle: $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of potassa cyanuret is dissolved in 2 gallons rain water, and the articles are immersed in it, until bright. Be careful to rinse off the alkali water otherwise it will corrode the goods.

TO CLEAN DULL GOLD.—Dull Gold may be cleaned by immersion in a bath of 80 grams calcium hypochlorite, 80 sodium bicarbonate, and 20 table salt, which is dissolved in 3 quarts distilled water. It must be kept for use in well-corked bottles. Goods to be cleaned are put in a basin and covered with the mixture. After some time they are taken out, washed, rinsed in alcohol, and dried in sawdust. The articles then have the same appearance as if new.

TO PREPARE CHALK.—Thoroughly pulverize the chalk, then mix it with clean rain water, in proportion of 2 pounds to the gallon. Stir well, and let it settle for about 2 minutes. The gritty matter will now have settled to the bottom. Slowly pour the water into another vessel, so as not to disturb the sediment. Permit the whole to stand until entirely settled, and decant as before. You now have prepared chalk, ready for use when dried. Spanish whiting may be treated in the same way, and makes an excellent polishing powder.

PRECIPITATING GOLD IN OLD BATHS.—The baths when no longer fit for use are filtered into a white glass flask, rendered alkaline with a little bicarbonate of soda, and a concentrated alcoholic solution of magenta is added drop by drop until the liquid has taken the deep red hue of syrup of raspberries. The flask is then exposed for six or eight hours to the light of a bright window. At the end of this time the gold is found to be deposited as a violet powder, while the supernatant liquid has become colorless. It is carefully decanted, so as to preserve merely the deposit. When a sufficient quantity of protoxide of gold has been thus collected, it is carefully washed upon a filter, dried, and the filter is burnt. The dry residue and the ash of the filter is then dissolved at a gentle heat in an excess of aqua regia, and the solution (diluted with distilled water) is separated from the insoluble substances by filtration.