

this instance the top of the stone is genuine and the under part glass, joined together neatly by transparent cement, or in other cases the top may be Sapphire and the bottom a less expensive gem, such as the Garnet. In these cases, when set, they are difficult to detect, and often deceive the most experienced. Doublets are sold by the Cingalese to Europeans, and even plain blue glass is cut into facets, and sent there from Birmingham and Paris, and palmed off for the real stones.

In throwing out these hints I am convinced that to no jeweller in this city can these prove prejudicial, but on the contrary, as the public are enabled to test for themselves the truth of statements made to them, so also are they able to appreciate the genuine gems. We must not forget to mention the coloured glass, or "pastes" as they are usually termed, which are made to do duty for all the different gems, and which vary in brilliancy according to their mode of production. Some are merely moulded and their angles sharpened on the wheel of the Lapidary; others are cut direct from blocks of crystal glass, which are sometimes very brilliant, termed "Rhine Stones," etc. You will, perhaps, say, how are we to know a real gem from the artificial, we cannot submit it to the chemist, who must break it up before he can pronounce on its nature; it is true he can take its specific gravity, but in this he may fail to identify the mineral after all. Dr. Feutchwanger says he took the specific gravity of an artificial Topaz and found it fully corresponded with the Brazilian Topaz. He, however, found that by employing the simple breath test he was enabled to pronounce on its true character. If an artificial and a real gem be breathed upon at the same time, it will be found that the genuine will become clear much sooner than the false. Having drawn your attention to the dangers of a gem I will now pass on to Nature's store-house where the original or crude minerals lie hidden, ready to be fashioned into the coveted jewel.

We shall first of all consider such minerals as constitute, when cut, gems (proper).

*Sapphire.*—In the Geology of Canada is mentioned the occurrence of light rose-red Ruby and blue Sapphire in grains, on lot two of the ninth range of Burgess. I should imagine, however, that the quantity is not very considerable, as I examined the rocks myself on two different occasions without finding a trace.