

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

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

WORKSHOP NOTES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

OTHER NOTES.

POPULATION OF PARIS.—The Prefect of the Seine has just published the returns of the last census, from which it appears that Paris then had 2,259,938 inhabitants, of whom 1,113,836 were males, and 1,126,602 females. When the previous census was taken, in 1876, the total was 1,983,808, so that there has been an increase of 251,122. There were 68,126 inhabited houses, and 3,075,900 of

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

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

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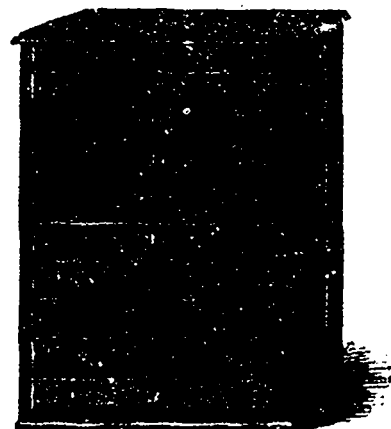
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