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effort was made in Europe to discover the secret of producing a translucent ware like that from China.

In France great advances were made, largely through the inventions of Bernard Palissy and François Charpentier, who produced two distinct and valuable kinds of pottery. At the end of the century Dutch potters began the manufacture of stone ware in London, and later, John Dwight established works at Fulham. The Lambeth potteries initiated with some success the Palissy ware.

Frederic Böttcher, an apothecary's assistant in Berlin, is generally given the credit of being the first in Europe to discover the nature of the translucent porcelain. He fled to Dresden under accusation of practising magical arts and is said to have made the discovery by accident. He found the powder in his wig rather heavy, and having obtained some he made a paste and shaped a vessel which he subjected to fire, and found that at last he had discovered what all Europe had been looking for. The Elector Frederic Augustus became his patron and established works at Meissen which were the origin of the celebrated works at Dresden, from which the art extended to Berlin and Vienna.

Josiah Wedgwood, born at Burslem in 1730, at about 30 years of age produced the special cream colored ware which by permission of Queen Charlotte came to be called "Queen's Ware." The name of Flaxman the sculptor will always be associated with that of Wedgwood, his admirable classical designs being among the most notable achievements of the art.

Porcelain works were established at Chantilly about 1735, and ten years later at Vincennes, and by royal warrant these were transferred to Sèvres in 1754, but it was not till 1769 that they were supplied with the genuine kaolin and feldspar which had been discovered near Limoges. Sèvres and Limoges still retain their high reputation for beautiful porcelain.

Modern pottery and porcelain work in England is so well known as to require little