

rubber factories at Harburg and in the Grand Duchy of Baden. The manufacture of agate cameos is extensive in Oldenburg. Magdebourg and Coburg vie with Paris in the production of snuff boxes. Beads are made in large quantities in Bavaria, and ornaments and fancy articles of ivory, horn, &c., at Wiesbaden, Berlin, Munich, Hamburg, Erbach, and Michelstadt (Hesse).

In the year 1830 or thereabouts meerschaum began to be largely used in Germany in the manufacture of pipes, and since the London Exhibition of 1851 Vienna has become the largest manufacturer of meerschaum pipes in the world. The raw material, the richest beds of which are near the town of Eskischehr, in Asia Minor, but which is also found in the Crimea, Spain, Greece, and Moravia, is imported in cases weighing between 50 and 60 lbs. From this material 100,000 dozen pipes, the carving of many of which entitles them to rank as works of art, and 500,000 dozen cigar holders are annually manufactured in Vienna and its neighborhood. The quantity used at Vienna in 1872 was 60,000 lbs., valued at 160,000. Closely connected with the above industry is the manufacture of imitation meerschaum from the chips and waste of the original material. 4,000 cwt. of the waste are annually consumed in the production of pipes, cigar-holders, &c., and the imitation has been carried to such perfection that connoisseurs sometimes find it difficult to distinguish these articles from similar ones of the genuine substance.

Cherry-wood pipe stems and cigar-holders are also largely manufactured at Vienna, the soil of the neighborhood, especially near the small town of Baden, being excessively favorable for the culture of the cherry plant, in which 1,500 persons are engaged. If the large number of workmen employed in the manufacture of horn pipe fittings, narghilehs, and silken tubes be added to the above, it will be found that there are in and about Vienna 5,000 persons occupied in administering to the wants of smokers.

In the manufacture of all those manifold articles which are comprehended under the German term *Leder galanteriewaaren* such, for instance, as travelling bags, albums, portfolios, cigar and card cases, purses, scent and watch stands, writing necessities, and a host of other articles and nick-nacks, either of leather alone, or of a combination of leather, bronze, porcelain, &c., Austria, and especially Vienna, is justly celebrated. Since the Paris Exhibition of 1867 these wares have been largely exported to France, England, Canada, the United States, &c.

In the manufacture of bronzes, first introduced from Paris at the commencement of this century, Austria ranks next to France, and as regards elegance of design and correctness of execution appears quite able to compete with her French rival in all the smaller articles of this metal, such, for instance, as candelabras, writing table necessities, caskets, &c. Vienna is the centre of the trade, and possesses 12 large bronze factories and a number of smaller ones.

In her fans, too, likewise an industry of recent date, Austria is second only to France, and seems quite able to hold her own in the

manufacture of all sorts of turned goods, parasols and umbrellas, buttons, toys, galanterie wares of ivory, horn, mother-of-pearl, and wood, glass pearls (principally from Gablonz in Bohemia), brushes, whips, sticks, &c.—*Trade Journal*

NOTES ON THE JEWELLERY TRADE.

Although the production of jewellery is by no means confined to a few towns in Great Britain the great centres of the manufacture are undoubtedly London and Birmingham. The census of 1861 showed that there were in the metropolis 9,000 gold and silver workers, and since that time the number must have greatly increased. It is computed that in Birmingham not fewer than 30,000 persons of both sexes are engaged in the jewellery and its collateral trades. Yet half a century ago the industry occupied such an insignificant position in the hardware metropolis that the well-known jewellery manufacturers might have been told off on one's fingers. The number of small makers in Birmingham is legion, as the explorer of the St. Paul's district, the "jewellery quarter" of the town is not long in discovering. But little capital is required to enter on the business, the tools are inexpensive, and the small manufacturer can turn to account the whole labour of his family. The week's production as a rule finds a ready purchaser in a large manufacturing house or a factor, and a proportion of the proceeds is again invested in gold and other materials of manufacture.

A great deal of jewellery sold as of London make originates in Birmingham, and at one time the latter town was most careful to efface itself in connection with the best specimens of the goldsmith's art that issued from its factories. Of late years however, a change has been brought about, which may be said to date from the International Exhibition of 1872. On that occasion the Birmingham manufacturers exhibited on their own account and in their own names, boldly dating their wares from Birmingham, instead of, as in the old times, showing their manufactured goods through a middle house, a Regent Street shop or a London merchant. Since then the tendency to assert themselves has become yet more marked. Another notable change within the last few years in connection with the jewellery trade may be mentioned. The English makers of jewellery were formerly accustomed to make yearly journeys on the Continent, in order to avail themselves of the superior patterns there in vogue. This is no longer requisite, and now the French and German jewellers absolutely buy Birmingham work to copy for their continental and American customers! The statements in the periodical returns from the ports of shipment that the outgoing steamers have taken out so many thousand pounds worth of "French jewellery" are, after all, very misleading, if not mythical. It is well known that the buyers for the American and Indian markets mostly reside in Paris, and these gentlemen systematically enter their jewellery consignments "outward" as of French origin, although the goods are for the most part made in Birmingham and purchased in London.

The jewellery trade—like all other trades embracing *articles de luxe*—is subject to sudden

changes, caused by the vagaries of fashion. For example the Marie Stuart ruffles entirely displaced long ear-rings, until then very much worn. To such an extent did this caprice of fashion run that a simple point in the lobe of the ear and nothing dependent became the rage; now, however, a moderate taste prevails, and suites of severe classic design in ear-rings and brooches are the "mode." Obviously the business of the manufacturing jeweller necessitates considerable caution; he must, so to say, feel the pulse of the fashionable world, for after producing a large stock of goods of a certain pattern he may find what was once the rage all of a sudden unsaleable, and himself, to borrow an expressive Stock Exchange phrase, "stuck with the stuff." There are no means for obtaining correct returns of the quantities of gold and silver annually consumed in the manufacture of gold and silver wares in the United Kingdom. They must, however, be very considerable, as articles of precious metals are produced in almost all large towns. It has been ascertained that not less than 1,000 ounces of pure gold are used weekly in Birmingham, and that the consumption of gold-leaf in eight manufacturing towns is equal to 600 ounces weekly. For gilding metals by electrolyte and the water-gilding processes not less than 10,000 ounces of gold are required annually.

A recent writer well observes:—"At no period in the world's history could the yearly produce of the precious metals have been compared with what it has become in recent times. The number of goldsmiths and the extent of business they severally command have both increased. Factories have arisen where formerly only the benches of single artificers were needed; and machinery now lightens the labour of the gold-beater, the wire-drawer, the embosser, and the engraver, and performs processes once so toilsome with a rapidity and perfection which handwork could never have approached. Articles in gold and silver, cheaper and of finer workmanship, are thus produced—the demand for them is stimulated, and the number of artificers employed is greatly increased."

There are assay offices at the following provincial towns, besides the Hall of the Goldsmith's Company, London:—Birmingham, Chester, Sheffield, Exeter, York, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Glasgow, Dublin. There are special hall and standard marks to each of these localities:—

HALL MARKS	STANDARD MARKS
Birmingham An Anchor.....	A Lion passant
Chester..... Three sheafs and a Dagger	" "
Sheffield... A Crown.....	" "
Exeter..... A Castle with two wings	" "
York..... Five Lions and a Cross	" "
Newcastle Three Castles.....	" "
Edinburgh A Castle and Lion	A Thistle
Glasgow..... A Tree and Salmon with a ring in its mouth	Lion rampant
Dublin..... A Harp and Figure of Britannia	A Harp crowned
London A Leopard's Head	Lion passant

Articles of all standards capable of bearing a stamp are marked with the arms and marks of the particular assay office, and a letter for the date of the year. Different kinds of letters are used by the Goldsmith's Company; the one now employed is the old black letter. The alphabet was begun in 1556, Q being the letter for the year 1871. It runs on to twenty letters,