


since *re* the watch case trade. What is the result of the persevering effort of those who were the pioneers of the trade? It is now an assured success. And such would be the reward of the clock and watch factory, if the wholesale and retail dealers would combine to support home trade, is the opinion of another

ENGLISHMAN.

## AN HISTORIC TIMEPIECE.

Editor TRADER—SIR:

 HEREWITH send you a description of an old clock I have in for repairs, owned by the Rev P. Addison, and made by John Whitfield, England. It is a thirty-hour clock, with the day of the month registered on the dial. There is but one hand attached, which points to the hours on a circle which has been silver plated. The hours are engraved pretty deep in the plate and enameled. On the inner circle the hours are divided into quarters. The dial plate is a piece of heavy plate brass, square in shape, with embossed work on each corner. The movement is in a good state of preservation, with the exception of a couple of pivot holes that required bushing, and is now performing well. The time and strike are run by the same weight on an endless chain. Perhaps some of your readers may be able to give some information as to the age of it.

It is supposed by Mr A to be about 260 years old. If so, what changes has the old clock come through? It was marking time when Charles was beheaded, and told the hours of the Commonwealth under Oliver Cromwell. When Charles II. was in the *Oak*, the old clock was quite young, and when the battle of the Boyne was fought had only just attained its majority. If the calculations regarding the age are correct, it has marked the time through no less than eleven reigns and the two protectorates, and I have no doubt is good for another hundred years.

If you think the above would interest your readers, and they would be likely to throw any light as regards the age of the old clock, you will oblige by inserting the same.


Yours truly,

Aurora, April 3rd, 1890.

RETAILER.

## "HEP." PHILOSOPHISES.

Editor TRADER—SIR:

 I deal successfully with the "botch" question, we must first locate as definitely as possible the causes, then apply the best remedy at our command, governing ourselves according to circumstances, and using our reason to determine where our efforts would produce the best general results. Perpetual fault finding does very little for humanity, but an attempt to remedy will be appreciated by all in possession of brains and ambition. I am satisfied that the general conclusion arrived at during this discussion is correct, viz: that the lack of education is one of the great causes of botchery, and, I might add, that many of the other causes hinge on it to such an extent

that a remedy for the one cause would so materially affect the others that our efforts might be reasonably concentrated for the present to that one remedy. The good results of education cannot be correctly summed up at the doors of the school. An educated man loves humanity, and is willing at all times and in any place to assist the ignorant by imparting to him all the knowledge he is prepared to use. An element like ambition will beget its own kind. Contact with ambitious people is apt to fire the slowly dying embers of its kind in the man who is almost disheartened, and it in turn might change that man's course from the straight path leading to Mr. Beeton's well described "irreclaimable" to that of a useful workman. We could go on indefinitely figuring the possibilities of many of our grievances being overcome or influenced in a great measure by a proper system of education open for those ambitious enough to gain it.

I was pleased with Mr. Beeton's outline of a "Practical Technical School," and trust that the next time we hear from him, he will see his way clear to operate the scheme. I will only touch on one item of his letter, the just distribution of awards. His estimate of its importance is undoubtedly correct. If the authority for granting such diplomas be of high enough character, the school would only then require an able staff of teachers in order to make it the leading school of its kind. I know nothing of the methods adopted by American schools already existing, but if (after the fashion of the popular Ladies' College) they "saw off" one blockhead against another to decide their relative accomplishments, and grant diplomas accordingly, we have only to follow their example in order to fail in our efforts to deal successfully with the botch question.


I think it would be well for those financially interested in such schools to relieve themselves as far as possible from the responsibility of fixing awards. If the leading watch factories of America may be considered the highest authority obtainable, and their experts the best judges of work, I have no doubt that they would feel interested enough in the matter to exert themselves in any way desired. They could give the matter proper consideration, and formulate a standard high enough for all time to come, and afterward allow their experts to rate the specimens of work for examination according to their adopted standard. This would leave the promoters of such institutions free to adopt their own methods for financial success without endangering the great question at issue.

Yours truly,

St. Thomas, Ont., April 15th, 1890. C. H. HEPINSTALL.

## A NEW IDEA.

Editor TRADER—SIR:

 WE again rise to the surface. Since January we have enjoyed reading the many interesting letters and articles on the "Botch" question, and after careful consideration of the subject so ably laid before us by yourself and others, our thoughts are as follows:

You will remember that in our January letter we spoke of legislation. We are glad we did mention it; yet we hardly agree with "English Watchmaker" and his coercive measure. It reminds us of a communication that was discussed