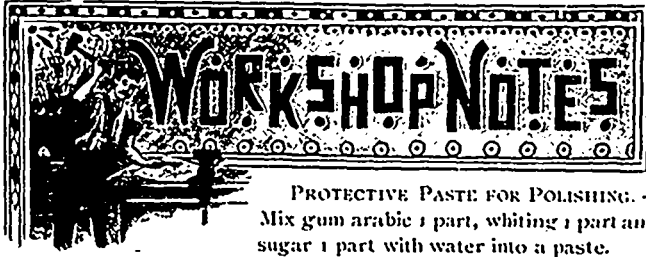




the expression of his face, which was almost fearsomely solemn and apparently unchangeable.

Barrie is a daring author. He has taken liberties with an old custom, the custom of exalting the hero throughout. Instead, therefore, of doing what we have been trained to expect, this author has made the character of a Tommy a very human one, with more failings indeed than one man can gracefully carry; and when we find ourselves liking him at all, it is (we explain apologetically) for the sake of dear Grizel, to whom he was all. The book is a charming one, interesting from the very first page.



PROTECTIVE PASTE FOR POLISHING. — Mix gum arabic 1 part, whiting 1 part and sugar 1 part with water into a paste.

NITRATE OF SILVER SPOTS. — To remove these spots from white marble, they have to be painted with *eau de javelle*, and after having been washed should be passed over a concentrated solution of thio-sulphate of soda (hyposulphite).

TO CEMENT AMBER — In 30 grammes of copal dissolve 30 grammes of alumina by means of a water bath. Bathe the surface to be cemented with this gelatinous liquid, but very slightly. Unite the fractures and press them together firmly until the mixture is dry.

CLEANING SILVER WARE. — It is well known that the cleaning of silver ware, by means of the various powders now used for this purpose, has its drawbacks. It is recommended, for restoring silver articles to a new condition, to use a saturated solution of hyposulphite of soda, which gives the best results. It is sufficient to employ a brush or a rag and to wash afterwards in plenty of water.

SIMPLE PROCESS OF RESILVERING TABLE WARE. — Take 100 grammes of distilled water and divide it into two equal portions. In the one dissolve 10 grammes of silver nitrate and in the other 25 grammes of potassium cyanide. The two solutions are reunited in a single vessel as soon as completed. Next, prepare a mixture of 100 grammes of Spanish white, passed through a fine sieve, 10 grammes of cream of tartar, pulverized, and one gramme of mercury. This powder is stirred in a portion of the above liquid so as to form a rather thick paste. The composition is applied by means of the finger, covered with a rag, on the object to be silvered. The application must be as even as possible. Let the object dry and wash in pure water. The excess of powder is removed with a brush.

ALUMINUM AS A SUBSTITUTE OF SILVER PLATE. — An essential feature in the employment of aluminum for various industries is the power of that metal to resist the corrosive action of water. *Dinglers' Polytechnisches Journal* recently chronicled experiments made on this subject at the Physical Institute of Berlin, which were attended with the following results: A tube of aluminum was taken, found on analysis to contain .58 per cent. of silicon and .32 per cent. of iron, without a trace of lead or copper; also an aluminum plate containing .72 per cent. of silicon, and .50 per cent. of iron, and .25 per cent. of copper. The experiments showed that aluminum, after immersion for 120 hours in water of varied composition, was corroded, this corrosion being strongest with hot water obtained from the town supply, and least with cold distilled water. The corrosion extended uniformly with the interior of the metal. Brass behaved much better. These trials show that the use of aluminum, from a chemical point of view, should only be resorted to under exceptional circumstances; and also that it cannot be used as a substitute for silver plate, an idea which is from time to time exploited.



As "The Trader" aims to be of practical assistance to the Retail Jewelers of Canada, it makes no charge for ordinary advertisements in this column. The subject matter of any advertisement must not exceed 50 words, and must reach us not later than the 20th of the month. In no case will answers to advertisements be permitted to be addressed to the care of this office. All advertisements intended for the Enquiry Column should be addressed to The Trader Publishing Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

A SOLID cherry watchmaker's bench, 12 drawers, write or call at 43 Robert Street, Toronto.

FOR SALE — Counter show cases. E. F. Davis, Mitchell.

WANTED. — A pair of jeweler's rolls. Byers & Newton, Owen Sound.

WANTED. — A first-class watchmaker, one that can do engraving preferred. Apply to A. McMillan, 82 Sparks Street, Ottawa.

WANTED. — A first-class jeweler, one that can do engraving preferred. Apply to A. McMillan, 82 Sparks Street, Ottawa.

WATCHMAKER wanted for the North-West. Must be first-class. Apply to The Levy Bros. Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.

WANTED. — Good workman, young man, one who can engrave preferred. Write stating wages expected and references, to Wm. Coates & Son, Brockville, Ont.

WANTED. — A young man with a year or two experience, who wishes to improve himself. Write stating wages expected and reference, to Wm. Coates & Son, Brockville, Ont.

WANTED. as salesman, watchmaker and jeweler, young man of twenty to thirty years of age, two to five years' experience, single. Apply to D. D. Campbell, jeweler, Dutton, Ont.

WANTED. A first-class working jeweller. One that can do general work preferred. Good wages, steady work. Address, The Breadner Manufacturing Co., cor. Bank and Ann Streets, Ottawa, Ont.

WANTED. A thoroughly practical watchmaker, with good references. Middle aged man preferred. For Vancouver, B.C. Apply, by return mail, to I. Herman, 130 Cordova Street, Vancouver, B.C.

WANTED at once, a first-class watchmaker, must be an A 1 workman. Good salary and permanent position to right man. Must be able to furnish good references as to character and ability. Address, A. L. McNavin, Springhill, Cumberland Co., N.S.

WANTED. A bright, honest and industrious young man, with some knowledge of the watch, clock and jewelry repairing. A good chance to gain experience and a knowledge of the optical business. Apply to "Watchmaker," c/o James Pitts, Temple Building, Montreal, Quebec.

YOUNG MAN desires position as watchmaker. Five years' experience. Address, C. D. Howe, 488 Elizabeth Street, London, Ont.

ENGRAVING ON STEEL. — Dissolve in 150 grammes of vinegar, sulphate of copper 30 grammes, alum eight grammes, kitchen salt 11 grammes. Now add 20 drops of nitric acid. According to whether this liquid is allowed to act a longer or shorter time, the steel may be engraved upon deeply or the surface may be given a very ornamental, frosted appearance.