



IT IS SAID AMONG OPTICIANS

That men exercise the best judgment in the selection of a cigar, when in the choosing of a wife or a pair of spectacles they often go it blind.

That, even the blind can often see how glasses might have saved their sight.

That, if the eyes require arrest, shut them up.

That, a blow can close the eye but not the mouth.

That, their business is out of sight.

That, "Looking back, I see as I never saw before" is a paradoxical way of expressing satisfaction with your optician.

That, men who are blind to beauty need glasses.

That, some people see double for want of glasses, but more see double because of too many.—But then the glasses are different.

That ear-rings are good for the Eye-talian (Italian).

That a glass eye and an eye glass are not the same.

That optics is a light study.

That it is a bad case of Diplopia in which a person will accept a one dollar bill for two.

That seeing a joke does not depend on the sense of sight, but on the sense of humor.

That specs on the eye—teeth do not improve vision.

That glass eyes are not usually sold in pairs.

That, in cases of headache, putting the head through the window will remove the pane, but properly adjusted glasses effect a permanent cure.

That men who trust to luck in fitting spectacles should expect fits.

That an eye in the head is worth two on the surgeon's table.

That it is a blind teacher who has not at least one pupil.


The Canadian Optician.

TO REMOVE GOLD FROM GLASS.

For removing the gold from articles of glass or porcelain, it suffices to put them for some time in aqua regia, that is to say, until the gold has completely disappeared. If one has to treat broken objects, they have to be reduced into very small pieces in order to put them into an earthen strainer as is used by the glider, and allowed to remain in aqua regia as above mentioned. Next they are to be washed several times in clear water, the water from the first washing being added to the aqua regia, so as not to lose the gold which might be in the wash-water.

TO CLEAN OLD COINS AND MEDALS.

The following process is recommended for cleaning coins or medals of silver or bronze without impairing their numismatic value. Prepare a bath composed of nine parts of rain water and one part of sulphuric acid. Place the coins in this bath for the time required to dissolve the sulphide which has blackened them. Five to ten minutes are usually sufficient. After removing them, plunge them into clear water; next wash them with soap, using a soft brush. When they are clean move them about once more in the water, dry them with a soft cloth and finally give them another treatment with chamois cloth without rubbing too hard.



ENQUIRY COLUMN

This column is opened for the purpose of giving short and concise answers to enquiries regarding watch repairs, or anything else connected with the Jewelry business. The craft are cordially invited to draw on the knowledge of our experts whenever they think that we can be of any assistance to them. Address all communications to The Trader Publishing Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

"H. H. H." writes: Please answer through your Enquiry Column how to make a small copper plating bath for iron and steel, and greatly oblige.

P. S. You answered a similar question some time ago which proved very satisfactory.

Coppering bath for wrought or cast iron and steel articles.

(1) 1000 parts distilled water, 58 of yellow prussiate of potash, 15 of chloride of copper, 40 of tin salt, and 40 of sodium hyposulphite. Pour the above in a cast iron boiler and heat over a moderate fire. The metal to be coated with copper is connected with the cathode of the galvanic battery, and submerged in the bath, using as an anode a piece of the metal that is to be deposited. The metals to be coated must first be thoroughly cleansed.

(2) Melt in a crucible 1 part of dry chloride of copper, and 5 or 6 parts of cryolite, combined with chloride of barium to make it more fusible. This mixture will give a permanent coating of any desired thickness to the articles according to duration of their immersion.

"Watch Dial" writes: Would you mind describing the process followed in the manufacture of watch dials? I have no intention of trying the job but just "want to know."

The dials are prepared with a backing of thin sheet copper having raised edges to receive the enamel in powder which is fused. After cooling the lettering and figuring are printed on the plate with soft black enamel by transferring. The dial is again placed in a muffle to fuse the enamel of the lettering. The white enamel used is composed of white lead, arsenic, flint glass, saltpetre, borax and ground flint reduced to powder fused, and formed into cakes.

"Optician" writes: I have often wondered how artificial eyes were made and the cost of them. If you will kindly answer these questions in your Enquiry Column I will be greatly obliged.

When an artificial eye is specially made to order for the wearer, a wax model of the cornea, fitting accurately into the orbital cavity, is placed in plaster of Paris paste. When hardened the wax model is taken out, the pupil removed from it, and after coating with caoutchouc solution replaced in its cavity in the plaster of Paris mould. The concave bottom of the mould is then entirely covered with caoutchouc and vulcanized. The eye thus prepared is placed in alcohol and exposed to the sun, whereby the color of the artificial cornea becomes like that of the natural one. The pupil consists of glass or enamel, the cornea of 2 parts each of oxide of zinc and caoutchouc and 1 part of sulphur. The red caoutchouc used for imitating the blood veins of the cornea, consists of a mixture of 2 parts each of caoutchouc and cinnabar, and 1 part of sulphur. The cost ranges from \$2 to \$3.