

not looked upon by other jobbers as doing a strictly legitimate business. It is only a few months ago since they were expelled from the Jobber's Association for violating their contract, and their reputation, never very sweet, has been none the more savory since then. The presence of such firms is a source of danger to any trade and the more of them that "git up and git" the better for honest legitimate dealers.

WHO KILLED THE MOOSE?—A very prominent Toronto retail jeweler went out on a moose-hunting expedition last month, and not only succeeded in killing game but came near being killed himself. It appears that when he shot his first moose, a big bull weighing about a ton, the infuriated brute charged him with head down and tail over the dash-board. Our hero thinking that discretion was the better part of valor, and remembering that "he who shoots and runs away, may live to shoot another day, but he who by a moose is slain, will never hunt the moose again," climbed up a small tree as fast as his strength could get him there. In his hurry he lost his repeater and revolver, and retained nothing but his *skeandhu*, which as the moose declined to come to close quarters by climbing the tree, was of no earthly use to him. The old bull finding that the hunter was beyond his reach, resolved to starve him out and patiently stood on guard at the foot of the tree. Our hero, getting nervous, "halloed" for all he was worth; the only reply he got was the echo of his own voice. After a sojourn of several hours in his cold and cramped retreat, during which he had ample time to reflect on the misdoings of the past and resolve to lead a better life in the future, our hero had almost made up his mind to jump down and tackle the brute with his knife only, when his ears were saluted with the glad yelp of the hounds who were evidently not far away. The old monarch of the forest turned on his new assailants as soon as they appeared on the scene, and succeeded in holding them at bay until a well-directed shot from the old guide laid him low. Our friend says he don't want any more adventures such as that was, and has got the head of the old bull stuffed and hung in his hall as a trophy of his prowess. His friends are still in the habit of asking him every time they see him, who killed the moose?

## LITERARY NOTES.

THE NOVEMBER *Century* is of more than ordinary interest, inasmuch as with it commences the only authentic history of the life of Abraham Lincoln that has ever been published. To every thinking man, the figure of Lincoln is one of the grandest in the world's history, and his fame always more than national, must continue to grow as years roll on. The authors, Messrs. Nicolay and Hay, both private Secretaries of the great President during his entire term of office, are peculiarly fitted both by opportunity and attainments to perform such a task, and from the opening chapters we should say that from a literary standpoint alone, the subject will be handled in such a masterly manner as to place it amongst the foremost biographical works of the age.

The illustrated paper by Dr. Charles Waldstien on "The Temple of the Ephesian Artemis, and the Ancient Silver Patera from Bernay," in which he argues that the silver plate of Bernay is the identical work of the ancient Ephesian Silversmiths mentioned in the Acts of the Apostles, should make this article interesting reading to every member of the craft in the present day.

The war papers treat of the battle of Chancellorsville, which is described by Generals Hunt, Longstreet, Doubleday, Law and Alexander. As usual these war papers possess a fascination few can resist, and one can hardly lay the magazine down until the article is entirely finished. They are as usual profusely illustrated by maps and drawings from war time photographs which add materially to their interest.

In the literary articles, Mr. Howell's continuation of the "Ministers Charge" is as absorbing as ever, while in "The Fate of a Voice" and "The Hundredth Man," Mrs. Mary H. Foote and Frank R. Stockton, show themselves both entertaining and instructive. The Topics of the Times, Open Letters, and Bric-a-brac articles are as usual first-class, and fully up to the usual standard.

The principal illustrations relate to the Life of Lincoln. A splendid picture of the great President as he appeared in 1860 forms a very appropriate frontispiece to this number, while a portrait of Boone from Sully's painting from life, and numerous other sketches give us a good idea of the early family life of the Lincoln family.

St. NICHOLAS.—With the November issue *St. Nicholas* commences

a new year, and one of great promise to its readers. Louisa M. Alcott contributes a very entertaining story, "The Blind Lark," while Brander Matthews has made an admirable collection of Victor Hugo's stories to young people which have all the quaintness and charm of the great French novelist. "Richard Carr's Baby" is the odd title of a most spirited description of an inter-collegiate football match, which cannot fail to entertain the boys. The opening chapters of the new Serial Juan and Juanita, by Francais C. Baylor gives promise of a treat for the little folk through the winter. The illustrations are as usual admirable, and the number one of the best the *St. Nicholas* has yet sent out.

## WORKSHOP NOTES.

TO RECOVER THE GOLD.—In order to recover the gold from contact gilding baths, add hydrochloric acid to the gold solution, evaporate the whole to dryness, treat the residue with nitro-muriatic acid and precipitate the gold with sulphate of iron from the obtained solution. The precipitate, consisting of fine gold powder, is washed and then dried.

GOLD FROM OLD CRUCIBLES.—Some of our correspondents may have old crucibles on hand, and to such we would say, pound the crucibles to a fine powder in an iron mortar, then wash the sand away by taking a little of the powder at a time in the saucer, and dipping the saucer in and out of a pail or vessel of water. The sand will wash away, leaving the gold in the bottom of the saucer.

WHITENING SILVER CASES, ETC.—Pickle for whitening silver watch cases, silver filigree, etc., after soldering is made as follows: One ounce nitric acid, two ounces sulphuric acid, eight ounces rain water. If the article can be boiled in the pickle it is all the better, and is the only way to clean filigree work. Watch cases, spoons, etc., can be heated until quite warm and then immersed in the pickle.

TO CLEAN PINCHBECK TRINKETS.—To clean pinchbeck watch chains, brass plates, dust caps, wheels or other brass parts of a clock or regulator, Mr. Morgossy recommends the use of about one-half deciliter of acetic acid, or strong wine vinegar, mixed with a spoonful of salt, put into a plate or other flat vessel. Immerse the article, let it remain in it for about five minutes, if a chain, long enough to soften the dirt, then take it out and rub it between the hands; keep doing this until thoroughly clean, and it will become bright as when new; then rinse in cold water, and dry with a cloth or in sawdust. Dirty wheels or other watch parts can simply be dampened with the mixture and brushed with chalk.

TO REDUCE COIN GOLD TO A LOWER KARAT.—A correspondent asks how to figure in order to reduce coin gold to a lower karat. We presume he means United States coin, which is 21 3/5 karats fine. Multiply these figures by the number of ounces or pennyweights in the coin used, divide by the karat you wish to reduce to, and the difference between the result and the number of ounces or pennyweights of copper to be mixed with your gold. For example, given 100 ounces of coin to reduce to 10 karats fine: Multiply 100 by 21 3/5 and the result is 2,160. This divided by 10, the karat desired, equals 216, which, minus 100, gives 116 ounces of copper or other alloy to be mixed with the 100 ounces of coin.

TO PUT IN A MAINSPRING.—If there is no spring winder on hand the repairer will have to put in the spring, after it has been hardened and oiled, with his fingers. Holding the barrel with one hand, put the outer coil into it and see that the end is properly hooked and fastened in place, then hold it so with one thumb, while with the other thumb you work in the next half coil; then hold it there, and with the opposite thumb work in another half coil and so on, the opposite thumb working in a half coil at a time till all is in. This is a good way with thin and narrow springs; but when they are wide or very thick or soft, it is liable to twist the spring out of flat, and make the centre stand up. When the spring is in, always be sure that the centre lies flat in the barrel, that the point does not dig into either head, but stands free between them when on the arbor hook, and see that the hook is sound, well-shaped and fits the hole properly, for if the spring slips off when you wind it, it will probably snap and break. In handling the barrel, it is, of course, to be held with clean tissue paper to keep the skin from soiling it.