



plainly shown by the account of the chief points of Boer misgovernment. How ready the Outlanders were to throw in their lot entirely with the Republic may be seen by reading the text of the manifesto: "The three objects," it says, "which we set before ourselves are: (1) The maintenance of the independence of the Republic, (2) the securing of equal rights, and (3) the redress of grievances."

The deplorable story of the Jameson Raid is told in detail, and it is plain that the Johannesburg reformers were heavily sinned against in this matter; but we can do no more than refer to it here.

Stern and unhesitating as is Mr. Fitzpatrick's exposure of injustice, bad faith and corruption among the Boers, he yet shows his appreciation of their better qualities. Unmistakable as is his loyalty to England, he does not count her blameless in her dealings with South Africa. His concluding words may be painful, but they remind us in these anxious days that there are worse evils than war, and stir us to that loyalty which, nobler than instinct, desires the highest good of its beloved country.

"Appeal," he says, "has been made to England. Only the blindest can fail to realize how much is at stake, materially and morally, or can fail to see what is the real issue, and how the mother country stands on trial before her children, who are the empire. Only those who do not count will refuse to face the responsibility in all seriousness, or will fail to receive in the best spirit the timely reminder of past neglect. If the reproaching truth be a hard thing to hear, it is, for those whose every impulse jumps towards championing the great home land, a far, far harder thing to say. Unpleasant it may be, but not without good, that England's record in South Africa—of subjects abandoned and of rights ignored, of duty neglected and of pledge unkept, of lost prestige and slipping empire—should speak to quicken a memory and rouse the native sense of right, so that a nation's conscience will say, 'Be just before you are generous! Be just to all—even to your own!'

COLORING PLASTER ARTICLES.—Frequently, in order to obtain colored plaster objects ochre or powdered colors are mixed with the plaster. This means leaves much to be desired, because the mixture is not always perfect, and instead of the expected uniform color, blotches appear. Here is a more certain method: Boil Brazil-wood, log-wood or yellow wood in water, according to the desired color, or use extracts of the said woods. When the dye is cold mix it with plaster. The dye must be passed through a cloth before use. One may also immerse the plaster articles, medals, etc., in this dye, but in this case they must be left for some time and the operation repeated several times.

GILDING by the mercurial process is in vogue with amateurs to obtain a greenish reflection of a particular type, and again because it is impossible by this process to make an absolute failure. The gilding is obtained by an analysis of gold and quicksilver of definite proportions deposited on the surface of copper and rubbed with a scraper brush; then the quicksilver is evaporated over a slow fire and the deposit of gold remains adherent. This amalgam requires at the maximum half a gram of gold per square decimeter. [The square decimeter is equal to about $15\frac{1}{2}$ square inches, the decimeter being the tenth part of the meter, which is 39.368 inches in length.] With the same quantity of gold a surface of a thousand square decimeters can be gilded by the galvanic process; that is to say, a surface a thousand times as great, but with a coating a thousand times thinner. The galvanic process, at the same price, will give a coating of gold thicker and more resisting than quicksilver, but the difficulty is to ascertain the thickness. A thin deposit is often more brilliant at first than a thicker, and usually differs only in the durability. In this matter it can be said that we ought not to judge by appearances, but on the other hand it is one where the apparel makes the work. By this process the greenish reflection so prized by amateurs can be obtained. It suffices after giving the coating of gold, to place another of quicksilver. The amalgam is disposed of in the same way, by placing the object over a gentle fire, under a close cover to convey away the mercurial fumes.



Jewelers throughout Canada will oblige the Editor by sending into this office, not later than the 20th of the month, any item of news that they think would be of interest to the Jewelry trade generally. Address all communications to The Trader Publishing Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

"The Trader" is issued on the first of every month. In order to insure the insertion of new advertisements, or changes in those already standing, copy must be received at this office not later than the 20th of the month previous to date of issue. In all cases they should be addressed to The Trader Publishing Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

MR. GLO. J. VANSTONE has opened up a jewelry business in the town of St. Mary's, Ont.

MR. F. C. McDONALD, jeweler, of Hensall, Ont., graduated from the Detroit Optical College in March.

UNCLE LEVELT'S slipped from the platform of a car, badly straining his ankle. We are glad to learn that he is again about.

MR. R. B. HILLMAN has removed his jewelry business from New Dundee to Port Elgin, Ont., where he proposes to carry it on in future.

JEWELER J. H. PELLIER, formerly of St. Anne la Patisserie, Que., has removed his business to Frazerville, Que., where letters will find him in future.

MR. F. B. STEACY, son of the late L. B. Steacy, of Brockville, has succeeded to his father's jewelry business and will carry it on as heretofore, under the style of F. B. Steacy.

WE COMPLIMENT the *Canadian Optician* on its new and pretty cover. It is printed in gold and bronze blue and graced by an excellent portrait of Mr. F. W. Nolte, Victoria's optical expert.

MR. R. J. SIME, representing the Jubus King Optical Co., is at present touring the Dominion in the interest of the De Zeng Refractometer, and incidentally putting in a good word for the Anchor Guard.

GONE WEST.—Mr. John Asseltine, formerly in the employ of Mr. F. Coates, jeweler, Kingston, has taken Horace Greeley's advice to "go west," and left last month to take up his residence in Great Falls, Montana, U.S.

THE COHEN BROTHERS, Limited, are completely settled in their new premises at No. 24 Adelaide Street West. They have fitted up their new home comfortably, and will be glad to receive their many friends and customers.

MR. NAPOLEON JALBERT, after being out of the jewelry business for some years, has again opened up on his own account at 1837 St. Helen Street, Montreal, where he desires that THE TRADER will find him regularly as in years gone by.

THE SUCCESS which has justified The Cohen Brothers' recent expansion is another victory for Canadian industries. It is only a few years since all spectacles were imported. To-day most of our high grade spectacleware is made in Canada.

REMOVAL.—Mr. John W. Gabriel, jeweler, of Halifax, N.S., has removed his place of business to 285 Barrington Street in that city. He does us the compliment of saying that he can't do without THE TRADER, and wants us to be sure to have it follow him to his new address.