

be strengthened from half a dioptic to a dioptic at a time, and the stronger glasses should at first be taken into use only by artificial light, the original pair, as long as they are found sufficient for this purpose, being still worn in the day-time." The common prejudice against using spectacles as soon as the impairment of the sight begins to be observed with advancing age, appears to have unfortunately arisen from the fact that there is a serious disorder of the eye, known as glaucoma, which is attended with obscure vision, resembling that of old sight, but which is nevertheless altogether different in its essential condition. The mischief in glaucoma usually proceeds with an accelerated pace. Stronger and stronger glasses are used on account of the assistance which each fresh accession of strength at first gives. But the sufferer in the end becomes hopelessly blind, and the result is then erroneously attributed to the influence of the glasses which have been employed, although as a matter of fact this had nothing whatever to do with the issue of the case. The injury to the sight in such instances is really due to an over-tense state of the eye-ball having been set up, and to the destruction, in consequence of abnormal pressure, of the delicate nerve-structures within. Mr. Carter unhesitatingly affirms that the habitual use of strong magnifying glasses is not injurious to ordinary eyes, and he supports his opinion in this particular by referring to the circumstance that watchmakers, who commonly employ magnifying glasses in their work, in reality enjoy a very enviable immunity from diseases of the eye. It appears that it is quite an unusual thing to find a working watchmaker among the patients of an ophthalmic hospital. Mr. Carter holds that the habitual exercise of the eye upon fine work, such as these men are engaged in, tends to the development and preservation of the powers of vision, rather than to their injury.—*Edinburgh Review.*

BUSINESS CHANGES FOR JUNE.

E. Sawtell, Orangetown, hardware stock, advertised for sale by sheriff. S. J. Cohn jeweler, Winnipeg, assigned in trust. J. B. Laming Granton, watches, away. James Bonton, Lindsay, watches, moved to Peterboro'. W. H. Calder, Stirling, jeweler, burned out. James Milne & Co., hardware, Stirling, burned out. Wm. Smith, Stirling, watches, burned out. Mrs. M. A. Ashall, Toronto,

jeweler, sold out to son, Wm. Ashall. Thos. Botterill, Winnipeg, hardware, removing to Medicine Hat. N. Gr. main & Co., Winnipeg, hardware, assigned in trust. J. J. Radford, Winnipeg, jeweler, sold out by auction. Stirsky & Mylins, Winnipeg, jewelers, sheriff in possession. Larier Bros., Toronto, Tins, &c., assigned in trust. James Chalmers, Strathroy, Tins, &c., assigned, H. G. Lovetus, Montreal, wholesale jewelry, assigned in trust. Lovetus, Wright & Co., Winnipeg, wholesale jewelers, dissolved and closing out business.

BUSINESS NOTES.

We see our old friend, R. Hadden, Picton, has admitted Mr. Rorabeck into partnership. We wish the new firm every success.

ONE of the oldest furniture dealers in this city, T. H. Lockington, has failed. He had a similar experience some years ago, and has never made much headway since.

As was to be expected the opening of the Brooklyn bridge has very sensibly affected the receipts of the ferry-boat companies. The Union Ferry company has already reduced its toll.

J. B. LAFRAMME, haberdasher, Montreal, has assigned, finding opposition too keen. He compromised in the spring at 60 cents, but this does not seem to have afforded the desired relief. He owes about \$4,000, and assets are reported at \$3,000.

THE announcement is made that Mr. W. A. Douglas, for many years accountant in the Freehold Loan Company has been appointed assistant manager of that institution. Those who are familiar with that gentleman's abilities will agree with us in the opinion that the promotion is well deserved.

MR. ERASTUS WIMAN, of New York, was, at a special meeting of the Dominion Telegraph Company, held on the 29th, elected a director to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Hon. T. N. Gibbs. Mr. Thos. Swinyard, who was Vice-President, succeeds to the Presidency, and the Hon. Wm. Cayley takes the Vice chair.

A THIEF was detected in Montreal the other day in a way as amusing as it is unusual. A laboring man went into Messrs. Jones & Co.'s wholesale establishment, and while no one was looking picked up a \$13 alarm clock, put it under his coat and started for the door. He had not reached it, however, when to his dismay, the clock commenced to strike the alarm and attracted the attention of some of the clerks. A constable was sent for at once and the thief arrested and committed.

H. G. LEXTERUS, a wholesale dealer in jewelry and optical goods at Montreal, and also doing business in Toronto as Lovetus, Morris & Co., and in Winnipeg as Lovetus, Wright & Co., has assigned in trust. For some time past he has experienced a difficulty in getting financing facilities. Losses in connection with the Winnipeg business too, assisted to bring about his failure. Liabilities are not yet ascertained, but as he showed a very fair surplus early in the

spring, it is thought the estate should realize pretty well.

AN offer of 17½ cents on the dollar, payable in three months, and 17½ cents in six months unsecured, has been made by J. S. Cohn, a jeweler in Winnipeg; this his creditors have not yet accepted. His affairs show a deficit of from \$1,000 to \$12,000.—Another jewelry firm, Stirsky and Mylins, is in difficulties, the sheriff having been placed in possession of the premises. Stirsky, the senior member, went west ostensibly for the purpose of disposing of surplus stock, but in reality took all the better class of goods with him and is said to have left for the United States. The estate will probably be sold.

WORKSHOP NOTES.

GOLD TINGE.—A bright gold tinge may be given to silver by steeping it for a suitable length of time in a weak solution of sulphuric acid and water, strongly impregnated with iron rust.

MELTING GOLD.—In melting gold use none other than a charcoal fire, and during the process sprinkle saltpetre and potash into the crucible occasionally. Do not attempt to melt with stone coal, as it renders the metal brittle and otherwise imperfect.

JEWELER'S CEMENT.—Put into a bottle two ounces of isinglass and one ounce of the best gum arabic, cover them with proof spirits, cork loosely and place the bottle in a vessel of water, and boil it till a thorough solution is effected; then strain for use.

GOLD AND SILVER FROM TEXTILES.—Cut into pieces the gold or silver lace, tie it tightly, and boil in soap lye till the size appears diminished, take the cloth out of the liquid, and after repeated rinsings of cold water, beat it with a mallet to draw out the alkali. Open the linen, and the pure metal will be found in all its beauty.

COLD SILVERING OF METALS.—Mix 1 part of chloride of silver with 3 parts of pearl ash, 1½ parts common salt, and 1 part whiting; and well rub the mixture on the surface of brass or copper (previously well cleaned), by means of soft leather, or a cork moistened with water and dipped in the powder. When properly silvered, the metal should be well washed in hot water, slightly alkalized, then wiped dry.

REFINING SILVER.—After having rolled the silver, cut it into narrow strips, and curled it to prevent its lying flat, the pieces are dropped into a vessel containing two ounces of good nitric acid diluted with one-half ounce pure rain water. When the silver has entirely disappeared, add to the two and a half ounces of solution nearly one quart of pure rain water. Then sink a sheet of clean copper into it; the silver will collect rapidly upon the copper, and you can scrape it off and melt it in bulk.

SOFT-SOLDERING ARTICLES.—Moisten the parts to be united with soldering fluid; then, having joined them together, lay a small piece of solder upon the joint, and hold over your lamp, or direct the blaze upon it with your blowpipe until fusion is apparent. Withdraw them from the blaze immediately, since too much heat will render the solder brittle and unsatisfactory. When the parts to be joined can be made to spring or press against each other, it is best to place a thin piece