

1. By keeping it in shelter, from contact with the air; the bottle must constantly be kept vertical, and it should be long, narrow, and carefully corked. Never tip the bottle to one side, to pour out; let none run on the sides. Let the cork be of the best quality.

2. Keep it in a perfectly dark place, and do not expose the bottle to the light any longer than necessary to take oil therefrom, in the manner prescribed.

3. Keep it under cover in a dry and sweet place; removed as much as possible from all agitations of the air and exposures to sudden changes of temperature.

We have endeavored to elucidate the question, and leave it to the practical experiment of the watchmaker to "charge, alter, and amend." Every intelligent horologist will concur in saying that we are not yet by any means in possession of the best lubricating agent possible.—*The Jeweler's Circular*.

BUSINESS CHANGES FOR AUGUST.

Rob. Wilson, Odanah, Hardware, style now Wilson & Harrison; Adam Hope & Co., Hamilton, Wholesale Hardware, Mr Adam Hope of this firm dead; Thexton Bro., Lindsay, Hardware, offering 50c on the dollar; A. D. Cooper, Midland, Jewelry, removed to Waukegan.

BUSINESS NOTES.

H. LAFONTAINE, watchmaker of Sorel, is making a watch to indicate the seconds, hour, day of the week and month, and the moon's phases. It will be composed of 500 parts.

MR. JOHN SEGSWORTH has just returned from his English trip, and looks much the better for the change. He brings with him a large stock of new jewelry, and intends to rush things during the next few months.

We are glad to notice the return from Europe of Mr. R. Y. Ellis, of the firm of P. W. Ellis & Co., Wholesale Jewelers, of this city. Mr. Ellis looks well, and says he had a splendid time while away, and is now fit to do any amount of work. From present indications he will have plenty to do before the year is out.

As will be seen by our advertising columns, Mr A. C. Anderson, Wholesale Jeweler of Hamilton has recently returned from England, where he has been on a business trip. His selections will be found of the latest styles and his customers may depend upon getting good value.

Says the *Monetary Times*, "An Oshawa hardware man, Mr. T. W. Gibbs, has been in trouble for a long time. Several years ago he got an extension of time and carried out the arrangement. Now, we are told that his Montreal creditors have again consented to favor him. He has made earnest efforts to succeed."

MR. SAMUEL STERN, who has been absent in Europe for the past three months, is home

again, after having personally supervised the shipment of his fall purchases. His stock of clocks and fancy goods will be unusually complete this year, and buyers visiting Toronto should drop in and inspect his goods before placing their orders.

The new telephone recently placed in Messrs. Zimmerman, McNaught & Lowe's office is the first and only one in any jewelry establishment in the city. The firm find it exceedingly useful in many ways, and fully appreciate the saving in time effected by its use. Buyers visiting the city are invited to avail themselves of its assistance, where possible, in the transaction of their business.

The Toronto Silver Plate Co. are getting rapidly into shape, and expect to have some goods of their own manufacture upon the market in the course of the next few weeks. Under the able superintendence of Mr. J. A. Watts, the machinery is being put in, and the other arrangements pushed rapidly forward. They have already about thirty hands at work and expect to employ about fifty more when in full running order.

HON. ADAM HOPE, who died last month of paralysis, was a well known and honored Canadian merchant, of amiable character and marked ability. He was born in East Lothian, Scotland, and at the time of his death was in his 70th year. Having been some six years in the counting-house of a Leith firm, in which Mr. David Davidson, formerly General Manager of the Bank of Montreal, was then a partner, Mr. Hope came to Canada in 1834, and entered the office of Young, Weir & Co., merchants, Hamilton. Beginning business on his own account in St. Thomas in 1837, he removed to London in 1845, where the firm was Hope, Birrell & Co., the late Mr. John Birrell being the partner, and subsequently to Hamilton in 1865, when the firm became Buchanan, Hope & Co. The deceased gentleman was senior partner in the wholesale hardware firm of Adam Hope & Co., Hamilton, President of the Hamilton Provident and Loan Society, and Director of the Canadian Bank of Commerce. He had been, too, the first president of the Huron & Erie Loan Co., founded about 1864 in London. Mr. Hope was called to the Senate by Hon. Alex. Mackenzie five years ago.

NEW PREMISES.—A Strathroy Exchange says: Mr W. F. Snell can now be found in his new store two doors west of his old stand. Mr. S. has shown considerable taste in the arrangement of his new premises. In addition to the plate glass front the walls have been nicely papered and bordered, and the ceiling very handsomely frescoed. Tables of cherry with walnut trimmings are used in place of counters, on which rests his show cases; walnut bracket shelves are arranged on the east wall for to show off his stock of clocks and the west wall is to be filled up with glass show cases for silver and plated ware. In the rear is a large storeroom and workshop. When completed Mr. S. can boast of having one of the finest jewelry establishments west of Toronto.

WORKSHOP NOTES.

SCARCE BRASS-ALLOYS.—Bristol brass. (Prince metal), 6 parts copper, 2 zinc; Japanese brass (Sinehu), 10 parts copper, 5 zinc. White brass, 1 part copper, 8 zinc, 1 iron — very suitable for statue casts in place of bronze.

RUST.—Nuts are oftentimes so tightly rusted upon screws that other means must be made use of to loo on them; kerosene or naphtha, even turpentine, will in a short time penetrate between nut and stem. Next heat them in fire which quickly severs them.

BRONZE.—Bronier claims to have discovered a simple method to make bronze malleable; it consists in the addition of from $\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 per cent. of mercury, and appears to act rather mechanically than chemically. It is added to one of the metals of which the alloy is made.

VARNISH FOR PASTEBOARD, WOOD, METAL, &c.—Marine glue, 2 parts, yellow, gum lac, in scales, 1 part. Dissolve in wood spirits (pyroligneous spirits). This varnish may be applied to paper, pasteboard, wood and metals. If thick it may be used for gluing wood.

BRONZING MEDALS.—According to the *Revue ind.*, medals are bronzed in the Paris mint by boiling them in a copper kettle, not tinued, however, in a solution of 500 grams pulverized verdigris, and 775 g. pulverized sal ammoniac, in 160g. strong vinegar and 2 liters water. The medals are kept apart by wood or glass rods.

VARNISHES.—Gold tarnish for brass objects, physical instruments, etc.: Gum lac, in grains, pulverized, 90 grams; copal, 30 g.; dragon's blood, 1 g.; red sandal wood, 1 g.; pounded glass, 10g.; strong alcohol, 600g.; after sufficient maceration, filter. The pulverized glass simply serves for accelerating the dissolving, by interposing between the particles of gum lac and copal.

POLISHING STEEL.—If the steel is of moderately good temper, use a zinc polisher with diamantine; a tin polisher is better for soft steel. The diamantine should be mixed on glass, using a beater also of glass, with very little watch oil. Diamantine mixed with oil becomes gummy, and quite unfit in a day or two, and turns black, if brought into contact with metal in mixing.

CLEANING RAGS.—The rags, which are excellent for polishing metal surfaces, are prepared in the following manner: Dip flannel rags into solution of 20 parts dextrine and 30 parts oxalic acid in 20 parts logwood decoction, wring them gently, and sift over them a mixture of finely pulverized tripoli and pumice stone. The moist rags are piled above each other, placing a layer of the powder between each two. They are then pressed, taken apart and dried.

WRAPPING PAPER FOR SILVER.—The *Archiv. d. Pharm.* gives the following for preparing a good wrapping paper: 6 parts caustic soda are dissolved in sufficient water until the hydrometer shows 20° Beaumé; 4 parts oxidized zinc are added to this solution and boiled until dissolved. Sufficient water is then added to dilute the mixture to 10°B. The paper or calico is dipped into it, and dried. All silver articles wrapped in it, are protected against the sulphuretted hydrogen, which, as is known, is contained in the air of all large cities.