Flaxen Grey Copal Varnish.—Ceruse, which forms the ground of the paste, mixed with a small quantity of Cologne earth, as much English red, or carminated lake, and a particle of Prussian blue, and color the varnish therewith.

Green Copal Varnish.—Verdigris, crystallized verdigris, compound green (a mixture of yellow and blue). The first two require a mixture of white in proper proportions from a fourth to two-thirds according to the tint intended to be given. The white lead used for this purpose is ceruse, or the white oxide of lead, or Spanish white. Proceed as before.

Improved Copal Varnish.—Caoutchoucine (white and scentless), strong alcohol, equal parts; copal in the proportion of two pounds to a gallon. Digest in a close vessel, without heat, for one week.

Pearl Grey Copal Varnish.—White and black; white and blue; for example, ceruse and lamp-black; ceruse and indigo. Mix them with the varnish, according to the tint required.

Purple Copal Varnish.—Prussian blue and vermillion, or any other blue and red; then proceed as before.

Red Copal Varnish.—1. Vermilion, red oxide of lead (minium), red ochre, or Prussian red, &c., and proceed as before.

2. Dragons's blood, brick red, or Venetian red, &c., and prooceed as before.

Violet Copal Varnish.—Vermillion, blue, white, in proportions required to color the varnish.

White Copal Varnish.—Copal 16 parts; melt, and add hot linseed oil 8 parts; spirits of turpentine 15 parts; finest white lead to color.

Yellow Copal Varnish.—Yellow oxide of lead, or Naples and Montpelier, both reduced to impalpable powder. These yellows are hurt by contact with iron or steel. In mixing them, therefore, a horn spatula, with a glass mortar and pestle, must be employed. Or gum guttæ, yellow ochre, or Dutch pink, according to the nature and tone of the color to be imitated, and proceed as before.

Mastic Varnish.—Gum Mastic 5 pounds; spirits of turpentine 2 gallons. Mix with a moderate heat (carefully applied), in a close vessel, then add pale turpentine varnish 3 pints. Mix well.

Another.—Mastic 1 pound; white wax 1 ounce; oil of turpentine 1 gallon. Reduce the wax and mastic small, then digest in a close vessel, with heat, until dissolved.

Common Oil Varnish.—Resin 4 pounds; genuine beeswax ½ pound; boiled oil 1 gallon. Mix with heat, then add spirits of turpentine 2 quarts.

Turpentine Varnish.—Resin 1 part; boiled oil 1 part. Melt, then add turpentine 2 parts. Mix well.

White Hard Spirit Varnish.—Gum sandarach 2½ pounds; alcohol (65 op.) 1 gallon. Place them in a strong, well closed vessel, and apply the heat of warm water, with occasional agitation, until dissolved; then add pale turpentine varnish 1 pint. Mix well, and let the whole rest for twenty-four hours, when it will be ready for use.

White Spirit Varnish.—Strongest alcohol 100 parts; sandarach 25 parts; tears mastic 6 parts; elemi 3 parts; Venice turpentine 3 parts. Dissolve in a closely corked vessel.

Varnish for Toys.—Copal 7 parts; mastic 1 part; Venice turpentine ½ part; strongest alcohol 11 parts. Dissolve the copal first, with the aid of a little camphor, then add the mastic, &c., and thin with alcohol, as required.

To Clean Varnish.—Use a ley of potash, or soda, mixed with a little powdered chalk. Do not make the liquor too strong of the alkali.

Te Polish Varnish.—Take 2 oz. powdered tripoli, put in an earthen pot, with water to cover it; then take a piece of white flannel, lay it over a piece of cork or rubber, and proceed to polish the varnish, always wetting it with the tripoli and water. It will be known when the process is finished by wiping a part of the work with a sponge, and observing whether there is a fair even gloss. When this is the case, take a bit of mutton suet and fine flour, and clean the work.

Varnish for Harness.—Take ½ pound of India-rubber; one gallon of spirit of turpentine; dissolve enough to make into a jelly; then take equal quantities of good hot linseed oil, and the above mixture. Incorporate them well on a slow fire, and it is fit for use.

A Varnish for Fastening the Leather on Top Rollers in Factories.—Dissolve 2¾ oz. of gum arabic in water; and a like amount of isinglass dissolved in brandy, and it is fit for use.

A Varnish to Preserve Glass from the Rays of the Sun.—Reduce a quantity of gum tragacanth to fine powder, and let it dissolve for twenty-four hours in white of eggs well beat up; then rub it gently on the glass with a brush.

A fine Black Varnish for Coaches and Iron Work.—Bitumen of Palestine 2 oz.; resin 2 oz.; umber 12 oz, Melt them separately, and then mix together over a moderate fire. Then pour upon them, while on the fire, 6 oz. clear boiled linseed oil, stirring the whole from time to time. Take it off the fire, and when moderately cool pour in 12 oz. of essence of turpentine.

Varnish for Clock Faces.—Spirits of wine 1 pint; divide it into four parts; mix one part with ½ an oz. of gum mastic in a bottle by itself; one part of spirit and ½ oz. gum sandarach in another bottle; and one part spirit and ½ oz. whitest part of gum benzoin. Mix and temper them to suit; if too thick add spirit; if too thin a little mastic; if too soft some sandarach or benzoin. When about to use it warm the silver plate before the fire, and with a flat camel-hair pencil stroke it over till no white streaks appear; this will preserve it for many years.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Iceland Cod Fisheries

Upwards of one hundred small vessels, employing about 1,200 or 1,500 men, are annually fitted out at Dunkirk for these fisheries, the value of the produce of which is estimated at £120,000 to £160,000. It is principally used for home consumption, and Paris is the chief mart. What is unsold at the approach of a new fishing season, is dried and shipped to the colonies—and also to the Portuguese ports, the French Government accord a premium of from 12 to 20 francs per 100 kilos, the amount varying according to distinction.