

the contrary hardens the surface, renders the face of the wood peculiarly smooth and consequently increases the fineness of the work produced — lastly, the cost of the petroleum is less than half that of turpentine, and the rapidity with which it dries allows the forms to be washed without removing them from the press or machine.

PRINTING HINTS.—Gilding is performed in the following manner: A job is pulled with size, instead of printing ink, and the leaf is cut in strips to cover the lines and laid on with a piece of soft fur. After the leaf has been laid in its proper place, it should be beat gently with a cotton pounce covered with velvet, so as to make the leaf and size come in perfect contact. It should then be left a day or more for the size to become thoroughly hardened, when the superfluous gold may be brushed off.

In using bronze, the impression is pulled with size the same as for leaf, and the bronze is applied with a small ball of cotton. It should be allowed to remain until the size is set, and rubbed off with a clean piece of cotton.

Smalts are applied in a similar manner to bronze, only the size should be stronger, and the smalt dusted over the job and the surplus poured off.

Flocks are applied similar to the above, except that a still stronger size is used, and the flock instead of being sprinkled on the job, is spread smoothly on a flat surface, and the job is pressed firmly upon it.

Dry colors of all kinds may be applied in the same way as bronze, except such as will stain the glazed surface of the card.

Printing Inks can readily be made by parties where a small quantity is needed, and they do not wish to order from dealers, by using balsam copaiva, which is a natural varnish. The process of preparing it is simply to take a stone and muller the same as painters use for grinding paint, and to a pure article of balsam copavia add the color desired for the ink together with a small quantity of yellow soap and grind the ingredients thoroughly together, when it is ready for use.

WHAT IS FOOLSCAP PAPER?—You probably all know foolscap paper when you see it; do you know why it is so called? This is the reason: When Cromwell became Protector of England, he caused the cap of liberty to be stamped upon the paper used by the government. When Charles II. came into power he had occasion to

use some paper, and some of this government paper was brought to him. On looking at it he inquired the meaning of it, and on being told, he said—"Take it away; I'll have nothing to do with a fool's cap." Thus originated the term "foolscap," which has since been given to a size of writing paper usually about 16 by 13 inches.

PAPER PARCHMENT.—To transform paper into parchment, take unsized paper and plunge it into a solution of two parts of concentrated sulphuric acid combined with one part water; withdraw it immediately and wash it in clean water, and the change is complete. It is now fit for writing, for the acid supplies the want of size; while it becomes so strong that a strip, two or three inches wide, will bear from sixty to eighty pounds weight, while a strip of parchment will bear only about twenty-five pounds.

VANILLA FROM PAPER MILLS.—A German chemist observes that the sodaic salt of vanilla should be found in the refuse liquor of the wood-pulp of conifers. Vanilla in a crystalised form has not yet been obtained in this way, but attention is directed to the possibility of the extraction of vanilla from the refuse liquor of paper mills, where wood-pulp is largely used, proving a lucrative branch of industry.

CLEANING NEW MACHINERY.—As presses and machinery have their bright work covered with a compound to keep it from rusting while shipping, parties who receive the machinery will find benzine or kerosene oil the best articles to clean off the compound with.

CLEANING PRESSING BOARDS.—Turpentine and flannel is good for taking off printing ink from the surface of pressing boards.

Acknowledgments.

The following sums have been received at this office from May 7th to May 23rd:—

Henry S. Brooks, Elmira, N. Y.	.....	\$1 00
F. W. Webb, " "	.....	1 00
C. M. Beecher, " "	.....	1 00
Edward Noble, " "	.....	1 00
Joseph Biggs, (ap.) " "	.....	50
G. McCoubrey, (ap.) St. Andrews, N. B.	.....	50
Chas. Gilley, (ap.) " "	.....	50
W. J. Teed, Halifax, N. S.	.....	1 00
Jos. Ruebottom, Bowmanville, Ont.	.....	1 00
John Payne, London, Ont., (ap.)	.....	50
Wm. Wallace, Woodstock, N. B.	.....	1 00
R. C. Braley, Merriton, Ont.	.....	1 00
— Jackson, Montreal, Que.	.....	1 00
Gilgour Bros., Toronto, Ont.	.....	1 00