

White Beeswax.

Have a hard-wood board made in the shape of a shingle, then put the wax in a pot of hot water over the stove. While the wax is melting soak the board in warm water to prevent the wax sticking to it, then dip the board into the pot of water and wax as you would dip candles, and you will have a thin sheet of wax on the board. This you can loosen with a knife so it will slide off. Then dip as before, and so on until you have dipped all the wax off. Take these thin sheets of wax and spread them on a white cloth in the hot sun until they are white, afterwards melt and cake.

To restore Faded Photographs.

The prints should be unmounted by soaking in water for a time, and then immersed in a saturated solution of bichloride of mercury, in which they may be left for two or three minutes, and afterwards thoroughly washed. The change takes place directly they are in the bichloride solution.

Best Time to paint Houses.

Experiments have indicated that paint on surfaces exposed to the sun will be much more durable if applied in autumn or spring, than if put on during hot weather. In cold weather it dries slowly, forms a hard, glossy coat, tough like glass; while if applied in warm weather, the oil strikes into the wood, leaving the paint so dry that it is rapidly beaten off by rains.

The Best Lime for the Calcium Light.

Lime made from Italian marble is the most satisfactory. It does not crack, gives a good light and is easily prepared. Small pieces of white marble are put into a clear fire, in a stove or open grate. After remaining at a red heat for twenty to thirty minutes it is, after cooling, easily cut into any desired shape.

To make Lard Candles

To every eight pounds of lard add one ounce of nitric acid, and the manner of making it as follows:—Having carefully weighed your lard, place it over a slow fire, or at least merely melt it; then add the acid, and mold the same as tallow, and you have a clear beautiful candle. A small proportion of beeswax makes them harder.

Cheap Paints.

The essential part of all good paints, properly so called, is linseed oil. Oil, if well boiled, may be applied alone, and affords an excellent protection to hard wood and implements, and upon floors. Sundry substances ground very fine are used to mix with the oil, and in proportion as they thicken the oil and form an opaque coating, they are said to possess "body." A pretty good cheap paint for outside work is made by mixing plaster of Paris with white lead, or zinc white, and grinding them together in a paint mill with oil. Plaster alone may be used, and it is said to form a durable and cheap paint. Of course any color may be given which is desired.

Iron Cement.

To make an iron cement suitable for making rust joints, mix thoroughly 112 lbs. of clean cast-iron

borings or turnings, with 8 ounces of sal-ammoniac, and 1 ounce of flour of sulphur, and add sufficient water. Keep wet when not to be immediately used, or it will heat and be spoiled.

Sulphur in Asthma.

Dr. Duclos of Tours recommends washed sulphur in doses from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ grains three times a day for several months. And the Boston Medical Journal mentions three very bad cases of asthma which it says were completely cured by this treatment. It is simple, and may be readily tried.

Sugar-making from Sorghum or Imphee.

Take the most thorough granulated sirup on hand, and place on a strong linen cloth, suspended by the corners at a slight swag; prepare a vessel underneath to catch the drips, then introduce pure cold water in falling drops on the grained sirup in the cloth, stirring at the same time thoroughly, so as to cause the water to come in contact with every particle of grain; continue the process of washing in this way until the waxy or gummy tendency is destroyed considerably, then apply a press to hasten the expulsion of the liquid part, leaving the grain in the cloth, which may be put into a vessel, and will soon dry and crumble ready for market by stirring."

Selected Articles.**INDUSTRIAL MUSEUMS IN THEIR RELATION TO COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISE.**

BY THE LATE PROFESSOR GEORGE WILSON.

The industrial museums of the country have not risen in obedience to any sudden romantic impulse of educational enthusiasts or hypothetical philosophers, but have slowly grown into a visible reality, and forced themselves on the notice of the practical intellects of the country. How this has been, a few words will explain.

The long peace which followed Waterloo gave us leisure to neglect war; to apply the sciences to the useful arts; and to interchange with our brethren of mankind on all sides, the important discoveries and inventions which they and we had severally achieved. When the French Revolution awoke Europe from its perilous slumber, it awoke the philosopher as well as the soldier and statesman, and Watt's steam engines and Davy's voltaic batteries were fruits of the same energy which dethroned the Bourbons, and won Waterloo. When peace at length came, discovery followed discovery, and invention invention, with a rapidity such as the world never witnessed before. Four of those, partly discoveries, partly inventions—namely, steamships, railroads, locomotives, and electric telegraphs—the beginnings of which were long before the peace, but their practical evolution not till long after it, were of themselves sufficient to have necessitated industrial museums, by their effect in abridging space and time. Keats, the poet, in his *Eve of St. Agnes*, imagines with exquisite fancy the possibility of a full-blown rose becoming "a bud again." We have seen something