

should be taken that it is got from a good maker, and that it really is olive oil. With salad or even with cold potato and a few drops of vinegar, this is most wholesome.

If the grate in your dining-room is of iron, polish with black lead; if burnished steel, use sweet oil and powdered emery. Should it be rusty, wet with oil; then coat with unslacked lime, and let it stand for several hours, after which proceed as before. Polish with soft paper or a piece of chamois leather. (1)

Grease spots on carpets may be taken out by covering the spots with fuller's-earth, wet with spirits of turpentine. Let it stand until the earth is a fine, dry powder. Another method is to place blotting-paper under the grease spot, wet the place with spirits of turpentine, place a piece of blotting-paper over it, and on the upper blotting-paper set a hot flatiron.

To clean the railing of banisters wash off all the dirt with soap and water, and when dry rub with two parts of linseed oil and one of turpentine. If the odor of turpentine is objectionable use two parts of sweet or cotton-seed oil and one part of alcohol; but the mixture of linseed oil and ting-paper set a hot flat-iron.

The Garden and Orchard.

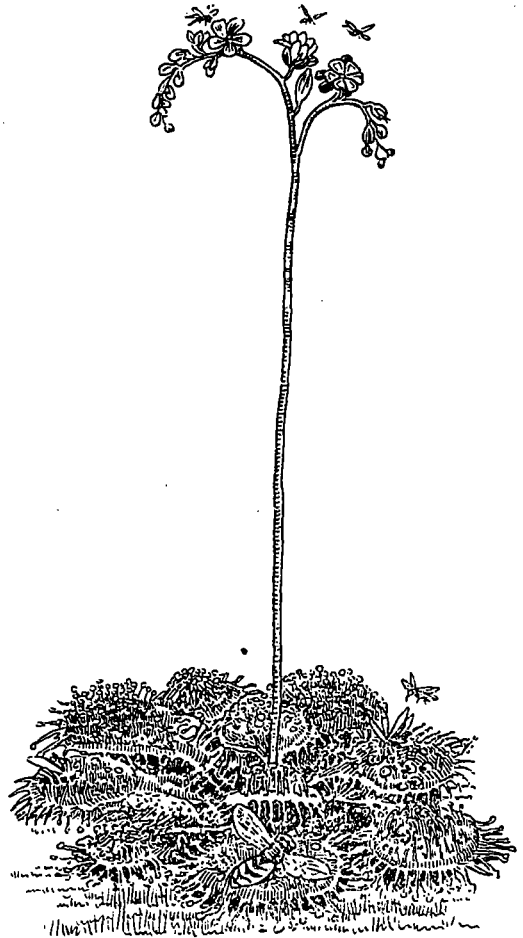
(CONDUCTED BY MR. GEO. MOORE).

PLANTS THAT FEED UPON INSECTS.

We have been giving of late some articles on Insects that live upon plants, and now, for the amusement and edification of our younger readers, we will notice a few instances in which the order is reversed, and plants live upon insects; for, strange as it

(1) *Shammy*, formerly made from the skin of the chamois, but now of lamb-skin, etc. Ed.

may appear, plants, like insects, must eat to live; they cannot grow without food, and as soon as the seed begins to germinate, that is to say, when life commences, this food is supplied; every seed is stored with starch which feeds the seed, until the plant can take hold upon the soil. Most plants obtain their nourishment by means



The Sundew.

of their roots, and from the air through their leaves, but a few are not content with this, but subsist also, partly, on insects, to capture which they are provided with parts which we may call traps and are among the curiosities of the vegetable kingdom; such plants are called "insectivorous." The most familiar of these, in cool climates, is the Sundew (*Drosera*) so called because the leaves are fringed