

And so I am," he answered, "as much surprised as I should be at finding the captain of one of my ships unacquainted with navigation. I don't know how to cook, and the mistress of the family! Jane, if there is a cooking-school where in the city, go to it, and complete education, for it is deficient in a very important particular."

15.—The principal constituents of milk are water, or oily matter, casein or cheese, sugar, and matters and water. The proportion of each is variable in different milks, but it may be taken as a general rule, that milk which contains more than 87 per cent of water is of inferior quality; on taking the average proportion of each ingredient according to the different analyses, it is found to be 86.8 per cent. If 87 per cent can be assumed as the standard, a very simple process will, in many cases, be sufficient to detect the degree of dilution to which the milk has been subjected by fraudulent persons. Weigh 100 grains to dryness; ascertain the amount on which deduct 87; the difference, then, divided by 100, and divided by 13, will give the percentage of added water, thus:—Suppose 96 grains to lose, on evaporation, 89.6 grains; $96 - 89.6 = 6.4$, and 260 divided by 13 gives 20 per cent of added water.—*Scientific American*.

16.—**ING HENS.**—We observe a recent notice in a paper, of the practice of making wooden shoes (or rather boots) to prevent hens from scratching. A flock of fifty fowls, like our own, require considerable labor in the manufacture of a hundred woollen boots, which might be made through in a short time and need repair. It is much better we think, to procure shoes that will not scratch. There is another of importance—that is to keep the animals well fed, during the season when scratching is most feared. We keep from thirty to fifty the White Shanghai, a very quiet, well-bred, and profitable fowl, and adopt the economical mode, namely, regular feeding in the morning, and although there is no barrier between their ordinary range and the kitchen, they do not scratch yearly enough to do any great damage.—*Country Gentleman*.

17.—**THE LADIES.**—I think it is not natural which makes me believe that a high-bred lady is the most complete of all subjects in this world. In whom else is there so much grace, and so much virtue; so much faith, and so much tenderness; with so much refinement and chastity? And when I say ladies I don't mean duchesses and countesses. Be they ever so high in station, they are but ladies, and no more. But any man who lives in the world has the right to let us hope, of counting a few such amongst his circle of acquaintance—whose angelic natures there is some-

thing awful, as well as beautiful, to contemplate; at whose feet the wildest and fiercest of us must fall down and humble ourselves, in admiration of that adorable purity which never seems to do or to think wrong.—*Literary Magazine*.

18.—**ROLLED IN MONEY.**—Czechitzky, celebrated at Berlin as an actor and billiard-player, when he could not any longer find persons to play with him, he took to card playing, in which he got equally skilled and won enormous sums of money. It is related of him by Varnhagen that in order to revise the expression, "Sich im Golde walzen" (rolling in money,) he covered his floor with gold pieces, and, in the presence of witnesses, absolutely rolled about upon them in a state of nudity. Fortune forsook him at length, and he used to beg persons to spit in his face; for though he had rolled in money, he had lost it all.—*Humboldt's Letters to Varnhagen Von Ense*.

19.—**MAKING-UP APPEARANCES.**—Among other items of key-hole knowledge, we discovered that every day, about dinner time, our neighbours had a table set out in their parlour, with clean damask cloth and napkins, pieces of bread, silver-forks, spoons, castors, &c., handsome wine-glasses and goblets, and all the paraphernalia of a very genteel dinner equipage. The table stood thus during an hour or more; so that if visitors came in they might suppose that the family were preparing to sit down in style *comme il faut*. But to this table they never did sit down; for when the time of exhibition had elapsed, all the fine things were taken off and carefully put away for a similar show the next day, and the next. Meanwhile (as we found by reconnoitring through the kitchen key-hole,) the Portuguese family all assembled in the place where their food was cooked; seated themselves on the floor round a large earthen pan filled with some sort of stew; and each dipped in a pewter spoon, and fed out of the same pan.—*Autobiographical Recollections; by the late Charles Robert Leslie, R. A.*

20.—**SIR MATTHEW AND SAINT MATTHEW.**—Sir John Germain was a mere soldier of fortune, who came to England from the Low Countries, and made his fortune by wives. He first married the Duchess of Norfolk, and after her death (1705) he married the celebrated Lady Betty Berkeley, sister of Earl Berkeley. He was so extremely ignorant that he thought St. Matthew's Gospel was written by Sir Matthew Decker. Lord Orford once asked Lady Viscountess Fitzwilliam, who was Sir Matthew's daughter, whether this strange story was true. She was a very cautious, prudent woman, spoke very slow, and not without a good deal of deliberation. She assured him it was, and mentioned as a confirmation of it, that Sir John at his death left Sir Matthew £200 to be disposed of among his poor countrymen in London, having the greatest confidence in his honest execution of the trust, as he had already given the world such a proof