

HOW TO MAKE A SMOKE-HOUSE.—No farmer should be without a good smoke-house, and such a one as will be fire-proof and tolerably secure from thieves. Fifty hams can be smoked at one time in a smoke-house seven by eight feet square. Mine is six by seven and is large enough for most farmers. I first dug all the ground out below where the frost would reach, and filled it up to the surface with small stones. On this I laid my brick floor in lime mortar. The walls are brick, eight inches thick, with a door on one side, two feet wide. The door should be made of wood, and lined with sheet-iron. For the top I put on joists, two by four, set up edgewise, and $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches from centre to centre, covered with brick, and put on a heavy coat of mortar. I built a small chimney on the top in the centre, arching it over and covering it with a shingle roof in the usual way. An arch should be built on the outside, with a small iron door to shut it up, similar to a stove door, with a hole from the arch through the wall of the smoke-house, and an iron grate over it. This arch is much more convenient and better to put the fire in, than to build a fire inside the smoke-house, and the chimney causes a draft through into the smoke-house. Good corn-cobs, or hickory wood, are the best materials to make a smoke for hams. The cost of such a smoke-house as I have described, is about \$20.—*Rural New Yorker.*

NEW COPPER, OR BRONZE COINAGE IN ENGLAND.—Preparations are being made in England for the issue of a new coinage of a bronze alloy, to replace the existing copper coinage. The engines to drive the stamping presses, and also the boilers needed for the purpose, have been constructed, and have been forwarded to the works of Messrs. R. Heaton & Sons, of Birmingham, who have executed all the copper coins struck for England for many years, and who also successfully competed for the execution of the new French currency issued by Napoleon III. It is expected that two or three years, at least, will be needed for setting in and replacing the existing copper coinage.

HORSE SHOES OF GOLD.—There was lately an exhibition at Sidney, Australia, a set of horse shoes made of native gold, weighing 24 ounces, and worth about \$500. They were made for a favorite pony in New South Wales.

EARTHQUAKE.—St. John (N.B.) papers notice an earthquake on the morning of the 6th October. The houses shook with the vibration.

TO MAKE AN OBSTINATE HORSE PULL.—A correspondent of the *Cotton Planter* says: "Let me tell you of an infallible method of making a balky or obstinate horse or mule pull up a hill or anywhere else that his muscles are able to carry him. Take a small rope, (a plow line for example,) double it, make a loop of the double end, and draw it snugly around the under jaw of the animal, just behind his front teeth, with the loop underneath. Throw the loose end over your shoulder, and 'walk in the way he should go,' holding fast and pull steadily and firmly. Don't be troubled about him, for he will follow without fail, after he has discovered how you have got him. This will also compel an animal to stand quiet to receive the bridle or collar."

HAIR BRUSHES AND COMBS.—Children should be taught, from their earliest remembrance, the importance of keeping the hair clean, not so much by the use of the comb as the brush. Two sorts of combs are used, fine and coarse, made either of ivory or bone; when the brush has been well used, there is seldom any necessity for the fine-tooth comb; and the intention of using the coarse comb is merely to disentangle the hair and prepare it for the brush. Nothing is more injurious to the skin of the head than the frequent application of the small-tooth comb, the points of the teeth of which scratch and otherwise irritate the scalp, tending more than any other cause whatever to the formation of the scurf. It cannot be too strictly impressed upon the minds of parents, if they would see their offspring blessed with a good head of hair, to refrain as much as possible from the use of the small-tooth comb; a moderately hard brush is quite sufficient to keep the head and hair clean, and should be used the first thing in the morning, on account of the hair being more supple at that time than any other. When children suffer from a scurfy head, the following wash used occasionally will remedy the evil at once, and will eventually cure the complaint. Take of salts of tartar, four drachms; tincture of cathartides, twenty drops; spirits of camphor, twenty drops; lemon juice, half a pint. Dissolve the salts of tartar gradually in the lemon juice, till the effervescence ceases; then add the other ingredients, and after leaving it exposed to the air for a short time, it may be perfumed and bottled for use. This is the finest and most innocent hair-wash that can be made.—*Scientific American.*

Over 20,000 men are employed in lumbering on the Ottawa.