

FLOUR and meal of all kinds should be kept in a dry, cool place. Oranges and lemons keep best when wrapped close in soft paper, and laid in a drawer. Keep coffee by itself in tin canisters, if possible; its odor affects other articles. Keep tea in a close canister, to preserve its aroma.

CLEAR, boiling water will remove tea stains. Pour the water through the stain, and thus prevent it spreading over the fabric.

LINEN may be glazed by adding a teaspoonful of salt, and one of finely scraped soap to a pint of starch.

KEROSENE will make tin tea-kettles as bright as new. Saturate a woollen rag and rub with it. It will also remove stains from clean, varnished furniture.

A SIMPLE and excellent furniture-polish may be made as follows: Take one pennyworth of beeswax, and shave it with a knife into a gallipot. Pour on it three pennyworth of turpentine. Place it in the oven, and when the beeswax is melted take it out, and let it stand till cool. Apply it briskly to the furniture with a piece of flannel, rub with a soft duster, and finally polish with an old silk handkerchief. Oil-cloth may with advantage be similarly cleaned.

TO REMOVE PAINT FROM WINDOWS.—A simple method is to dissolve soda in very hot water, and apply to the windows with a piece of soft flannel. It will entirely remove the paint.

TO REMOVE old putty, rub it with a hot iron. This will soften it so that it can be easily taken off with a knife.

BEFORE WHITEWASHING the walls of a room wash them with a solution of copperas. This will disinfect mouldy places, and destroy the eggs of vermin.

DISINFECTANT FLUID.—Ten pounds sulphate of iron (copperas) dissolved in six gallons of water. Add one half pint crude carbolic acid.

WHITEWASH FOR OUTSIDE EXPOSURE.—Lime, $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel slacked in a barrel. Add 1 pound common salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ pound sulphate of zinc, 1 gallon sweet milk.

TO MAKE PAPER STICK TO WHITEWASHED WALLS.—Make a sizing, of common glue and water, of the consistency of linseed oil, and apply it with the whitewash or other brush to the wall, taking care to go over every part, and especially the top and bottom. Apply the paper in the ordinary way.

Always remove the old paper from walls before applying new.

TO MEND RUBBER-SHOES.—Get a piece of rubber—an old shoe—vulcanized rubber will not do; cut it into small bits. Put it into a bottle, and cover to twice its depth with spirits of turpentine or refined coal-tar naphtha—not petroleum naphtha. Stop the bottle and set to one side, shaking it frequently. The rubber will soon dissolve. Then take the shoe and press the rip or cut close together, and put on the rubber solution with a camel's-hair brush. Continue to apply as fast as it dries, until a thorough coating is formed. Spirits of turpentine dissolves the rubber slowest, but forms the most elastic cement.

LEATHER CEMENT.—Dissolve gutta-percha in a sufficient quantity of chloroform to make it of honey-like consistency—it will take a few days—cork tight—shake occasionally. Patches can be put on with it, so they defy detection. Directions for use: Have both parts clean and rough. Apply the cement twice to both parts and dry ten minutes. After it becomes dry, warm both parts gently, until the cement is thoroughly melted. Apply immediately—hammer lightly—ready for use in ten minutes. Shake well before using.

Kerosene will soften boots and shoes that have been hardened by water, and will render them pliable as new.