

**SOLUBLE GLASS SOAP.**—At a recent meeting in Berlin of the Association for Promoting Industrial Arts in Prussia, H. Wichgraf reported the results of a trial that had been made with the silicate of soda (soluble glass) as a substitute for soap in washing clothes at the prison of Spandau. At this place 5,936 articles of clothing are washed every week. The cost of soaking these with soap amounted to about \$5 94, but with the silicate only \$1 76. The linen is first steeped for twenty-four hours in a mixture of one pound of the silicate of soda to ten gallons of water, then it is washed with common soap suds rinsed in clean water and dried. The steeping of linen clothes in an alkaline or soap solution prior to washing in the usual manner affords time for the grease and dirt in them to unite with the alkali or soap, they therefore require but little rubbing and labor afterwards. Clothes treated in this manner involve less labor in washing than by the old method, without steeping. A great number of persons in our country pursue this system; still it is not a universal practice.

**BUTTERMILK-MILK CREAM** - C. R. D., in the *Ohio Cultivator*, recommends to place Buttermilk when taken from the churn over a slow fire until it scalds. Remove it from the fire and let it settle; pour off the whey and the remainder will be nearly equal to butter for mixing purposes. For winter use put it away in a cask or jar, with now and then a handful of salt as you add more milk.

**APPLE CUSTARD.**—Take half a dozen very tart apples and remove the skin and cores. Cook them until they begin to be soft, in half a teacup of water. Then put them in a pudding-dish and sugar them. Then beat eight eggs with four spoonfuls of sugar, mix it with three pints of milk; pour it over the apples and bake for half an hour.

**VALUABLE LINIMENT.** - As for liniments, the best I know of for horses or human beings, for sprains, swellings, slight, consequent on blows, &c., in horses, and sore throats and rheumatism in horse-masters, is as follows: - Equal parts of hartshorn, (aqua ammonia,) oil origanum, olive oil, gum camphor, laudanum and spirits turpentine—all of best quality—to which add three parts good soft-soap. I have used this for several years.—*Cor. Country Gent.*

**CURE FOR TOOTH ACHE.**—If the tooth be hollow, get a small bit of lint or linen, and put a little flour of sulphur into it, soak it in the lint, which wet with spirits of turpentine; put it into the hollow tooth; it gives instant relief.

**REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM.**—Get a small quantity of mustard, well mixed with vinegar, spread it on a linen cloth, and cover the mustard plaster with another piece of linen; sew it neatly round, and apply it to the part affected, and leave it on till it begins to blister.

**PLANTS THAT MAY BE RAISED IN HOT-BEDS.**—The time is near at hand when hot-beds should be built, some having already commenced, for the raising of the various salads. North of New York the first of March is quite early enough, with proper care, to raise the various kinds of plants required for the kitchen garden. Of these may be noted cauliflower, brocoli, cabbage, tomatoes, lettuce, peppers, egg-plants, and okra, (those that like it.) A three-light frame will hold enough for a small family—one light of cabbage another of brocoli, cauliflower and tomatoes; the other, the remaining sorts required. Those who require extra early and strong tomatoes, will find it best to have a frame later in the season built up for transplanting the tomatoes into. This encourages fibrous roots and fine stocky growth, which is increased according to the number of times transplanted. Left till all danger of frost is over, before planting in the open ground, they scarcely receive a check, and commence early to mature fruit. Always give the tomato crop sandy soil if attainable. A few seeds of the various kinds of the cucumber family, may also be sown in a hot bed, (best if in pots,) which are to be planted out after warm weather, and which will come into bearing a few weeks ahead of those sown in the open ground. The end of April a small sowing of celery will be in season for first crop. Never, however, sow the main crop early, as they are far more likely to run up to seed or "pipe."

**SMALL POX AND VACCINATION.**—Hall's Journal of Health has the following:—"From extended and close observation, the following general deductions seem to be warranted:—First, Infantile vaccination is an almost perfect safeguard until the fourteenth year. Second, At the beginning of fourteen the system gradually loses its capability of resistance, until about twenty-one, when many persons become liable to small pox as if they had not been vaccinated. Third, This liability remains in full force until about forty-two, when the susceptibility begins to decline, and continues for seven years to grow less and less, becoming extinct at about fifty—a period of life when the general revolution of the body begins to take place, during which the system yields to decay, or takes a new lease of life for two or three terms of seven years each. Fourth, The grand practical use to be made of these statements is! Let every youth be re-vaccinated on entering fourteen; let several attempts be made, so as to be certain of safety. As the malady is more likely to prevail in large cities during the winter, special attention is invited to the subject at this time."

**VALUABLE DISCOVERY.** - About three miles from Clear Lake, Napa co., California, and near the borax lakes, is a sulphur bank from twenty to thirty acres in extent, and supposed to be thirty feet thick, sufficiently pure for the use of the mint at San Francisco. The sulphur seems to be constantly forming from a dam, steam rising over the whole surface continually.