

## CONVENIENT RECIPES.

**To Remove Grease from Coat Collars.**—Wash with a sponge moistened with hartshorn and water.

**To Prevent Ink from Moulding.**—A few cloves added to ink will prevent it from becoming mouldy, and impart an agreeable perfume.

**To Extract Grease from Papered Walls.**—Dip a piece of flannel in spirits of wine, rub the greasy spots gently once or twice, and the grease will disappear.

**To Make Hard Water Soft.**—Dissolve one pound of White Rock Potash in one gallon of water, and then use half a gill of the preparation to a tub of water.

**To Keep Lemons.**—Lemons will keep good for months if sliced when perfectly fresh, and packed in glass jars with a thick layer of white sugar between the slices.

**To Extract Stains from Silver.**—Sal ammonia, one part; vinegar sixteen parts. Mix and use this liquid with a piece of flannel, then wash the plate in clean water.

**Sealing-wax for Fruit Jars.**—Take resin eight ounces, shellac two ounces, beeswax half an ounce; melt the resin, then add the shellac slowly, and afterward the beeswax.

**To Raise the Surface of Velvet.**—Warm a flat-iron moderately; cover it with a wet cloth, and hold it under the velvet; the vapor arising from the heated cloth will raise the pile of the velvet, with the assistance of a rush-whisk.

**To Remove Starch or Rust from Flat-Irons.**—Have a piece of yellow beeswax tied in a coarse cloth. When the iron is almost hot enough to use, but not quite, run it quickly with the beeswax, and then with a clean coarse cloth. This will remove it entirely.

**Novel Butter Cooler.**—A simple mode of keeping butter in warm weather, where ice is not handy, is to invert a common flower pot over the butter, with some water in the dish in which it is laid. The orifice at the bottom may be corked or not. The porousness of the earthenware will keep the butter cool.

**To Destroy Moths in Carpets.**—Wring a coarse towel out of clean water; spread it smoothly on the carpet; iron it dry with a hot iron; repeat the operation on all parts of the carpet suspected with being infested with moths. No need to press hard, and neither the pile nor the color of the carpet will be injured, and the moths will be destroyed by the heat and steam.

**How to Bake Griddle Cakes.**—A griddle for baking cakes should never be greased, as this destroys the delicate flavor of the cakes. Scour well with a cloth and sand, wash with hot suds, wipe dry, and, just before baking, rub with a coarse cloth and salt. It is not necessary to wash and scour it every time it is wanted; only once to get all grease out; but use the cloth and salt every time you put fresh cakes on, just as grease would be used.

**Violin Varnish.**—Dissolve gum-shellac in alcohol by a gentle heat, and strain for use. This varnish is best on account of there being no oil in its composition.

**To Remove Stains from Broadcloth.**—Take an ounce of pipe-clay that has been ground fine, and mix it with twelve drops of alcohol, and the same quantity of spirits of turpentine. Whenever you wish to remove any stains from cloth, moisten a little of this mixture with alcohol, and rub it on the spots. Let it remain till dry, then rub it off with a woolen cloth, and the spots will disappear.

**Cleaning Silk and Merinos.**—Grate two or three large potatoes, add to them a pint of cold water, let them stand a short time, pour off the liquid clear, or strain it through a sieve, when it will be ready for use. Lay the silk on a flat surface, and apply the liquid with a clean sponge till the dirt is well separated; dip each piece in a pail of clean water, and hang up to dry without wringing. Iron, while damp, on the wrong side.

**To Stain Violins.**—Take one pound of Brazil wood and boil it in a half-gallon of water, an hour; strain the liquor and add one-half an ounce of cochineal; boil again gently, and it will be ready for use. This will produce a crimson tint. If you wish it darker, boil a small quantity of saffron in a quart of water, and apply it before putting on the crimson stain. If you desire a purple color, boil one pound of logwood in three quarts of water, then add four ounces of pearlsh and two ounces of powdered indigo.

**Cement for Crockery.**—To make a good cement for crockery take one pound of white shellac pulverized; two ounces of gum mastic, put these into a bottle, and then add one-half pound pure sulphuric ether. Let it stand half an hour, and then add half a gallon ninety per cent. alcohol, and shake occasionally until it is dissolved. Heat the edges of a pencil to be mended, and apply the cement with a pencil brush; hold the article firmly together till the cement cools.

**Gloss for Linen.**—"Starch Instre" is a substance used for washing purposes, which, when added to starch, causes the linen to which it is applied to assume not only a high polish but a dazzling whiteness. A portion of the size of an old fashioned cent, added to half a pound of starch, and boiled with it for two or three minutes, will produce the best results. This substance is nothing more than stearine, paraffine or wax, colored by a slight admixture of ultra marine blue. The latter may be added at will.

**To Remove Ink Stains from Silver.**—The tops and other portions of silver inkstands frequently become discolored with ink which it is difficult to remove. It may, however, be eradicated by making a little chloric acid of lime into paste and rubbing it upon the stains.

**To Clean Silks, Satins or Colored Woolen Dresses.**—Four ounces soft soap, four ounces of honey, the white of one egg, and one wineglass of gin; mix well together, afterwards rinse the article in cold water and let drain. Iron while damp.

**To Remove Wax Spots from Cloth.**—Hold a piece of red hot iron within an inch or two of the marks, afterwards rub them with a clean soft rag.

**Scouring Drops for Removing Grease Spots.**—Camphene or spirits of turpentine - three ounces; essence of lemon one ounce; mix well.

Fruit or wine stains that have been long in linen may be removed by rubbing the part on each side with yellow soap. Then lay on a mixture of starch very thick; rub it well in, and expose the linen to the sun and air till the stain comes out, which will be in three or four days.

To clean paint, smear a piece of flannel in common whiting, mixed to the consistency of common paste, in warm water. Rub the surface to be cleansed quite briskly, and wash off with pure cold water. Grease spots will in this way be almost instantly removed, as well as other filth, and the paint will retain its brilliancy and beauty unimpaired.