matter how coarse the meal if the husk is removed. The hotter the oven or Dutch oven, so that it will not burn the dough, the softer and sweeter will be the bread. *Hominy* is a dish hardly known in this country, except by name. It is a western word, and a dish most common in the western States of America; it is simply "hulled corn." The way to prepare it is this —Send the corn to the mill and have it cracked or ground as coarse as possible, if there is any meal amongst it sift it out, and retain only the cracked corn for hominy. The mill will have disengaged the skin, so that the cook can wash it off, this should be done in cold water, rubbing it with the hands, and changing the water two or three times. Another method of getting rid of the skin is to soak the corn for about ten minutes in soda and water, or in lye, and then pound it in a mortar; but this is too tedious. When the hominy is thus prepared, put it into a large pot of cold water, and boil it steadily for six or eight hours. Add hot water frequently whilst boiling, otherwise the hominy will burn and become dark. It should be perfectly white, like well boiled rice. Send it to table dry and hot. The usual way in the western States is to boil hominy twice a week, and set it by in an earthen vessel for daily use. When wanted for breakfast or dinner, put a piece of butter into a baking dish, melt it, then fill the dish with hominy, well mashed down; let it heat thoroughly, and it is fit to eat. Some people allow the bottom to bake, then turning it topsy-turvy in the dish, the crust serves to keep it hot. For frying fish, use coarse Indian meal instead of bread crumbs. For stuffing, use Indian meal instead of grated bread.—*Ag. Gaz.*

Circular Saws.

It was may years after the invention and introduction of circular saws in this country, before mechanics would be convinced that there was any utility in them; and even those who were induced to make a trial of them, generally abandoned them after a short time, as requiring more labour and attention to keep them in repair than the value of the use of them; and even now, after this article has come into general use and is considered among the indispensibles there are many, and perhaps the most of those who have the management of them, who still seem to be totaly ignorant of the true theory and scientfic principles of managing the circular saw: they only know to imitate generally, those few who have by the aid of science and native genius succeeded in reducing the management of these articles, to a tolerable degree of perfection. In a majority of cases in which we have observed the management of circular saws, we have found that from one half to three fourths of the power applied to driving them was worse than wasted,—we say worse, because the saws and machinery were actually injured by the application of a useless surplus of power. The most common error consists in giving the saw too great speed, to remedy a deficiency occasioned by the irregularity, and want of uniformity in the teeth of the saw. In most cases, 300 pr.—a little short of one horse power —is amply sufficient for driving an ordinary 12 inch saw, for slitting seasoned planks, yet it is not uncommon to see three times the power expended for that purpose, and the work but poorly done at that. Saws are often driven 2000 revolutions per minute, when 200 would do much better.—It often appears, when a saw is driven with violent speed, that not more than four or six teeth of the saw do any execution, while the others by their friction, use up the power to no purpose. or if all the teeth are of uniform length, and all sharp, the wood is ground into fine dust, like that produced by a common file.—And with the high speed above mentioned, if there be but one horse power applied, and the saw contains 80 teeth, of which ten are cutting at the time, then there can be but half a pound of force applied to each tooth, but if the same power be applied to work but 300 revolutions per minute, then there would be something more than three pounds applied to each tooth. sufficient to enable each, if properly adjusted and sharp, to cut one eightieth of an inch; or equal to cutting 300 inches in length per minute, which is about three times as rapid as the same saw, with the same power would perform under a speed of 2^00. There can hardly be found such an article as a circular saw, whose teeth are perfectly uniform in length; yet it is not a difficult task to adjust them correctly, if the operator has a guage properly adjusted and gives due attention to the subject. In general, the best policy in managing a circular saw is to have the teeth kept sharp and well adjusted and to give the saw a strong but moderate motion.—*Sci. Amer.*

Rushlights.—Make them in the same way dip candles.