

or more properly speaking, "sluce" them out of the baskets into the barrels with a violence enough to bruise them almost as badly as if they had dropped naturally from the trees.

It is best if it can be done conveniently, to place apples, after being picked, in a pile in some shed or large cool room, and let them sweat, as it is called. This sweating is nothing more than the exudation of watery particles through the skin. The apple, in consequence of this loss, shrinks a little and becomes drier, and consequently there will be less tendency to rot. They may then be wiped dry, and packed carefully in barrels and headed up. The barrel should then be kept in a dry, cool place—the drier and cooler you can keep them and not have them freeze, the better they will keep.

TO PICKLE TOMATOES.—Throw them into cold vinegar as you gather them. When you have enough, take them out, tie some spices in a bag, and scald them in good vinegar. Pour the vinegar hot over the tomatoes.

THE CURATE'S PUDDING.—To 1 lb of mashed potatoes, while hot, add four ounces of suet, and two ounces of flour, a little salt, and as much milk as will give it the consistency of common suet pudding. Put it into a dish, or roll into dumplings, and bake a fine brown.—*Lady's Book.*

JACKSON SPONGE CAKE.—Take one cup of flour, one cup of sugar, three eggs, and one teaspoonful of cream tartar, stir them well together, then dissolve one-fourth of a teaspoonful of saleratus in a tablespoonful of hot water, add to the cake, stir briskly and bake half an hour.

TO PICKLE NASTURTIUMS.—Pick them when young on a warm day; boil some vinegar with salt and spice, and when cold put in the nasturtiums; or they may be put into old vinegar from which green pickles or onions have been taken—only boil it up afresh.

COMMON GINGERBREAD.—Half a pound of butter, half a cupful of ginger, one pint of molasses, two pounds of flour, one tablespoonful of saleratus. Rub the flour and butter together and add the other ingredients together. Knead the dough well. Roll it out, cut in cakes, wash them over with molasses and water, and bake them in a moderate oven.

STARCH.—There is no better way than I have ever tried, for making nice starch for shirt bosoms, than to boil it thoroughly after mixing, adding a little fine salt, and a few shavings of a star or spermaceti candle. I have found the star or spermaceti candle, quite as good as the sperm. Let the starch boil at least ten minutes, and it will give a gloss, if neatly ironed, fully satisfactorily to the exquisite taste of a dandy.

"The New York Tribune says:—“Mr. Joseph Boers of Keyport, has five large sheep in his flock, (of the Leicester, English breed) which he intends to have on exhibition during the continuance of the World's Fair, next Summer. The aggregate of the five sheep is 1,560 lbs. the largest being 378 lbs. in weight. The largest sheep in England, which Mr. B. has any account of, weighed 368 lbs. This large sheep of Mr.

B.'s yielded a fleece this past season, weighing 13 lbs.,—an ordinary fleece weighing from 3 to 4 lbs. The above five sheep are now in town, on an introductory excursion, and visited several of the newspaper offices, yesterday, in their farm carriage. The owner intends to keep them in good order until the World's Fair opens, when he expects that their size and weight will be somewhat increased.”

The dues for Irish lighthouses are to be immediately lowered, so as to make only one sixteenth part of a penny per ton, payable by coasters. Consequently, a vessel will have the benefit of eight different lights for a halfpenny per ton. The alteration is to come into force on the 1st of January, 1853.

Fraser's Magazine, for December, says, “A few years ago, say even this day five years, M. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte was three years in arrear of rent in the parish of St. James. He could not pay his tailor's, or his upholsterer's, or his wine merchant's bill, or meet one half of his engagements in the city or in the West-end.”

BLACK DYE.—For 20 yards of dark blue cloth a bath is made of two pounds of fustic (morus tinctoria), 4½ lbs. of logwood, and 11 lbs. sumach. After boiling the cloth in it for three hours it is lifted out, 11 pounds of sulphate of iron are thrown into the boiler, and the cloth is then passed through it during two hours. It is now aired and put again into the bath for an hour. It is, lastly, washed and scoured. Experience has proved that madder prescribed in the ancient regulations only gives a reddish cast to the black, which is obtained finer and more velvety without madder.

STEAM PLOW.—The Illustrated London News states that James Usber, of Edinburgh, has succeeded in overcoming the obstacles to the application of the steam to plowing, and completed a machine which has been successfully tested in the presence of many practical farmers, who expressed their surprise at the superior manner in which the work was effected.—The machine cost £300 and is adapted to plowing, threshing, rolling and harrowing, and travels 2.550 yards per hour, turning over 50 inches in breadth, which is equal to seven acres in ten hours, at a daily expense of 17s or 18s, which is about 2s 6d per acre, while it costs 9s to 10s to plow an acre with horses.

RAZORS.—Barbers often tell us that razors get tired of shaving, but if laid by for twenty days, they will then shave well. By microscopic observation, it is found that the razor from long stropping by the same hand, and in the same direction, has the ultimate particles of fibres of its surface or edge all arranged in one direction like the edge of a piece of cut velvet: but after a month's rest, the fibres re-arrange themselves heterogeneously, crossing each other and presenting a saw like edge, each fibre supporting its fellow, and hence cutting the beard, instead of being forced down flat without cutting as when laid by. These and many other instances are offered to prove that the ultimate particles of matter are always in motion; and they say that in the process of welding, the absolute momentum of the hammer causes an enlargement of orbits of motion, and hence a re-arrangement as in one piece; indeed in the cold state, a leaf of gold laid on a polished surface of steel, and struck smartly with a hammer, will have its particles forced into the steel, so as to permanently gild it at the point of contact.—*Scientific American.*