

## Scientific and Artistic.

Take a tablespoonful of fine salt, a spoonful of vinegar, a tablespoonful of black pepper and the yolk of an egg, mix together and bind on. Repeat a day. Said to be a never-failing remedy.

**GINGER BUTTER.**

One pound of flour, three quarters of a pound of lard and butter mixed, three quarters of a pound of sugar, one quarter pound of ginger, two ounces of allspice, one ounce of nutmeg, and one pint of molasses.

**VELVET CREAM.**

A little more than one pint of one half cup of wine, one cup of sugar, one third cup of gelatine, one-half cup of milk. Put the gelatine in the milk. Set the milk over the fire to dissolve the gelatine. Beat the eggs. Whip the cream with the sugar, then add eggs, gelatine and milk. Strain and pour into a mold which has been rinsed in cold water. Set over ice.

**VINEGAR.**

Edward Smith, in his new "Foods," gives the following simple recipe for making vinegar: One quart of water, one and a quarter pound of sugar and a quarter of a pint of yeast. At a temperature of eighty degrees Fahrenheit, the mixture should be allowed to be sufficiently acid in three or four days to be drawn off, when an ounce of raisins and the same weight of or raisins should be added, and after two weeks the sweet taste will entirely disappear, when it may be bottled.

**FROZEN EGGS.**

It often happens eggs will get frozen as to crack the shells in severe cold weather and are of course unfit to sell, but are kept frozen until needed for use, then brought in to a warm room and water poured over them, then left till the egg will be uninjured, and will be as good as if it had not been chilled. Just as good for any use. After being thawed it must be used immediately, allowed to stand a day or two it will be fresh or nice.—*Farmer's Wife.*

**CURE FOR CHILBLAINS.**

On retiring at night rub the part most affected with sperm-oil and the foot near a good hot stove or grate until heat seems to burn; then remove and cool a little. Then heat it again, so three or four times every night for five nights and I will insure a perfect cure myself in that way ten years ago and I have not been troubled since.—*Cincinnati Times.*

**EFFECTS OF CLIMATE ON HUMAN BEINGS.**

Climate exercises great influence on the curliness of the hair, as may be illustrated in the difference in this respect between the natives of the North and of the South. The long, lanky hair of the former compared with the frizzly hair of the natives of Africa. Even Europeans who have lived in Africa found them to grow more curly, crisp, strong, and coarse, resembling horse-hair. This effect, which is only ascribed to the extreme dryness of the climate, ceased on travelers returning to their own country. No doubt is the cause which, operating for thousands of years, has changed the negro's hair into a coarse wool.—*University Magazine.*

**NEGLECTED CELLARS.**

It is not probable that the amount of sickness bred in cellars can even be accurately estimated; but there is no doubt that many mysterious cases of cholera and scarlet fevers, rheumatism, and other diseases may be correctly traced to the miasmata emanating from these unventilated corners. Old boxes, bins, and barrels which have contained vegetable matter, fish, etc., need thorough cleaning, because when standing in a cellar they look empty, and there is enough poison left sticking on the sides and bottom to affect the health of the household. The work of cleansing should be left to the women and boys of the family. A man had much better leave his day to make a thorough examination and purification of the cellar than to be anxious about getting in his crops the next season. After all garbage is carried out the ceilings and walls be brushed with an old broom, and be done once a month the atmosphere will be all the sweeter. Use plenty of lime in dry weather keep the doors and windows open a part of every day, and wooden ware should not be allowed to stand years upon the cellar shelves, nor fit to be used throw it away.—*Manufacturer and Builder.*

**USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.**

A man walks 3 miles in an hour; trots 4, steamboats run 18, sailing 10, slow rivers flow 4; rapid rivers derate wind blows 7; steam moves 100; a rifle ball, 1,000; sound light, 190,000; electricity, 280,000. A ton of flour weighs 196 pounds; a barrel, 200; barrel of rice, 600; powder, 25; firkin of butter 66; taler, 84. Wheat, beans and clover pounds to the bushel; corn, rye seed, 66; buck-wheat, 25; barley, 35; bran, 20; timothy seed, 45; clover seed, 66. Sixty drops make a drachm, 8 an ounce, 4 ounces a gill, 16 gills a quart, 4 quarts a teacupful, 4 teacupfuls a spoonful or half an ounce, 2 tablespoons 4 ounces, 8 tablespoons a gill, 2 coffee cups or tumbler, 6 fluid ounces a cup full. Four thousand eight hundred and forty square yards, an acre; 4,840 square feet, an acre; 640 acres. To measure an acre on each side, making a square within an inch. There are 2,560 square feet in an acre. Two persons die every second. A man lives 70 years. Average of life, 35. The standing army in Prussia, 1,200,000; France, 1,800,000; Austria, 825,000; Italy, 800,000; Spain, 100,000; Belgium, 95,000; Prussia, 75,000; United States, 24,000. Catholics in United States, 5,000,000. In New York city are 100 tons of coal, 30,000 sheep, 20,000 swine, 100,000 cattle.—*American Journal of Hygiene.*