

public nearly as long a period as Hussey's, and by pushing them into market nearly twice the number have been sold. In very few instances indeed have they given satisfaction, and in several cases the purchasers have been obliged to return them to the manufacturer. In the Western States some 800 of them have been sold, but they cost so much to keep in repair and are constantly getting out of order, and besides will not cure the grain when it is wet, or early in the morning or late in the afternoon when the dew is on, or when the grain is lodged, or has become too ripe, so that persons who bought them three years ago, and who thought much of them then, since seeing Hussey's machine, have condemned them, and consider them absolutely worthless. We cannot afford to give a full description of them, as we consider them a failure in this country, and that by their introduction an actual loss has been sustained by the country, as many will now be deterred from getting a better description of machine, until they have seen them fully tried.

### Useful Recipes.

#### TO PRESERVE EGGS.

For preserving eggs the following directions are given in the Boston Cultivator, in a way to inspire the fullest confidence —

"We have seen many recipes for preserving eggs, and have tried several without success. They have been saved in good condition a year or more, in lime water; but this requires much skill, as the lime-water may be too weak or too strong, there being a vast difference in the quality of lime. These nice chemical preparations may answer for those who are doing business on a large scale, but for common domestic purposes they will not answer. We put down some eggs in plaster of Paris last July, (1844.) in a close vessel. First, a layer of plaster, then a layer of eggs, not allowing one egg to touch another. On top we put a few inches of plaster, then covered the vessel over closely. The eggs were fresh, being put down as fast as they were laid, or within three or four days. They were placed with the small end downward, and placed in a dry cellar. In another vessel we put some at the same time, and in the same manner, with fine salt. Eggs from both lots have been tried every month from January; the last trial was on the first of this month, (June, 1845.) when the eggs had been put down nearly eleven months. They have all proved to be perfectly sweet and pure;

and at the last trial, the white, in a raw state, had its natural taste, and those saved in salt had no perceptible taste of salt. The eggs looked, when broken, like recently laid eggs, excepting for the last three months. In those saved in salt, the yolk adhered to the shell; on this account, and as salt is liable to melt in a cellar, we prefer the plaster."

#### TO EXTERMINATE BEETLES.

Place a few lumps of unslacked lime where they frequent; or set a dish or trap containing a little beer or syrup at the bottom, and place a few sticks slanting against its sides, so as to form a sort of gangway for the beetles to climb up by, when they will go headlong into the bait set for them. Another plan: mix equal weights of red lead, sugar and flour, and place it nightly near their haunts. This last mixture made into sheets, forms the beetle-wafers sold at the oil shops.—*lb.*

**INDELIBLE INK.**—This may be made much cheaper than purchased, as follows:—Two drachms of nitrate of silver, added to four drachms of a weak solution of tincture of galls. Another:—nitrate of silver, one drachm, mixed with a solution of half an ounce of gum arabic, in half a pint of pure rain water. Moisten the cloth previously with a strong solution of pearl, or salt of tartar, and iron it dry.

**IMCOMBUSTIBLE WHITEWASH.**—Pass fine freshly-slacked lime through a fine sieve, and to six quarts of the fine pulverized lime thus obtained, add one quart of the purest salt, and one gallon of water, and boil the mixture, and skim it clean. Then to every five gallons of this mixture, add one pound of alum, half a pound of coppers, and slowly add three quarters of a pound of potash, and four quarts of fine sand. It adheres firmly to wood or brick.

**FROST PROOF CEMENT.**—Mix tar with sand; it gradually hardens, and as moisture cannot in the least degree penetrate it, it will never crack by frost. This was proved by the accidental upsetting of a tar barrel on a spot of sand—the cement thus accidentally formed remaining impenetrably hard for years, although under the rain-water spout, and exposed to all weathers.

**INK SPOTS ON MAHOGANY** may be easily removed by rubbing them with wet blotting paper, and afterwards rubbing the spot with a dry cloth.

☞ We must apologize to our fair and youthful readers for the omission of their Departments. This arose from causes we could not controul, but in future we shall prevent this again occurring.