

than if you are always fearful of having a little cold air come in contact with the neck. Any one who has been accustomed to have his throat muffled should be careful to leave off gradually, and not all at once.—*Herald of Health.*

LET THE BOYS HAVE TOOLS.

Every man who can afford it should supply his boys with tools, and a room where they may be used and cared for. A boy takes to tools as naturally as to green apples, or surreptitious and forbidden amusements; and ten to one, if he has a chance to develop his mechanical tastes and gratify them to their full extent, his tendencies to vicious courses will remain undeveloped. Such a result is enough to compensate for all the expense and trouble the indulgence we recommend would entail; while the chances that the early development of his constructive facilities may, in this mechanical age, be the means by which he may ultimately climb to fame and fortune are not small.—*Scientific American.*

HEARTH AND HOME GLEANINGS.

POLISH FOR CASTINGS.—It is said that a good way to polish plaster of paris castings is coating them with melted white wax, and place them before a fire until the wax is absorbed; a considerable polish can then be obtained by friction.

HOUSING AND PAINTING FARM IMPLEMENTS.—Every farmer should ask the following questions, and act according to the reply his own good judgement will give: How much will new ones cost when these are rotted down? How much will a few quarts of paint cost, and how much utility will be added to farm tools by the use of it?

TO CLEANSE WATER.—If a lump of alum as large as the thumb joint is thrown into four or five gallons of boiling soap-suds, the scum runs over, and leaves the water clean and soft and useful for washing. We have often, in ancient times, "settled" a glass of Mississippi water, and made it look as "clear as a bell" in a few seconds by tying a bit of alum to a string and twirling it round under the surface of the water in the glass.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

ICE AND BROKEN BONES.—An old pedagogue once remarked, "Keeping the center of gravity within the base and you won't fall," which is very true, but hard to achieve when you are smooth shod and on glare ice. So we advise, to heat some sawdust in a vessel on the stove, and sprinkle it on the ice. It will be a perfect preventative of slipping, and won't spoil the drawingroom carpet, as hot ashes on the ice would do.—*Kingston Wig.*

CHEAP ICE HOUSE.—Set posts in the ground so as to make a house twelve feet square (three posts on each side), then board or plank it up eight feet high on the inside. The surface earth is now dug out six inches deep, making it six inches above the level of the earth. The ice is carefully packed nine feet square and six feet high, making a space of eighteen inches between ice and boards, close packed with sawdust, and the same thickness of sawdust placed on top—board roof.

HOW TO MAKE HEAD-CHEESE.—Head-Cheese is so named because the heads of hogs are the principle ingredient in it. The best cheese of this kind,

however, has other parts of the hog flesh mixed with the meat of the head, and also some beef. Pieces of the legs and shoulders of the hog are generally used with the head. All are boiled until the flesh become so soft that the bones drop out. The bones are then picked out carefully, and meat is cut fine with a meat-chopper, seasoned to suit taste, and then pressed into moulds, which are generally cylinders of tin, perforated with small holes to allow grease to run out during the pressing.

AN ICE LENS.—It is entertaining to observe that radiant heat from the sun may be collected into a focus by means of an ice lens, and yet produce all the effects of any diurnal burning-glass. Such a lens, for experiment may easily be made by placing a flat cake of ice upon a warm concave surface of metal or porcelain dish, such as an evaporating dish used by chemists; as soon as one side as assumed the proper form, the ice must be turned to make both sides alike. Any sunny, crisp, frosty morning will be suitable for the experiment; from which we learn that in Northern regions it would be quite possible to raise a fire without matches—a fact not altogether unworthy of being known.

INDIA RUBBER INEXHAUSTIBLE.—The belt of land around the globe, five hundred miles north and five hundred miles south of the equator, abounds in trees producing the gum of india-rubber. They can be tapped it is stated, for twenty successive seasons, without injury; and the trees stand so close that one man can gather the sap of eighty in a day, each tree yielding, on an average, three table-spoonfuls daily. Forty-three thousand of these trees have been counted in a tract of country thirty miles long by eighty wide. There are in America and Europe more than one hundred and fifty manufactories of india-rubber articles, employ some five hundred operatives each, and consuming more than 10,000,000 pounds of gum per year, and the business is considered to be still in its infancy. But to whatever extent it may increase, there will still be plenty of rubber to supply the demand.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES OF EGGS.—We find the following in an exchange: "The white of an egg has proved of late the most efficacious remedy for burns. Seven or eight applications of this substance soothes the pain and effectually excludes the burned parts from the air. This simple remedy seems preferable to collodion or even cotton. Extraordinary stories are told of the healing properties of a new oil which is easily made from the yolk of hens' eggs. The eggs are first boiled hard, and the yolks are then removed, crushed and placed over the fire, where they are carefully stirred until the whole substance is just on the point of catching fire, when the oil separates and may be poured off. One yolk will yield nearly two teaspoonfuls of oil. It is in general use among the colonist of South Russia as a means of curing cuts, bruises and scratches."

MATERIALS IN A PIANOFORTE.—The actual materials used in a pianaforte may be worth stating. In every instrument there are sixteen kinds of wood, namely: Pine, maple, spruce, cherry, walnut, white-wood, apple, basswood, and birch, all of which are indigenous; and mahogany, ebony, holly, cedar, beech, and rosewood, from Honduras, Ceylon, England, South America, and Germany. In this combination, elasticity, strength, pliability, toughness, resonance, lightness, durability and beauty are individual qualities, and the general is voice.