

THE HOUSE.

FRICASSEED EGGS.—Boil the eggs hard, cut in half crosswise, and take out the yolks. Chop these fine, or rub to a paste, with a little ground tongue or ham or cold fowl, some minced parsley, some melted butter, and a very little made mustard. Work well together and fill the whites with it, setting them close together in a deep covered dish, the open ends up. Have ready some veal gravy or chicken broth; heat to boiling in a saucepan with a half-teaspoonful of chopped parsley, salt, pepper, and, lastly, three table-spoonfuls of cream to a cup of broth. Boil up; pour smoking hot over the eggs; let them stand five minutes, closely covered, and send to table.

This is not an expensive dish. Eggs are always a cheaper breakfast dish for a small family than meat, even at fifty cents a dozen. Six will make a nice quantity of the fricassee, and it is a delicious relish. Always drop hard-boiled eggs into cold water as soon as they are done, to prevent the yolks from turning black.

DELICIOUS BREAKFAST DISH.—For any family of six take three cups of mashed potatoes, one-half a cup of flour and half a tea cup of sweet milk, two well beaten eggs, a little salt; mix well together, shape them small and drop into hot lard, or roll them into little balls and fry them in boiling lard.

RHUBARB JAM.—One and a half pounds of rhubarb stalks to one pound of preserving sugar; the peel of one large lemon. Boil all well together, stirring constantly, and adding a teaspoonful of powdered ginger. Turn into pots and cover down. This is an excellent jam for children.

To make tough beefsteak tender, lay it in a mixture of oil and vinegar—three tablespoonfuls of the former to one of the latter. Leave six hours in this preparation, turning it as often as convenient, or, it may be left three or four hours on one side and turned over, to remain on the other side all night. The steak will lose none of its juices, neither will the flavour be materially changed, but the fiber will be softened.

CRYSTALLIZING EGGS.—A method has lately been discovered of crystallizing eggs, by which the contents of the shell are converted into a vitreous substance of a delicate amber tint, in which form it is reduced seven-eighths in bulk compared with case eggs, and retains its properties for years unimpaired in any climate. This is one of the achievements of science and mechanical skill, and will have, if found to be as practical as claimed, an important effect on the cheapening of eggs as an article of food. Prices are thus equalized throughout the year, losses are prevented, and the consumption will be more equally distributed through the year than is possible under the ordinary system of handling of eggs by dealers. By this new process, eggs may be transported to the equator and to the poles, and may be at any time restored to their original condition simply by adding water to supply what has been extracted by the condensing process. The egg-desiccating companies are in New York, St. Louis, etc. No salt or other extraneous matters are used in the process of crystallizing, the process being the consolidation of the yolk and albumen.

HOW DO YOU KEEP YOUR ROOM?—A look into a girl's room will give one an idea of what kind of a woman she will probably become. A girl who keeps her clothes hung up neatly; whose room is clean always, will be very apt to make a good wife and a successful woman. Order and neatness are essential to our comfort as well as to that of others about us. A girl who throws down her things anywhere, will do things in a slovenly, careless way. A girl who does not make her bed till after dinner, and she should always make it herself rather than have a servant do it, and throws her dress or bonnet down in a chair, will make a poor wife in nine cases out of ten. If all the world could see how a girl keeps her dressing room, many unhappy marriages would be saved.

SCIENCE.

WHAT AN OLD HORSE IS GOOD FOR.—When a horse becomes too old to work and too tough to eat, the French dispose of him in the following manner:—

He is first shorn of his hair, which serves to stuff cushions and saddles; and then he is slaughtered and skinned; the hoofs serve to make combs. Next the carcass is placed in a cylinder and cooked by steam at a pressure of three atmospheres; a cock is opened, which allows the steam to be run off; then the remains are cut up, the leg bones are sold to make knife handles, &c., and the coarser, the ribs, the head &c., are converted into animal black and glue. The first are calcined in cylinders, and the vapors when condensed form the chief source of carbonate of ammonia, which constitutes the base of nearly all ammoniacal salts. There is an animal oil yielded which makes a capital insecticide and a vermifuge. To make glue the bones are dissolved in muriatic acid, which takes away the phosphate of lime; the soft residue retaining the shape of the bone is dissolved in boiling water, cast into squares and dried on nets. The phosphate of lime, acted upon by sulphuric acid and calcined with carbon, produces phosphorous for lucifer matches. The remaining flesh is distilled to obtain the carbonate of ammonia; the resulting mass is pounded up with potash then mixed with oil, nails and iron of every description; the whole is calcined and yields magnificent yellow crystals—prussiate of potash, with which tissues are dyed a prussian blue, and iron transferred into steel; it also forms the basis of cyanide of potassium and prussic acid, the two most terrible poisons known in chemistry.

RECENT DISCOVERIES AT POMPEII.—On January 24 the skeleton of a woman with a child was discovered at Pompeii in the narrow street which bounds on north *Insula VII. of Region VIII.*, about twelve feet above the level of the ancient pavement—that is to say, where the layers of lava end and those of ashes begin. It is well known that the catastrophe of 79 A. D. commenced with a thick shower of small pumice-stones, by which the streets and open squares of Pompeii were covered up to the roofs of the houses. Stones were succeeded by ashes, which became solid owing to the action of successive showers of boiling water; and these ashes now form the top layer of the materials which cover the ruins of Pompeii. Most of the unhappy beings who remained in the houses after the eruption first reached the town, and who found when the shower of stones was over, that no deliverance was possible except in flight, made their escape through the windows, the doors having been blocked by the stones and lava. But, so far as we can judge from the excavations, the greater part of these fugitives could have been taken by few steps, and must have been quickly suffocated by the poisonous fumes. The hot ashes and water covered their bodies in such a way as to make an exact cast; and, after the flesh had shrunk away, the impression made by the corpses still remains as they fell struck down by death. The Sapporo Fiorelli conceived the happy idea of taking plaster casts of the impressions, and thus reproduced the figures to be seen in the Pompeii Museum, which have been copied into most of the books that describe the antiquities of the buried city. It was not always found possible to obtain a perfect cast, because in many instances a portion of the body was resting on the stones, where, of course, it left no impression. Unfortunately, this is the case with the two skeletons lately discovered, the larger of which, that of the woman, is almost embedded in the layer of stones. One arm only has left an impression on the ashes; and with this arm she was clasping the legs of the child, the greater portion of whose body has been modelled, showing considerable contraction in the arms and legs, and a general emaciation, which lead us to suppose that the child must have been very ill. It is believed that it was a little boy about ten years of age. Doubtless the woman was the mother of the child, and we can hardly suppose

that she would have carried him had he not been able to walk. Some jewels found on the female skeleton indicate a person of condition; two bracelets of gold encircled the arm which held the boy, and on the hand were two gold rings, the one set with an emerald, on which it engraved a horn of plenty, and the other with an amethyst bearing a head of Mercury cut in *Intaglio*.

Smokers will be interested to know that at one time the use of tobacco was a legal crime. Pope Urban VIII. prohibited its use under pain of excommunication, and in Russia the tobacco user indulged in his luxury at the risk of having his nose cut off.

The operation known as the transfusion of blood has just taken place at the Hospital Cochin, Paris. A patient who had been run over by a tramcar was dying from loss of blood. One of the students immediately volunteered, but he subsequently fainted from exhaustion. Another student took his place, and the man's life was saved.

THE FARM.

FEEDING YOUNG CHICKS.—As a regular diet for the young broods, I think bread and milk the best. No matter how wet this food is made, the milk forms all the drink the chicks need. A dash of black pepper will help it; to warm it is not a bad idea; in wet weather it will do to scald it occasionally. Next I have a great deal of faith in dry wheat bread, a stale loaf from the baker's is best, it is easiest made into crumbs with a large grater—such as is used in the kitchen for grating horse-radish, root, etc. A handful of these crumbs may be hastily thrown to a brood to save much time; coarse oatmeal and rice are also good when fed dry. It is not always that much time can be spent in feeding, so we must do that which we can do quickest and at the same time accomplish the greatest good. I would advise caution in using crackers in the place of bread. I have heard they were almost indigestible, and in one case a nice brood of turkey pullets was killed by eating dry cracker crumbs.

When chickens are a week or ten days old they can easily digest many kinds of dry grain. I have always fed wheat or wheat screenings for the last feeding, and find that the chickens appear to relish that as much as any feeding of the day.

Until this season I have always kept water with the chickens, only to be disgusted by the mud-holes they would often make of the leanest place. Now so much has been said about not giving chickens anything to drink, only satisfying their thirst by the moisture in their food, that I have not allowed water by them continually, only giving it to them in the morning and at night. I do not see why this is not sufficient.

Of course chickens must have green food in some shape, those which can run and find it are the best off; when mine cannot do so I give them a fresh grass turf occasionally, also feed onions and green onion tops cut up.—*Poultry Monthly*.

RELATIVE HEATING VALUE OF WOOD.—If the wood is to be used for steam-generating purposes, the relative values per cord, of various seasoned woods, taking into account weights, heating power, etc. and valuing hickory, as a basis, at \$5 per cord, we reach the following results:—

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FARMER'S SAYINGS. Little rooster crows loud. Every cloud doesn't bring a storm. Light head of wheat stands straight. Gnarly apples don't pay for the fodder. Oats in the meadow goes in with the hay. Weeds in the corners be as bad as holes in the pockets. You can't tell by the blossoms which of the apples will be wormy.



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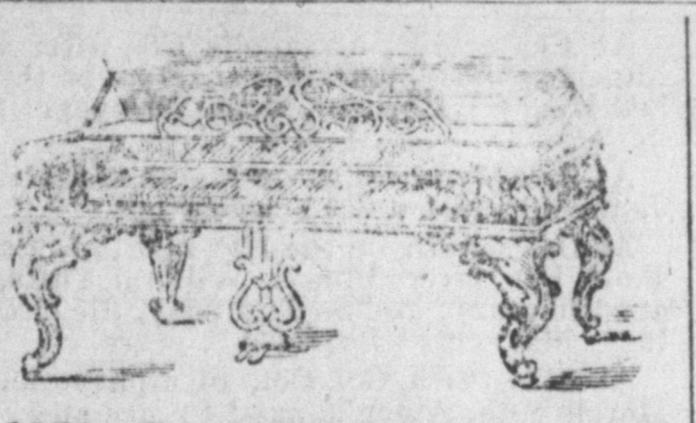
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