

of railway management. That the law is difficult of enforcement does not matter. That was anticipated when the law was framed and passed. The commission is justified in exerting all its power to compel a strict compliance with the law's provisions. If nothing else will answer, then let criminal prosecutions be resorted to and vigorously pushed. The American people want the law enforced. Let the commissioners do their duty, employing all legal means to make the law respected and obeyed, and the people will sustain them.—*Boston Journal*.

Cleaning Glass.

The finest kinds of glass, including plate glass for windows as well as that used for table-ware, are comparatively soft and easily scratched. French mirrors and other highly polished glass surfaces are often dimmed and scratched by the use of harsh cloths and newspapers in combination with polishing and cleaning powders and soaps especially recommended for glass cleaning.

Both potash and soda attack glass and are capable of removing or greatly injuring the polish. Even common soap and water dim the surface perceptibly after frequent applications. Photographers have long known that if glass is soaked in potash or soda water to remove the dirt, the surfaces will be greatly injured, and that the glass cannot be made chemically clean.

For windows, mirrors, glassware and polished glass generally, it is best not to use soap in cleaning, and to employ only the softest and finest of cloths. Polishing powders, polishing soaps, and in fact any thing harder than prepared chalk should not be tolerated. A polish once given, whether the substance be glass or metal, cannot, as a rule, be improved by any ordinary rubbing. For bottles or other articles where the appearance is of no consequence pearline or soap may be used in combination with sand, etc.

Strong solutions of soap, potash and soda are often recommended. One author goes so far as to suggest hydrofluoric acid, greatly diluted. This acid eats the glass and is most dangerous to handle, as it not only attacks animal and vegetable matter with great violence, but produces dangerous sores, which are difficult to heal. It is one of the most powerful of the acids, and can only be kept in rubber or zylonite bottles.

For fine glassware, mirrors, etc.,

alcohol and water is probably the most convenient and safest liquid that can be used. No polishing powder to be found in the market is fine enough to improve or preserve the polish of the better kinds of glass. In some cases a little acetic acid or lemon juice may be added with advantage. Upon windows, whitening or prepared chalk is frequently recommended, but the polish obtained in this way is inferior to that given in manufacture.

In cleaning common glassware little attention need be paid to the preservation of the surface. This glass, because of its hardness, is less easily injured than the finer kinds. It is, therefore, possible to use the more powerful agents safely. For a strong, corrosive lye for cleaning dirty bottles, etc., dissolve one ounce of carbonate of soda (common sal soda) in three quarts of water, and bring to a boil. Slack an ounce of quicklime in a covered basin, and when thoroughly slacked add, little by little, to the boiling solution of soda, stirring frequently. This is very effectual in removing grease, but is so strong that the hands must be kept from coming in contact with it. Sand soap answers very well for cleaning chemical vessels when the dirt does not adhere tenaciously, and when the slight abrasion of the surface is not of much importance.—*Cor. Mechanical News*.

Home, Farm and Garden.

House plants will not thrive when kept in a draught.

Feed the hay as it runs. If you have poor, feed some each day and work it off. Feed in small quantities.—*Farm, Field and Stockman*.

The chestnut tree will grow on nearly all soils, especially if the soil is drained. The locust thrives on thin or heavy soils, and makes durable posts. The elm is one of the best for roadsides, but its growth is slow.

The night temperature with window as well as greenhouse plants should be ten degrees less than that of the day. Give water when needed, but not otherwise. Keep dust from the leaves, sponging the smooth leaves and showering the others.

Sweet Potato Pudding.—Three or four good-sized boiled sweet potatoes left over make a nice pudding, as follows: Mash smoothly and beat up with two or three eggs. Add milk to make the quantity desired, and sugar and season to taste, and bake to a light brown. Serve hot.

When planting shade trees, the hardness of the trees should be given preference over rapid growth. It is of no advantage to secure a shade tree early, only to have it die when most useful. Always select trees of a kind that have been tried and tested as well as adapted to your climate.

This is how to use up the bits of cheese which otherwise would be wasted: To one-fourth pound of cheese add a teacupful of sweet milk and heat until the cheese is melted. Add a little salt, and for not very rich cheese a teaspoonful of butter. Have ready three-fourths of a tea-saucerful of rolled crackers. Stir in and let it just boil up. Serve hot.

Vegetable Hash.—After a "boiled dinner" there often remains a dish of cold vegetables, like potatoes, cabbage, turnips, carrots, etc. This may be nicely prepared for another meal. Chop the vegetables together and place them in a spider with a little butter, salt and pepper. Chopped meat may be added if desired. When warmed through it is ready to serve, and makes a savory dish.

Coarse meadow hay is worth something more than straw, and will supply the roughness needed for cattle and sheep if a sufficient quantity of richer food is given with it. Sometimes injury is done by forcing stock to eat too much of this roughness, when by feeding the grain food more liberally less of the coarse fodder is wanted. For instance, if fifteen pounds of good hay is a proper ration for a cow per day, twenty pounds of poor hay will not be a proper substitute along with more grain, but only ten pounds of it should be given, and it will be digested.

In northern climates many so-called hardy plants need protection through the winter and early spring. Fancies, especially, should be covered by placing light timber or blocks of wood around the edges of the bed, with a few strips of boards laid across, thus forming a foundation on which to rest hemlock boughs, straw, or whatever covering is used. This provides an air space of an inch or two, and prevents suffocation, and consequently decay of the plants, often the result of too close packing. Plants thus cared for are not weakened by exposure through the long winter, and are ready for an early start in spring.—*American Agriculturist*.