washed up the basket or sieve, and got rid of the grains, and also washed out the washing tub; then place the sieve or basket again over the tub, and lade out the wort, hops and all, into the basket to strain out the hops. When all is out, sprinkle a little boiling water from the tea-kettle over the hops, to wash out the wort that remains in them—a quart will do—and the hops may then be thrown away, and the kettle washed out and put away. Now cool the wort in the tub as rapidly as possible; stir it well, and stand the tin milk-pail full of cold spring water in it, changing the water for fresh cold water as often as it heats, until you have the wort about as cold as milk is that has been milked half an hour.

You will, as a matter of course, have provided a cask to hold the beer. This must have been washed out with boiling water until sweet and clean, the steam stopped in with each washing, until there is neither smell or soil on the water that is used. You must also have provided some yeast—if you cannot get brewers' yeast, hop rising that you use for bread will do. Mix about a pint with the wort which you obtain from a bushel of malt, and then put all into the cask or barrel, which must be placed in the cellar. *Take care that the cask is not so full as to work over out of the bung-hole*) and here I differ from all brewers I have ever known). If it works over, it only makes a mess, and the filling up does more harm than good. Let the beer work into itself in the cask. When it has fermented enough, the yeast will all go to the bottom, and feed the beer and keep it fresh and sparkling. You may begin drinking the second day; I always begin as soon as the yeast takes hold of it, but everybody does not like it so new. Stop the cask down, giving just vent enough to prevent its bursting, but a certain pressure should always be kept in the cask.

As malt is so dear, if you have, or can get sugar, add to the wort about half a pound to the gallon of wort, and you will then have a really wholesome, palatable, and good beer. If you want greater strength, add more sugar. If found too strong with half a pound to the gallon, put half that quantity: it is entirely a matter of taste and quality.

Now, I have brewed beer in this way for years; it is always good, keeps well, and remains sparkling to the last. When the weather is hot, keep the outside of the cask wet with water, and the evaporation will keep the beer cool and from souring. Some wetted straw, or an old sack hung over it, and kept wet by water dropping on it, will keep the cask and beer at the best temperature in summer.

Such beer as this never hurt any one. It is light and refreshing, and acts as a tonic rather than a stimulant. A few fresh hops put into the cask keeps the beer, lively and with a fine fresh flavour.

Toronto, Nov., 1869.

VECTIS.

Barreling Meat.

A subscriber asks, "Would it pay best to barrel pork or beef and sell in the summer, or sell the animals, either alive or in the carcass?"

Ans.—Few farmers have the facilities for fully carrying out the necessary operations of putting up meat in barrels, or understand how to do it in a way that will insure the article being of good quality to sell in a general market, and also keeping well. That business is now pretty well monopolized by the large dealers and pork curers at the great centres of consumption, who have such facilities for fully undertaking the business, and disposing of their stock, that they can afford to pay more for the animals or their carcasses than would probably be realized by the farmer or small dealer after going to all the extra trouble and expense of preserving and barreling.

In sections of country bordering on the great lumber regions, or near new settlements, where there is little or no stock which can be spared to make into food, while the process of clearing up the land and bringing it under cultivation is going on, a farmer who has a surplus stock of pork or beef to dispose of will make the most of it by salting down and selling it in the summer as the needs of the population may require. He would probably obtain nearly double the price for the salted meat then that he would have got for the animals in the cold season when fish and game are plentiful, and winter roads good.

Hair-oil.

The frequent use of "oils," "bear's grease," "arctusine," "pomades," "lustrals," "rosemary washes, and such like, upon the hair, is a practice not to be commended. All of these oils and greasy pomades are manufactured from lard oil and sample lard. No "bear's grease" is ever used. If it could be procured readily, it should not be applied to the hair, as it is the most rank and filthy of all the animal fats. There are many persons whose hair is naturally very dry and crisp, and in most families there is a want of some innocent and agreeable wash or dressing which may be used moderately and judiciously. The mixture which may be regarded as the most agreeable, cleanly and safe, is composed of cologne spirit and pure castor oil. The following is a good formula. Pure fresh castor oil, two ounces, cologne spirit (95 per cent.) sixteen ounces. The oil is freely dissolved in the spirit, and the solution is clear and beautiful. It may be perfumed in any way to suit the fancy of the purchaser. The oil of the castor bean has for many years been employed to dress the hair, both among the savage and civilized nations, and it possesses properties which admirably adapt it to this use. It does not rapidly dry, and no gummy offensive residuum remains after taking on the chemical changes which occur in all oils upon exposure to light and air. It is best diffused by the agency of strong spirit, in which it dissolves. The alcohol or spirit rapidly evaporates, and does not in the slightest degree injure the texture of the hair. This preparation, for dressing the hair of children or ladies, will meet nearly or quite all requirements.

A cheap and very good dressing is made by dissolving four ounces of perfectly pure, dense glycerine, in twelve ounces of rose water. Glycerine evaporates only at high temperatures, and therefore under its influence the hair is retained in a moist condition for a long time. As a class, the vegetable oils are better for the hair than animal oils. They do not become rancid and offensive so rapidly, and they are subject to different and less objectionable chemical changes. Olive oil and that derived from the cocoa nut have been largely employed, but they are far inferior in every respect to that from the castor bean.—*Boston Journal of Chemistry.*

Useful Receipts.

To Soften Putty or Paint.—Mix equal parts of good soap, potash, and slaked lime, add sufficient water to form a paste, apply this with a brush and let it stand some three or four hours, and your putty or paint will be softened, so that it can easily be removed with a blunt chisel. This is a good way to remove the paint from an old body.

Varnish for Coarse Work.—A cheap but good varnish for coarse work can be made in the following manner: Take of raw linseed oil 30 pounds, litharge 1 pound, and white vitriol half a pound; boil them together until the water is all evaporated. This is very durable, and costs but little trouble to make.

To Preserve Steel from Rusting.—The simplest way of preventing the oxidization of polished iron and steel goods is to dust them over with quick lime. When articles are required to be preserved for many months, such as polished steel grates, strips of paper freely covered with powdered lime are to be wrapped around the bars, or they may be placed in cases and the interstices filled up with quick lime. Pianoforte wires and small goods are preserved in the same way. The *rationale* of the method is this—steel will not oxidate in dry air. The presence of quick lime, from its hygrometric properties, secures dry air, and thus indirectly the lime preserves steel from rust. This is not a new plan, but it is the method adopted by the majority of the Birmingham houses.

Waterproof Tweeds.—The "Lounger" of the *Illustrated Times* says. "By the way, speaking of waterproofs, I think I can give travellers a valuable hint or two. For many years I have worn India-rubber waterproofs, but I will buy no more, for I have learned