

FROM THE PRACTICAL RECEIPT BOOK

Growth of Hair increased and Baldness prevented.

Take 4 ounces of castor oil, 8 do. good Jamaica rum, 30 drops oil of lavender, or 10 do. oil of rose, anoint occasionally the head, shaking well the bottle previously.

Black Ink improved.

To a pint of common black ink add one drachm of impure carbonate of potassa, and in a few minutes it will be a jet black. Be careful that the ink does not run over, during the effervescence caused by the potassa.

Grafting.

Melt beeswax and tallow together, stirring in a little chalk if handy; while hot dip in some strips of rags; then tear them into strips suitable to envelop the stock and scion. Let the stock and scion be so covered as to prevent the escape of the sap or the introduction of water, and the work is finished.

Ward's Paste for the Piles.

Powder of elcampane 4 ounces; black pepper 4 ounces; fennel seed 6 ounces; honey 8 ounces; sugar 8 ounces; mix and take a spoonful two or three times a day.

Watchmaker's Oil, which never corrodes or thickens.

Take olive oil and put it into a bottle, then insert coils of thin sheet lead. Expose it to the sun for a few weeks, and pour off the clear.

Varnish for Water Colour Drawings.

Take Canada balsam 1 part; oil of turpentine 2 parts mixed; size the drawing before you apply the varnish.

Potter's Patent Water-proof Cloth.

Isinglass, alum, soap, equal parts; water sufficient. Dissolve each separately, and mix the solution, with which imbue the cloth on the wrong side; dry and brush the cloth well, first with a dry brush, and afterwards (lightly) with a brush dipped in water.

Wainscot Varnish.

Gum anime 32 parts; pale oil, 100 parts; litharge (in powder,) 1 part; sugar of lead (in powder,) 1 part; boil, until stringy, then cool a little, and add spirits of turpentine, 170 parts. Mix well and strain.

To make fine Black Writing Ink.

Take two gallons of a strong decoction of log-wood, well strained, and then add $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of blue galls in coarse powder; 6 ounces sulphate of iron; 1 ounce acetate of copper; 6 ounces well ground sugar; and twelve ounces gum arabic. Set the above on the fire until it begins to boil, then set it away until it has acquired the desired black.

Red Ink for Writing.

Boil over a slow fire 4 ounces of Brazil-wood, in small raspings or chips, in a quart of water, till a third part of the water is evaporated. Add during the boiling, 2 drachms of alum in powder. When the ink is cold, steam it through a fine cloth. Vinegar or stale urine is often used instead of water. In case of using water, adding a very small quantity of sal-ammoniac would improve the ink.

Blue Ink.

Take sulphate of indigo, dilute it with water till it produces the colour required. It is with sulphate very largely diluted, that the faint blue lines of ledgers and other account books are ruled. If the ink were used strong, it would be necessary to add chalk to it to neutralize the acid. The sulphate of indigo may be had of the woollen dyers.

Fire and Water-proof Cement.

To half a pint of milk put an equal quantity of vinegar, in order to curdle it; then separate the curd from the whey, and mix the whey with four or five eggs, beating the whole well together. When it is well mixed, add a little quicklime through a sieve, until it has acquired the consistence of a thick paste. With this broken vessels may be united. It resists water, and, in a measure, fire.

To Whiten Beeswax.

In March or April melt yellow wax without boiling; then having several pewter dishes ready, dip the outside bottom of each dish in fair water; then dip them in the wax, and take up a very thin plate of wax, the thinner the better: take them off, and expose them upon the grass to the sun, air, and dews, until they be milk-white, turning them often. Try some of them by sprinkling water on them with a cloth. Query, whether white lead may not in this way be made with very thin plates.

Fly in Sheep.

Make a strong decoction from the leaves of tobacco, or from chewing tobacco, and apply with a small squirt, or syringe, repeated several times during the fall months.

To preserve Fruit Trees from Mice and Insects.

Apply, early in the fall, around the root a thick layer of lime and ashes. It would be well to sink the earth around the tree about six or eight inches, throw in a few shovels-full of the lime and ashes, and then cover up with earth, tramping it well down.

Pine Boughs for Sheep.

Give to your sheep pine boughs once or twice a week; they will create appetite, prevent disease, and increase their health.

Gapes in Chickens.

May be easily cured by giving them small crumbs of dough impregnated with a little soft soap; once or twice is sufficient.