

attention. Caries should never attack the young and the healthy : it should be the companion only of disease, or old age ; and even in the latter, it may be kept off, by proper care, till a very advanced period of life. It is therefore incumbent on all mothers of families to pay most particular and unremitting attention to the teeth of their children. They should be constantly cleaned in the morning, and at night—indeed they should undergo a little brushing after every meal ; and whatever is between them—and there is always something—should be gently removed with a crowquill toothpick, without making the gums bleed, or pressing or irritating the teeth.

The gums require a stimulating action to keep them in a healthy condition. But as persons in easy circumstances, and more especially persons of delicate and luxurious habits, to whom are moreover open all the refinements of cookery, are not in the habit of masticating hard crusts, or of using any food that can afford sufficient resistance to affect the gums, it becomes necessary that artificial action should be applied to keep these in a proper state of health. In cleansing the teeth, therefore the brush should be hard enough to give the gums a certain degree of excitement ; and if they bleed at first, they will soon cease from doing so, and acquire the proper degree of firmness.—*Magazine of Domestic Economy.*

*Housing and Preservation of Potatoes.*—In digging Potatoes much of that mischief ascribed to disease is, we verily believe, induced by leaving the wet and soil-covered tubers exposed to the cutting frosts, which often come on suddenly at sunset. Every heap ought to be covered with a mat, or with litter of fern, straw, the haulm, etc. till it can be removed to a shed. The farmer or gardener should make it his object to render his potatoes dry as soon as possible, and then immediately to remove them to a shed-barn or out-house. Once dry, they cannot be kept too cool : any temperature, short of actual frost, will be warm enough.

During the winters of 1835 and 1836, we neither pitted nor carried to the cellar one single tuber. In a barn or out-house all remained—store and seed-stock—the latter in boxes or barrels, simply covered with a mat and littery straw. Every day those for family use were exposed, even when there were twenty degrees of frost, while the required quantity was taken, yet not a tuber was injured. One crop was put into a sort of shallow trench in the earthen floor of a barn, covered merely with six inches of straw and a few boards. But this was too damp. Perfect dryness is the security ; therefore, pits in damp mould, moist straw, and all such materials, are agents of growth, not of sound preservation. In this, as in all matters connected with the farm, the blundering obstinacy, the wretched prejudice which adheres to old routine, are manifest. When the farmer shall condescend to emulate the example of the far wiser manufacturer, he will find out that his land will second his efforts. Productiveness, to profusion, will repay his labours, and he will no longer spoil the gifts of nature by bad management, while he exclaims against losses which are the results of his own miscalculation.—*London Magazine.*

*To prevent Milk from turning sour.*—To each quart of milk, add fifteen grains of bicarbonate of soda ; this addition will not affect the taste of the milk, and it promotes digestion.

*To clean Paint that is not varnished.*—Put upon a plate some of the best whiting, have ready some clean warm water, and a piece of flannel, which dip into the water and squeeze nearly dry ; then take as much whiting as will adhere to it, apply it to the paint, when a little rubbing will instantly remove any dirt or grease ; wash well off with water, and rub dry with a soft cloth. Paint thus cleaned looks equal to new ; and without doing the least injury to the most delicate colour, it will preserve the paint much longer than if cleaned with soap ; and it does not require more than half the time usually occupied in cleaning.

*Freckles.*—For Freckles, butter-milk, when it can be got, is often a means of removal. Here are two Recipes, copied from the *London Domestic Medical Pocket-Book* :—

*Wash to remove Freckles.*—Muriatic acid, 1 drachm ; spring water, 1 pint ; lavender water, 2 drachms. Mix for a lotion, to be applied on a piece of linen or sponge twice or three times a day.

*Lemon Cream for Sun-burn, or Freckles.*—Sweet cream, 2 table-spoonfuls ;