

Cure for the dropsy.—It is asserted that the dropsy may be cured by drinking, for a considerable period, the juice of the blackberry twice a day.

A preventative of apoplexy.—It is said, that snuff-taking is a preventative of apoplexy, it being difficult to find a case where a confirmed snuff taker died of apoplexy.

Sweet and agreeable breath.—It is a fact, but not generally known, that the common strawberry is a natural dentifrice; and that its juice, without any previous preparation whatever, dissolves the tartarous incrustation on the teeth, and makes the breath sweet and agreeable.

House Flies.—These troublesome little insects may be effectually destroyed, without the use of poison:—Take half a tea-spoonful of black pepper, in powder, one tea-spoonful of brown sugar, and one table-spoonful of cream: mix them well together, and place them in the room on a plate where the flies are troublesome, and they will soon disappear.

Receipts to cure warts.—Take the inner rind of a lemon, steep it four-and-twenty hours in distilled vinegar, and apply it to the warts. It must not be left on the part above three hours at a time, and it is to be applied afresh every day. Or divide a red onion, and rub the warts well with it, or anoint them with the milky juice of the herb mercury several times, and they will gradually waste away.

Apple Jelly.—It is not known perhaps, so generally as it ought to be, that apples makes an excellent jelly. The process is as follows:—They are to be pared, quartered, the core completely removed, and put into a pot without water, closely covered, and placed in an oven over a fire. When pretty well stewed, the juice is to be squeezed out through a cloth, to which a little white of an egg is added, and then the sugar. Skim it previous to boiling, then reduce it to a proper consistency, and an excellent jelly will be the product.

Brewing in a small way.—For the benefit of those who live in lodgings:—One peck of malt, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. liquorice root bruised, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb Spanish liquorice, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. treacle, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. hops, 1 oz ginger, this will produce six gallons of good beer. In a week this liquor will be fit to drink, and perfectly pleasant and nutritious. A Kettle that will contain $2\frac{1}{2}$ gallons is a sufficient substitute for a copper, a pail will serve as a marsh-tub, and a washing-tub will prove a good vessel for the liquor to work in.

To preserve the teeth.—The principal points to be attended to are, to avoid those causes which render teeth hollow and black, and to clean them every day after dinner. When the teeth are sound, cold spring water is the best. For washing them with, or red wine may be employed for that purpose. In the composition of the tooth powder, used for removing the tartar and adhesive impurities, care should be taken not to employ matters possessing properties so subtle as to attack the enamel, or exterior smooth surface of the teeth; bread burned to a coal and pulverised is regarded as the best and safest dentifrice.

To dry Cows which you intend to fatten.—Take an ounce of powdered alum; boil it in two quarts of milk till it turns to whey; then take a large handful of sage, and boil it in the whey till you reduce it to one quart; rub her udder with a little of it, and give her the rest by way of drink; milk her clean before you give it to her; and as you see need requires, repeat it. Draw a little milk from her every second or third day; lest her udder be overcharged.

Cows for labor.—We have never heard of cows being put to the yoke in this country, but it does not inevitably follow that the practice may not in some cases be attended with convenience if not with profit. Mr Young asserts, that "Mr. Baker will used to draw with oxen, but now draws all with cows. He finds them as handy as oxen, and they draw just as well as oxen of the same size. He keeps them chiefly on straw till three years old, when they go to bull and work till nearly four years old." In Spain, likewise, we are told cows bear their proportion of the labour of the field. These hints may be of use, to some farmers on new settlements, or those who live on small farms, and wish to make the most of a small stock.

Calves scouring.—Give powdered chalk and wheat meal, worked into a ball with gin.