

closet where they will not freeze. In April, mash them, wash out the seeds, which put to dry in a sunny window. Sow in May, and when the plants are four or five inches high, transplant them to the open ground. Keep the kinds apart, and selecting the best from the great variety produced, form a new stock. It will only be in the following year that the small potatoes of the first year will come to maturity; it is then you will select by proper boiling, &c.

Pruning ought always to be done with a view of thinning the outside branches, so as to admit the light and air, without, however, a clear passage. Once the leaves are out on the tree, it is too late to prune. The wounds will always heal if the sap has yet sometime to rise. Always cut the branches close, but never any very close. Apple and other trees which bear heavy fruit, are apt to split, if allowed to divide into two single branches; always train them differently. The best time to prune is just before the buds begin to open in the spring.

The cutting of wheat eight days before it is ripe, secures it from accidental loss by shaking; the grain is of a finer quality, but the quantity per acre, *by weight*, is less; still the quantity of flour is greater, for the deficiency is in the bran. Wheat so cut appears to be equally liable to attacks from the weevil as that which is cut ripe.

A FEW SERVICEABLE RECEIPTS.

A family yeast for baking may be made as follows:—Boil one hour 1 lb. wheaten flour, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. Muscovado sugar in two gallons of water, with a handful of common salt in the water—when yet luke warm, bottle it close; in 24 hours after, one pint will make 18 lbs. of excellent light bread or cake.

To destroy weeds on footpaths or garden walks—100 lbs. of water, 20 lbs quick lime, 2 lbs flour of sulphur, or lesser proportions of the foregoing are boiled in an iron vessel; when settled, draw off, and taking a part of it, mixing or diluting it with water and watering the walks, will, during several years, effectually prevent the growth of any weeds.

Musquitoes in a room may always be destroyed for the night, by the simple expedient of burning sugar on a fire or a warm ironplate.

Oats or other corn used by horses will go twice as far if boiled; the water is to be drank by the horse; the grain opening, every part of it is consumed in the animal's stomach.

A most excellent preservative for barns, fences, gates, &c. is made by boiling 3 gallons of train oil, 12 oz rosin, and four rolls of brimstone. Two coats may be given, any colour may be given the liquor, by mixing any of the ochres. On brick walls it answers capitally, and will preserve wood for very many years.

A good shoe blacking may be made by the following mixture:—Ivory black and treacle, each 12 oz; spermaceti oil, 4 oz; white wine vinegar, 4 pints.

Mutton or other suet with bees' wax, in equal parts melted, and rubbed in warm into any leather, is the best thing for making it water tight.

Any of the drying oils, such as linseed, mixed with red lead, or drying substances, makes leather also water tight.

Black sealing wax, pounded fine, and then dissolved in spirits of wine, makes a very cheap and comely covering for straw hats.

Gum copal dissolved in ether, heals a cut very surely; close the wound, pour a little liquid, tying it with linen; never remove the linen, but merely pour a little of the liquid every day.

Linen, silk, sail or other cloths may be made into jackets, (taking care to make them very large, or put the linen in warm water before making it up,) and made perfectly water tight in this way:—Boil some linseed oil, good, (taking care that it does not catch on fire,) until a piece of feather is burnt black when dipped into it; then remove it, and before the oil cools, but is not too warm, with a common paint brush, paint the jacket, trowsers, &c. well; a second coat may be given if desired. This dress is light for summer use; in cold weather it stiffens and is liable to crack. A cheap hat cover