

Blistering Ointment for Cattle.—1. Yellow resin, 14 pounds; spirits of turpentine, 4 pounds; tallow, 2 pounds; lard, 20 pounds; powdered Spanish flies, 10 pounds; euphorbium, 1 pound; vinegar, 1 gallon. Mix.

2. Tallow, 16 pounds; oil of origanum, 4 pounds; powdered flies, 1 pound; powdered euphorbium, 1 pound. Mix.

3. Lard, 7 pounds; oil of turpentine, 1 pound; tar, 1 pound; powdered flies, 17 ounces. Mix.

4. Lard, 5 pounds; resin, 5 pounds; spirits of turpentine, 5 pounds; powdered flies, 2 pounds; oil of origanum, $\frac{1}{2}$ pound. Mix.

Blistering Plaster.—1. Burgundy pitch, 12 pounds; turpentine, 4 pounds; Spanish flies, 6 pounds; wax, 1 pound; suet, 1 pound. Mix.

2. Yellow resin, 8 parts; yellow wax, 4 parts; suet, 3 parts; powdered Spanish flies, 7 parts; simple plaster, 10 parts; vinegar, 4 parts. Mix.

Compound Blistering Plaster.—Venice turpentine, 18 pounds; Burgundy pitch, 12 pounds; Spanish flies, 12 pounds; yellow wax, 4 pounds; verdigris, 1 pound; mustard, 3 ounces; black pepper, 3 ounces. Melt, then stir in the flies.

To Prepare Bladders.—Soak them for twenty-four hours in water, to which a little chloride of lime or potash has been added, then remove the extraneous membranes, well wash in clean water, and dry them.

Twelve Experimental Receipts on the Earths—1. Pour a little lime-water into a wineglass and put some solution of oxalate of ammonia, equally transparent, into another glass. If the two clear liquors be poured together, a white precipitate of oxalate of lime will immediately become visible.

2. Pour a little lime-water into a phial, and throw some carbonic acid into it. The carbonic acid will seize the lime, and precipitate it in the state of carbonate of lime.

3. Take the phial made use of in the last experiment, with its contents, and convey an additional part of carbonic acid into it. The carbonate of lime will now be re-dissolved, and the liquor rendered transparent.

4. Take the transparent liquid produced in the last experiment, and give it heat. The earth will now be precipitated in the state of carbonate of lime, as before.

5. Pour some lime-water into a wineglass, and a little solution of carbonate of potash into another glass. When these two transparent fluids are thrown together, an abundant precipitate of carbonate of lime will be the consequence.

6. Proceed as in the last experiment, but instead of carbonate of potash, pour a solution of Epsom salt into one of the glasses. When these transparent fluids are poured together, a mixed precipitate of carbonate of magnesia and sulphate of lime will be produced.

7. For another experiment, take in the same manner, separately, lime-water and a solution of alum. The union of these solutions will produce a mixed precipitate of alumina and sulphate of lime.

8. If a strong solution of caustic potash and a saturated solution of Epsom salt be mixed, the union of these transparent fluids will produce also an abundant precipitate. But this will consist of magnesia and sulphate of potash.

9. To a glass of water suspected to contain carbonic acid, add a small quantity of any of the other acids. If carbonic acid be present, it will become visible by a sparkling appearance on the sides of the glass and surface of the fluid.

10. Prepare two glasses of pure water, and into one of them drop a single drop of sulphuric acid, and mix it with the water. Pour a little muriate of barytes into the other glass, and no change will be perceived; pour some of the same solution into the first glass, containing the sulphuric acid, and a white precipitate of sulphate of barytes will be produced.

11. Prepare two glasses of water as before, conduct the experiment in the same as the last, but instead of muriate of barytes, use nitrate of lead. In this case sulphate of lead will be precipitated.

12. Fill a glass tumbler half full of lime-water; then breathe into it frequently, at the same time stirring it with a piece of glass. The fluid, which was before perfectly transparent, will presently become quite white, and if suffered to remain at rest, real chalk will be deposited.

A Braine.—1. Immediately apply molasses, spread on brown paper.

2. Apply a plaster of chopped parsley mixed with butter.

Pain in the Stomach from bad Digestion.—

1. Take fasting, or in the fit, half a pint of camomile tea. Do this five or six mornings.

2. Take from twenty to forty drops of elixir of vitriol in sage tea twice or thrice a day.

3. Take two or three tea spoonful of stomachic tincture, in a glass of water, three times a day. The tincture is made thus; gentian-root, sliced, 1 ounce; orange peel, dried, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce; proof brandy 1 pint. In three or four days it is fit for use. This is useful in all disorders that arise from a relaxed stomach.

A White Swelling on the Joints.—1. Pump on the part half an hour every morning. This cures also pains in the joints. It seldom fails.

2. A stream of cold water one day, and warm the next, and so on by turns. Use these remedies at first, if possible. It is likewise proper to intermix gentle purges to prevent a relapse.

3. Boiled nettles applied to the part.

To Clean Black Silks.—To bullocks gall, add boiling water sufficient to make it warm, and with a clean sponge rub the silk well on both sides; squeeze it well out, and proceed again in like manner. Rinse it in spring water, and change the water till perfectly clean, dry it in the air, and pin it out on a table; but first dip the sponge in glue-water, and rub it on the wrong side, then dry it before a fire.

Biles.—1. Apply a little Venice turpentine.

2. An equal quantity of soap and brown sugar, well mixed.