

where it is connected with the stem, or if it is a small branch or shoot, near where it is joined to the large bough, (three inches or less), the cut is to go round the branch, or to encircle it and penetrate to the wood. Care must be taken not to cut the wood, which would necessarily cause detriment to the branch or shoot operated upon. A quarter of an inch or nearly from the first cut, make a second in the same way round the branch or shoot, a ring is formed thereon a quarter of an inch broad between the cuts, the bark between these two cuts is now taken clean away with the small blade of a pen-knife, down to the wood, removing even the inner bark, which immediately lies on the wood, so that no connection whatever remains between the two parts of the bark, but the bare, naked wood appears white and smooth. But this bark ring, to compel the tree to bear, must be made at the time when the buds are strongly swelling, just before breaking out into blossoms; in the same year a callous is formed at the edges of the ring on both sides, and the connexion of the bark that had been interrupted is restored again without any detriment to the tree or branch operated upon by this simple though artificial means of forcing every fruit tree with a certainty to bear; this has been practiced in Europe for many years by the farmers in Germany who are the inventors.

To secure the fruiting of a tree, select a tree furnished with blossom buds, just as they are beginning to expand. Take a dung-fork, and with it make holes all over the space occupied by the roots, leaving the earth by pressing on the handle, and having dissolved one ounce of saltpetre in 3 gallons of water, fill the holes with a solution, no manure must be given. Should the tree, after stoning, appear unable to sustain the fruit, the following preparations may be applied in the same manner. To 1 gallon of blood add one gallon of water, and one ounce of potash. Stir the whole well together, and when it has settled down, pour off the liquid, and mix one gallon of this liquid with one gallon of water, and pour into holes already prescribed.

CERTAIN CURE FOR DIARRHŒA.—A certain cure for this complaint is found in rice water. Boil the rice, take the water, make it palatable with salt, and drink it copiously while warm. This simple beverage has never failed to have the desired effect.

When food is taken that causes oppression, the best remedy is hot water in which the rind of old cheese has been grated, to be drank freely. This simple remedy ought to be in possession of every family, as it will generally afford speedy relief. Some years since, a young lady died from the effects of eating fruit. A post-mortem examination was held, and some experiments were made. Nothing was found to have so good an operation on the contents of the stomach as grated cheese rind. Soon after, another lady was placed in a similar situation

from the same cause, her medical attendant prescribed the above remedy, and immediately relief was obtained.

FOR THE STING OF A BEE.—Apply spirits of hartshorn.

TO IMPROVE THE FLAVOR OF COFFEE.—To each pound of roasted coffee add forty or fifty grains of carbonate of soda. In addition to improving the flavor, the soda makes the coffee more healthy, as it neutralizes the acid contained in the infusion.

TO DESTROY FLIES.—It is perhaps not generally known, that black pepper is a poison for many insects. The following simple mixture is the best destroyer of the common house fly. Take equal portions of the fine black pepper, fresh ground, and sugar—say enough of each to cover a 7³/₄ piece. Moisten and mix it well with a teaspoonful of milk, a little cream is better, keep that in your room and you will keep the flies down. One advantage over other poisons is, that it injures nothing else, and that the flies seek the air and never die in the house, the windows being left open.

CURE FOR HYDROPHOBIA.—Let any individual, who has been bitten by a mad dog, observe the following simple directions, and there will be no need of cutting and burning the wound, nor of fearing hydrophobia.

1st.—Burn some oyster shells to lime, let them be well bruised and sifted through a piece of fine gauze or muslin.

2nd.—Take for an adult, two table-spoonsful (heaped measure) of this sifted lime, and mix it up with eggs until it is of the consistency of batter for pancakes. Fry it in a pan, into which has been put a piece of fresh butter, or some sweet oil.

3rd.—The pancake thus prepared, to be eaten in the morning before any thing else, and neither food nor drink to be taken for six hours afterwards, when the usual diet may be taken.

4th.—Three such cakes are to be taken in the same manner, on three alternate mornings.

TO STOP VOMITING BLOOD.—Take two spoonsful of nettle juice; this also dissolves blood coagulated in the stomach.

2nd.—Take as much saltpetre as will lie on half a crown, dissolve it in a glass of cold water two or three times a day.

SPITTING BLOOD.—Take three spoonsful of sage juice in a little honey, this presently stops either spitting or vomiting blood. Or take 20 grains of alum in water every two hours.

FOR BILES.—An equal quantity of soap and brown sugar well mixed.

2nd.—A plaster of honey and wheat flour.

TO DISSOLVE WHITE OR HARD SWELLING.—Hold them morning and evening in the steam of vinegar, poured on red hot stones.

2nd.—Apply the leaves of alder on the swelling, and when dry apply fresh leaves; the leaves will require to be changed very often.