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OSEFUL RECEIPTS.

OYSTER STEW.

Two quarts oysters, one of sweet milk, two tablespoons best butter, one of corn starch or two of flour; drain liquor from oysters, boil and skim; set milk in a kettle of hot water to prevent scorching; when it boils, add oysters and liquor, and allow to stew not longer than five minutes; beat corn starch and butter to a cream, stir in, and season with salt and pepper; servehot. Some omit corn starch and flour, and thicken with roller crackers.

PLAIN OYSTER SOUP. Pour one quart oysters in a colander. rinse by peuring over them one pint cold water, put this in porcelain kettle, add one pint boiling water, let boil, skim thoroughly, season with pepper and piece of butter size of large egg; then add the oysters, having removed all shells, let boil up once, season with salt, and serve. OYSTER PICKLES.

Choose the largest, put over a gentle fire in their own liquor, add a small bit of butter, simmer for two or three minutes, and when plump and white, take out with a skimmer into a flat dish; take of their own liquor half enough to cover, add as much more of best cider vinegar, and heat; put a layer of cysters in a stone jar, strew over a salt-spoon of ground mace, a few cloves a sait-spoon of ground mace, a few cloves, some allspice and whole pepper, then oysters and spice till all are used. Then pour over them the hot liquor and set away in a cool place. They may be used in a day or two, but will remain good for months if kept cool.

Select fine oysters, drain in a colander, pick out all its bits of shell, sprinkle well with pepper and salt, and place on ice for half an hour before serving. They may be taken to the table on a large block of ice hollowed out with a hot flat-iron, or in a dish with pieces of ice scattered over them, Serve with alices of lemen, or vinegar and horse-radish; or freeze oysters in the shell, open, and serve, seasoning to taste. RAW OYSTERS.

Wash and drain one quart select oysters, wash and drain one quart select cysters, put in pan and place in steamer over boil-ing water, cover and steam till cysters are plump with edges ruffled; place in heated dish with butter, pepper, and

MOTHERS' DEPARTMENT. DENTITION.

(Continued.)

A child who is teething dribbles, and thereby wets his chest, which frequently causes him to catch cold; what had better be done?

Have in readiness to put on several flannel dribbling bibs, so that they may be changed as often as they become wet; or, if he dribble very much, the oiled silk dribbling-bibs, instead of the flannel ones, may be used, and which may be procured at any baby-linen ware-house.

Do you approve of giving a child, during teething, much fruit?

No; unless it be a few ripe strawberries or raspherries, or a roasted apple, or the juice of five or six grapes—taking care that he does not swallow either the seeds or the skin—or the insides of ripe gooseberries,

akin—or the insides of ripe gooseberries, or an orange. Such fruits, if the bowels be in a costive state, will be particularly

All stone fruit, raw apples or pears, ought to be carefully avoided, as they not enly disorder the stomach and the bowels—causing convulsions, gripings, &c.,—but they have the effect of weakening the bowels, and thus of engendering worms.

Is a child, during teething, more subject to disease, and, if so, to what complaints, and in what manner may they be prevented? th are a fruitful sou

and in what manner may they be prevented?

The teeth are a fruitful source of suffering and of disease; and are, with truth, styled "our first and our last plagues."

Dentition is the most important period of a child's life, and is the exciting cause of many infantile diseases; during this period, therefore, he requires constant and careful watching. When we consider how the teeth elongate and enlarge in his gums, pressing on the nerves and on the surrounding parts, and thus how frequently they produce pain, irritation, and inflammation; when we further contemplate what sympathy there is in the nervous system, and how susceptible the young are to pain, no surprise can be felt at the immense disturbance, and the consequent suffaring and danger frequently experienced by children while cutting their first set of teeth. The complaints or the diseases induced by dentition are numberless, affecting almost every organ of the body,—the brain, occasioning convulsions, water on the brain, do.; the lungs, producing congestion, inflammation, cough, &c., the stomach, exciting sickness, flatulence, acidity, &c.; the bowels, inducing griping, at one time costiveness, and at another time purging; the skin, causing "breakings-out."

To prevent these diseases, means cught to be used to invigorate a child's constitution by plain, wholesome food, as recommended under the article of diet; by excercise and fresh air; by allowing him, weather permitting, to be out of doors a great part of every day; by lancing the gums when they get red, hot, and swollen; by attention to the bowels, and if he suffer more than usual, by keeping them rather in a relaxed state by any simple aperient, such as either castor oil, or magnesia and rhubarb, &c.; and, let me add, by attention to his temper: many children are made feverish and ill by petting and spoiling them.

Describe the symptoms and the treatment of nainful dentition?

made feverish and ill by petting and spoiling them.

Describe the symptoms and the treatment of painful dentition?

Painful dentition may be divided into two forms—(1) the mild; and (2) the severe. In the mild form the child is peevish and fretful, and puts his fingers, and everything within reach, to his mouth; he likes to have his gums rubbed, and takes the breast with avidity; indeed it seems a greater comfort to him than ever. There is generally a considerable

it seems a greater comfort to him than ever. There is generally a considerable flow of saliva, and he has frequently a more loose state of bowels than is his wont.

Now, with regard to the more severe form of painful dentition:—The gums are red, swellen, and hot, and he cannot without expressing pain bear to have them touched, hence, if he be at the breast, he is constantly loosing the nipula. There is out expressing pain bear to have them touched, hence, if he be at the breast, he is constantly loosing the nipple. There is dryness of the mouth, although before there had been a great flow of saliva. He is feverish, restless and starts in his sleeps. His face is flushed. His head is heavy and hot. He is sometimes convulsed. He is frequently violently griped and purged, and suffers severely from flatulence. He is predisposed to many and severe diseases.

The treatment, of the mild form, consists of friction of the gum with the finger, with a little "soothing syrup," as recommended by Sir Charles Loocek; a tepid-bath of about 92 degrees Fahrenheit, every night at bed-time; attention to diet and to bowels; fresh air and exercise. For the mild form, the above plan will usually be all that is required. If he dribble, and the bowels be relaxed, so much the better; the flow of saliva and the increased action of the bowels afford relief, and therefore must not be interfered with. In the mild form, lancing of the gums is not desirable. The gums out not to be lanced, unless the teeth be near at hand, and unless the gums be red, hot, and swollen.

In the severe form a medical man should be consulted early, as more energetic remedies will be demanded; that is to say, the gums will require to be freely lanced, warm baths to be used and medicines to be given, to ward of mischief from the head, from the chest, and from the atomach.

If you are living in the town, and your

The Rhode Island Assembly yesterday based a bill repealing the law prohibiting the intermarriage of blacks and whites.