

Bran Tea - A very cheap and useful drink in colds, fevers, and restlessness from pain. Put a handful of bran in a pint and a half of cold water, let it boil half an hour or more, then strain, and, if desired, flavor with sugar or lemon juice; but it is a pleasant drink without any addition. The bran when strained will serve as food for rabbits, chickens, and pigs.

To Restore Hair - Hair, when removed by illness or old age, has been restored by the following simple means; though they are not likely to prove efficacious in all cases. Rub the bald places frequently with an onion.

Toothache - A correspondent (to whom we are obliged) strongly recommends the following simple remedy for toothache, from her own experience of its benefit. It is simply two or three drops of oil of juniper used every morning on the toothbrush after washing the teeth. We may say here that we are always very glad to receive receipts tested by correspondents.

A Hint For Washing Day - A little pipe-clay dissolved in the water employed in washing will clean the dirtiest linen thoroughly, with about one-half the labor, and full one-half less soap. Besides, the cloths will be improved in color.

To Change Blue to Green: Pour a little of the infusion of violets into a wineglass, and add to it a few drops of the solution of potash or soda, when it will be changed to a beautiful green. Alkalies change most of the vegetable colors.

Preparation of Sap-Green - Make a strong solution or extract of unripe blackberries, or any other plant yielding a green juice; subject it to evaporation at a very low heat. When the liquid has become as thick as molasses, pour it into a mould and expose it to the heat of the sun, or of a slow oven; the rest of the watery particles will slowly evaporate, and leave a cake of sap-green.

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Enough has been said to direct the attention of our readers to Mr. Trench's excellent books, which are full of both entertainment and instruction.

EXCERPTS.

"ALL censure of a man's self is but oblique praise; it is only to show how much he can spare."

Dr. Johnson.

"Be not angry that you cannot make others as you wish them to be, since you cannot make yourself as you wish to be."—*Ibid.*

"Politeness is fictitious benevolence; it supplies the place of it among those who see each other only in public, or but little, and the want of it never fails to produce something disagreeable to one or other; it

'Aids and strengthens virtue when it meets her, And imitates her where she is not.'—*Ibid.*

"Whatever withdraws us from the power of our senses—whatever makes the past, the distant, or the future predominate over the present, advances the dignity of thinking beings."—*Ibid.*

"It is a common saying that old age is a return to childhood; that saying meant of the weakness of the body was wrested to the weakness of the mind. The dotage they ascribe to age is never the effect of time, but sometimes of the excesses of youth, and not a returning to, but a continual stay with childhood; for they that want the curiosity of furnishing their memories with the rarities of nature in their youth, and pass

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"Then it was all made up to you."

"Not quite, for the house where I deposited my money took fire, and all was burnt up."

"What a terrible misfortune!"

"Not so very terrible, since my wife perished in the house."

POPULAR EDUCATION.

Discussions and dissertations on this important question are going on in our country constantly, and some movement is perceptible among the people of Great Britain. Our Western States are doing much to further the cause. One striking proof of progress in the right way is the admission of the necessity of a better system of education for girls. A vigorous writer in the "Western Democratic Review" thus discusses this matter:—

"Women are the mothers of the race; when a child is born, it is the mother's duty to take almost entire charge of the first five years of its life. No other can be substituted for a mother, at least, unless it be a woman. But, during the first five years of life, a child learns more than in any ten years afterwards. Upon a mother, or upon a woman, devolves the task of directing the early development and bias of the crescent mind. She is the *first* teacher; and because the pupil is totally ignorant, when she begins her course of tuition, she should be the *best*. A grossly ignorant woman is unfit to be the mother of American citizens.

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Bishop Taylor.

"Nor can any one who, by any pretended authority, commits one single immorality, be able to satisfy himself with any reason why he should not at another be carried further into all manner of villany, even such as he abhors to think of."—*Shaftesbury.*

THE DUKE DE ORPERNON, one of the courtiers of Louis XIV., made frequent observations rather more than *naïf*.

He wondered what became of the *old moons* when the new ones arrived.

He asked a person who was describing the death of Cæsar "why that great man died without *confession*, since," said he, "there are always so many priests in Rome."

THE DOCTRINE OF COMPENSATIONS ILLUSTRATED. —Two friends, who had not seen each other for a long time, met by chance.

"How are you?" said one.

"Pretty well," answered the other. "I have got married since you saw me."

"Good news that!"

"Not so very good, for I married a shrew."

"That's bad."

"Not altogether, for I got a sum of money by her."

"That's a consolation."

"Not absolutely, for I invested it in sheep, who all died of an epidemic."

"Oh, what a hard case!"

"Not so very hard, for the sale of their skins brought me more than I gave for the sheep."

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"The ignorance of the women of a community impedes the progress and debases the character of the men, both directly and indirectly. That they do this indirectly has been shown. That they do it directly, may be evident to any one who will reflect for a moment upon the nature and extent of their influence upon grown-up men. It has been asserted, with great plausibility, by a distinguished scholar of this State, that two-thirds of all the transactions of life have relation to the intercourse of the sexes. If this be true, it must surely follow that any peculiarity of either sex must modify the character of the other to an indefinite extent. Hence, if woman be ignorant, or man immoral, society stagnates, progress ceases, and all good institutions become corrupt.

"There are the strongest reasons why more attention should be given to the cultivation of reason, in woman, than to the cultivation of her naturally full development of the will or moral principle—just as it is necessary that the moral powers should be more assiduously cultivated in men than the predominating intellectual. In view of these reasons—we must omit them here—it seems to us that it is highly proper, especially during their early years, that males and females should be educated together. So far as this plan has been adopted, in this and other countries, the very best results have been achieved. The prejudice against it is not so strong in this country as in England, though, in our higher schools—such as are attended by young men and young women—the sexes are generally separated. Many high authorities might be cited to prove the advantages arising from the association of the sexes, during their whole course of instruction, from early childhood to mature age. One of the more respectable shall be given."

The Virtues of Parsley - Two physicians of Paris have published a very important memoir, the object of which is to make known the immense resources which the healing art may draw from the seed of parsley. This common indigenous plant possesses incontestable febrifuge properties; the decoction of its seed may be substituted for that of cinchona, and the active principle which has been drawn from it, and which they designate under the name of apiol, is equivalent to quinine in the treatment of the local intermittent fevers.

A Preserver of Youth and Beauty More Valuable Than Any Cosmetic - A subscriber in King William County, Virginia, writes: "Mrs. ____ describes herself as a lady thirty years old; but you will find her name as Miss ____ on your subscription book since 1830. Of course, she must be a good deal older than thirty years, but she does not look so. Her good looks and youthful appearance I ascribe to her having continued so long as a subscriber to the 'Book,' *and having punctually paid for the same.*"

This last point we should like our subscribers to particularly note, and if they wish to preserve their youthful appearance and good looks, let all those who owe us promptly remit for those bills which we sent in our June number.