

MEDICINE FOR HORSES.

As a general rule, any medicine, *except an emetic*, is good for a horse that is good for the same complaint in the human system. Multiply an ordinary dose for a man by nine, for a common horse, or even by twelve for a very large horse.

The above was obtained upon a late visit to Col. Wado Hampton, of South Carolina, and few men in this country are more competent to give prescriptions of the kind than that gentleman. He has been long known as one of the best breeders of horses, in the United States, as well as one of the first rate cotton planters and stock breeders in the south.—*Ibid.*

NEW MODE OF VENTILATION.

The discovery, in England, of a new principal of ventilation, the truth of which seems established beyond question, will furnish an important desideratum in green-house management.

It has been ascertained that air, like water, can be made to circulate through a syphon, but inversely with the latter fluid. That, whereas, water will enter a syphon by the shorter arm, and discharge itself by the longer, air on the contrary, will always enter by the longer arm and discharge itself by the shorter.

[This surely is a mistake—the illustration of the chimney proves it. The difference of action between air and water is not in the arms of the syphon by which the fluids enter, but in the position of the syphon. In the case of water the long arm is turned down, in the case of air up. Both enter by the short arm.—ED. CANADIAN AGRICULTURIST.]

Thus, if a stove-pipe elbow be inserted in the chimney, with one of its orifices facing the ceiling, a syphon will be formed of which the chimney will be the longer arm. The air will rush into the shorter arm of the stove pipe, and discharge itself by the longer arm of the chimney, without the necessity of a fire in the chimney, to cause a draught, which is often required where there is simply a hole in the chimney for ventilation.

One great advantage of this principle, as we understand it, is, that there is no inward current of cold air from the outside—that the syphon can only work in one direction. Thus, when there is no chimney, two stove-pipe elbows united can be inserted in a sash pane with the shorter elbow in the room. The current of air will set strongly from the room, and a person may sit immediately under the pipe without danger from the descent of the cold air upon him, which always takes place when a sash is lowered.

This principle is of no slight importance in its application to greenhouses. Every gardener knows the importance of getting rid of the bad air in his houses, and also knows the difficulty of doing so without having his plants cut, to use a technical term, by the cold air rushing in upon them. Now this discovery remedies the difficulty at once. All he requires, is a sufficient number of these stove-pipe elbows introduced, either into the back wall or roof, with means of closing them at pleasure, and he can, in the most extreme weather, thoroughly ventilate his house, without the least injury to his plants, from the cold.

Many of the inventions of the present day seem to be less the novel application of old principles, than the discovery of entirely new principles in natural science. Such is the case both with Raimond's heating, and with the progressive tenderness of the age—still more im-

portant results may be anticipated from the exertion of mental inquiry in this direction.—*American Agriculturist.*

MANUFACTURE OF PARCHMENT.

Vellum is made of the skins of calves, kids, and doad born lambs; and parchment is made of the skins of sheep and the goat skins. The wool or hair must be removed from them first, and then they are steeped in a pit of lime water. After they are taken out of the lime pit, they are shaved and well washed, and then stretched on a frame made of upright and cross pieces strongly fastened together, and the bars are perforated with a series of holes to receive hard wood or iron tapered pins. Each pin has a hole in it like a violin pin, to hold the string tied to the skin, to stretch it, and prevent it from cracking while drying. Skewers are also employed to stretch more or less of the skin on this frame, (horse,) according as a greater or less piece is required to get hold of. Some employ hoops in place of the horse, and this answers tolerably well. The great point is to stretch the skins as much as possible, keeping out all the wrinkles. While the skin is on the stretching frame, the workmen with a currying double edged knife, remove the fleshy excrescences by drawing the knife downwards. The skin is then sprinkled upon the fleshy side with chalk, and well rubbed with a piece of flat pumice stone. The pumice stone is then over the other surface of the skin without chalk. The skin is then allowed to dry, but must be protected from sunshine and frost. It must not be dried too suddenly. When it is perfectly dry, the chalk is removed by rubbing it with the woolly side of a lamb's skin; but great care must be taken in this process, not to injure the surface. All grease must of necessity be removed from it; this is the object of steeping it in the lime.

After the skin is dried, it is transferred to a frame called the scroper, where it is extended with cords, generally upon a piece of calf-skin well stretched. The skin is placed with the tail downwards, when the rough edges are pared off with a sharp knife, and then the outside surface is scraped obliquely downwards till it becomes perfectly smooth, and whatever irregularities may remain, are removed by a flat, smooth piece of pumice stone. To do this, the skin is placed upon a stool stuffed with wool and covered with soft parchment. It is called the cushion. The pumice stone should be very fine, the finer they are the better.—Sometimes there are small holes made in the parchment skin: these are neatly patched by cutting the edges thin and pasting on small pieces with gum water. Parchment is often colored green, which is done by a mixture of cream of tartar, verdigris and nitric acid, (only a small quantity of the latter.) It is made into a solution of water and laid on evenly with a sponge—the skin having been first wet. Parchment receives its necessary lustre from the white of eggs, or weak gum water.—*Sci. American.*

MEDICAL USES OF SALT.

In many cases of disordered stomach, a teaspoonful of salt is a certain cure. In the violent internal aching, termed cholera, add a teaspoonful of salt to a pint of cold water—drink it, and go to bed; it is one of the speediest remedies known. The same will revive a person who seems almost dead, from receiving a very heavy fall, &c.

In an apoplectic fit, no time should be lost in pouring down salt and water, if sufficient sensibility remain to allow of swallowing; if not, the head must be