

covering the tub or barrel, to keep in all the steam. When thus slacked, pass six quarts of it through a fine sieve. It will then be in a state of fine flour. Now, to six quarts of this lime add one quart of rock or Turk's Island salt, and one gallon of water; then boil the mixture and skim it clean. To every five gallons of this mixture, add one pound of alum, half a pound of copperas, by slow degrees, three-quarters of a pound of potash, and four quarts of fine sand or hard wood ashes, sifted. This mixture will now admit of any coloring matter you please, and may be applied with a brush. It looks better than paint, and will stop small leaks in the roof, prevent the moss from growing over and rotting the wood, and render it incombustible from sparks falling upon it. When laid upon brick work, it renders the brick impervious to rain or wet.—[Emigrant's Book.

How to get Rich.

Almost every body wants this information. It is comprised in this advice: Be economical; be industrious; attend to your own business; never take great hazards; don't be in a hurry for wealth; never do business solely for the sake of doing it; and do not love money extravagantly.

To Shake off Trouble.

Set about doing good to somebody; put on your hat, and go on I visit the sick and the poor; inquire into their wants and administer unto them; seek out the desolate and oppressed, and tell them of the consolations of religion. I have often tried this method, and have always found it the best medicine for a heavy heart.—[Howard.

The Glanders.

MESSRS EDITORS: While writing, I will mention a fact for your veterinary department. More than thirty years since, the glanders, of the most virulent kind, was amongst the horses of the neighbourhood in which my father lived. Great numbers died off. His horse was taken, and under the belief that he also would die, my father commenced an experiment on him with a strong decoction of tobacco juice, given internally. In a short time, the horse broke out all over his body in sores. These cured up in a month or so, and the horse was sound, soon fattened, and was, as long as I knew him afterwards, a sound and healthy animal. This was the only horse in all the neighbourhood that recovered. Some farmers in this vicinity, noted for fine, sleek horses, give occasionally Scotch snuff to their horses. J. B. Cook.—[Albany Cultivator.

BURNS.

These are of frequent occurrences in families, and often of a very distressing character. A little care will often prevent them. It is advisable to clothe children and young females in woolen goods, in winter, when there is most danger. Stoves also decrease the liability to burns. We glean the following directions from Imray's Popular Cyclopaedia of Medicine:

"The want of presence of mind at the time of the accident often renders the burns more severe than they otherwise would be. How frequently does it happen that females, when their dresses catch fire, instead of taking the most prompt means of extinguishing the flames, generally increase them, by running about screaming for assistance, when they ought to lie down on the floor and roll over and over on the carpet. The erect position of course allows the flames to spread and rise rapidly to the head parts where the fire is most to be dreaded; whereas the horizontal position, on the contrary, has a considerable effect in preventing their extending. In such cases the hearth-rug, table-cover, a shawl, or any woollen article, are the things to be used by any one who happens to be near, for the purpose of extinguishing the flames. It also frequently occurs where the legs and feet are scalded, that instead of cutting the stockings and removing them gently, they are drawn off, carrying the scarf-skin along with them; and the true skin being then exposed, the most excruciating pain is produced.

"The principle on which burns are now treated is that of excluding them from the air; which may be done by covering the burned or scalded parts with flour, or enveloping them with cotton wool. It is in general advisable before employing the cotton, either to immerse the parts in cold water, if their situation will admit of this being done, or apply to them pieces of fine linen dipped in cold water, or vinegar and water, and wetted frequently during several hours, until the pain and heat are removed. But when the burned surface is extensive there is always a sensation of chilliness, which is generally accompanied with shiverings. In this case cold applications would do harm, and they ought not to be employed, even when the burn is slight, if there be a tendency to shivering; nor should they be continued if the patient be not relieved by them, or if they bring on shivering; and they are always improper when the injury is on the breast, belly, or any part of the trunk of the body.

"When the legs and feet are scalded, they should be plunged as soon as possible into cold water, and kept immersed in it a considerable length of time before the stockings are removed. By this means blisters are often prevented.

The blisters, or vesicles, which frequently