

**HOW FEMALES SHOULD ACT IN A CRITICAL CASE.**—When the clothes of females take fire, as the fire generally begins at the lower parts of their dress, so long as they continue in an upright posture, the flames, naturally ascending, and meeting with additional fuel as they rise, become more powerful in proportion, whereby the neck, head, and other vital parts of the body are liable to be much injured; and by running from one part of the room to another, or from one apartment to another, as is most frequently the case, the air, which is the fuel of fire, gains free access to every part of their apparel, and feeds the increasing flame. In such cases, the sufferer should instantly throw her clothes over her head, and roll or lie upon them, in order to prevent the ascent of flames and fresh air. When this cannot conveniently be effected, she may still avoid great agony, and save her life, by throwing herself at full length on the floor and rolling herself thereon. Though this method may not in every case completely extinguish the flame, it will, to a certainty, retard its progress, and prevent fatal injury to the vital parts. When assistance is at hand, the bystanders should immediately wrap a carpet, a hearth-rug, a great-coat, or a blanket around the head and body of the sufferer, who should be laid in a recumbent position, which will prove a certain preventive from danger.

**WORTH KNOWING.**—One pound of green copperas (cost seven cents) dissolved in one quart of water and poured down a privy, will effectually concentrate and destroy the foulest smells. For water-closets on board ships and steamboats, about hotels and other places, there is nothing so nice to cleanse and purify those places, as simple green copperas, dissolved; and for sick rooms, it may be placed under the bed in any thing which will hold water, and thus render a hospital or other places of the sick free from unpleasant smells. For butchers' stalls, fish-markets, slaughter-houses, sinks, and wherever there are putrid and offensive gases, dissolve copperas and sprinkle it about, and in a few days the "bad smell" will pass away. If a cat, rat, or mouse dies about the house and sends forth an offensive gas, place some dissolved copperas in a cup or jar, anywhere within "smelling distance," and the cure is sure. I have known a stock of dry goods which were nearly spoiled by a "skunk" under a store, to be cleaned and restored simply by sprinkling dissolved copperas about the floor.—*Salem Gazette.*

**HOW TO MOVE A SULLEN OX.**—"Did you never observe," said a plain man, a friend of ours, a few days since, as we were driving a dog out of the cow-pen, to prevent his taking refuge behind us—as the cows took it by turns to chase him over the lot—"did you never observe that a cow never will make friends with a dog?" "Often." "Well, the best way you ever tried to make steers rise when they get sullen, and lie down is just to bring a dog and drop him down on them. It will make them jump up when nothing else in the world will." We seized the hint at once for the benefit of our friends who own such pests as obstinate oxen, and give it them now. We believe there is no antipathy so universal and inveterate as that of cattle against dogs, and it strikes us that when all other means fail, that will answer.—*South-ern Planter.*

**CURE FOR WASP STINGS.**—Some unfortunate, last year, while picking peaches, was stung in the finger by a yellow wasp. The wound caused effusion of blood, and inflamed the arm to the shoulder. Saleratus, made into a paste with water, was soon applied as a poultice, and in half an hour had so completely neutralized the acid poison, that the swelling had entirely gone down, and nothing remained but the soreness occasioned by the puncture. This application has proved better than liquid ammonia, so far as a limited trial has proved, and is probably the best remedy for stings generally. It is important that the nearest alkaline substance at hand should be applied till a better can be found, whether it be ammonia or even paste of fresh ashes. In the absence of all these, a mud poultice is an excellent remedy.—*Buffalo Democracy.*

**AVOID RASHNESS IN SWIMMING.**—In youth every person should learn to swim, as a part of his or her education, as in many emergencies it may be the means of saving life. But we must caution good swimmers against being too rash in exposing themselves to needless danger. Many excellent swimmers have been drowned in overweening confidence in their aquatic qualities, and not a season passes away without some instance of this kind taking place. An old sailor told us once, that in his experience, he never saw a smart man who was fond of displaying feats of agility, and risking his life needlessly, but lost it foolishly. The case of Sam Patch is one of this kind. In cases of danger it is a sublime sight to see a man risk his life to save that of another, but it is worse than vanity or a man to risk his life when no good object is to be subserved by doing so.

**RESOURCES AND DESTINY OF TURKEY.**—Our consul represents the resources of Turkey at Baren-keny, both in vegetable and mineral productions, as inexhaustable. He can get Turkish labourers for three pounds a-year wages besides their keep; but we find it more profitable to employ Greeks at ten pounds a year. This is the present history of the two races. He thinks, very decidedly, that it is the best thing for the Christian races themselves to preserve the existing state of things for the present, till their growth has secured its own results. A Turk himself had told him the other day that it was becoming inevitable that gradually all the chief employments and the army itself must be recruited from the Christian population; and then, some day, the Ministers would tell the Sultan that he must become a Christian, and he would do so. Will it, then, be a convert or a conqueror, a Constantine or a Ferdinand, who will be in St. Sophia?—*Earl of Carlisle's Diary in Turkish and Greek Waters.*

**HEAT WITHOUT FUEL.**—The problem of acquiring heat without fuel appears to have been solved by the invention of the machine of M. V. Beaumont and Mayer, with which, by means of friction alone, they can make water boil. The machine, which may be seen at work at their establishment on the Quai Valmy, contains 400 litres of water, which is made to boil in two hours. A cone of wood, which turns on a cylinder so as to produce the necessary friction, is covered with tow, in order that it may not catch fire is kept constantly moistened by a stream of oil which runs on it. The heat gradually increases, until at last steam is generated.—*Galignani.*