

sponged with cold water until the senses return, when salt will completely restore the patient from the leithargy.

In a fit the feet should be placed in warm water with mustard added; and the legs briskly rubbed, all bandages removed from the neck, and a cool apartment procured if possible. In many cases of severe bleeding at the lungs, and when other remedies fail, Dr. Rush found two teaspoonfuls of salt completely stayed the blood.

In cases of bite from a mad dog, wash the part with strong brine for an hour, then bind on some salt with a rag.

In toothache, warm salt and water held to the part, and renewed two or three times, will relieve in most cases. If the gums be affected, wash the mouth with brine; if the teeth be covered with tartar, wash them twice a day with salt and water.

In swelled neck, wash the part with brine, and drink it also twice a day until cured.

Salt will expel worms, if used in the food in a moderate degree, and aids digestion; but salt meat is injurious if used much.

NEW CANDLE MACHINE.

We learn from the Baltimore American that the Messrs. Mathewson, of that city, have recently introduced a new patent candle-making machine from England, which is said to be simple and ingenious in its construction, and promises to be of much utility.

It consists of a number of moulds, holding eighteen each, which are furnished with a bobbin to each mould holding wick for over one hundred candles on each bobbin.

At the commencement the first mould is threaded by hand. It is then placed on a railroad and brought under a cistern from which it is filled with tallow; it is then shoved along to a carriage, which when it has received its load, is conveyed by rail outside to an open shed in the yard, where it is allowed to cool. When that operation is completed it still continues its circuit on the railroad, until it arrives at the machine, upon which it is placed and a stroke of a lever ejects the whole eighteen candles, at the same time threading the moulds for a fresh charge; a revolving saw knife cuts off the wicks as fast as the hand can move it across the machine, the ends of the wicks are seized by pinchers, which grip each of them as a person would with the finger and thumb; it is again placed on the rail and continues its course to undergo the same operation. On their way over the rail they are interrupted by a person who removes the pinchers and trims the butt ends of the candle.—*Farmer and Mechanic*.

TO DECOMPOSE DEAD ANIMALS FOR MANURE.—The most rapid way to effect decomposition of dead carcasses is to mix them with something already decomposing. Chop the flesh up, and lay it in alternate beds with hot stable manure, and cover over with vegetable mould, burnt earth, or charred stuff of any kind. Any of these will detain the effluvia.—*Agricultural Gazette*

ELECTRICITY.

The earth is the great reservoir of electricity, from which the atmosphere and clouds receive their portion of the fluid. It is during the process of evaporation that it is principally excited, and silently conveyed to the regions above; and, also, during the condensation of this same vapor, the grand and terrific phenomena of thunder and lightning are manifest to our senses.

In order to form a correct estimate of the immense power of this agent in the production of electricity, we must bring to our view the quantity of water evaporated from the surface of the earth, and also the amount of electricity that may be developed from a grain of this liquid. According to the calculation of Carvallo, about five thousand two hundred and eighty million tons of water are probably evaporated from the Mediterranean Sea in a single summer's day. To obtain some idea of the vast volume of water thus daily taken up by the thirsty heavens, let us compare it with something rendered more apparent than this invisible process. President Dwight and Professor Darby have both estimated the quantity of water precipitated over the Falls of Niagara at more than eleven million tons per hour. Yet all the water passing over the cataract in twenty days would amount only to that ascending from the Mediterranean in one day. More recent estimates make the mean evaporation from the whole earth as equal to a column of thirty-five inches from every inch of its surface in a year, which gives ninety-four thousand and fifty cubic miles as the quantity annually circulating through the atmosphere. Thus we see the magnificent scale on which the great machine works.

Dr. Faraday has shown that a single drop of water contains as much electricity as an ordinary flash of lightning—enough at least to destroy the life of an elephant. Thus the little dewdrop, from which the poet has derived such sweet images, may suggest to us ideas of a more sublime nature.

TO PRESERVE EGGS.

I have often heard it remarked, and observed it myself, that eggs that remain in the nest will hatch much better than those taken out and returned, when the hen begins to sit. I know of no other reason why this should be, except the fact that the hen turns her eggs over, every time she goes to her nest. I think, if your correspondent C., will turn his eggs every day, and keep them in a cool, dry place, he may calculate on them a much greater length of time. I have kept them a month in this way, and preserved their vitality; and I don't know but the same rule would hold good for a longer time. Turning the eggs prevents the yolk from settling. A YANKEE.

—[*Boston Cultivator*.

Remarks.—Dr. Bennett informs us, if eggs are kept in a cool and dry place, their vitality might be calculated upon for many weeks, and even months.—B. C.

FEMALE IMPROVEMENT.

Mrs. Kirkland, in insisting upon the duty of females to improve their minds while young, asks the following "home question:"

"Who are the women that sow dissension in society—the tale bearers—the whisperers of scandal? The really well-informed and accomplished? Those who enjoy the best books, love to read aloud to their friends luxuriate in high toned poetry—covet the conversation of instructed people, and are able to bear a part in it themselves? It is not necessary to answer this question. It is undeniable, that even sincere piety encounters a most formidable obstacle in the emptiness which has led to a habit of gossip and detraction, while an utter distaste to whatever is low or false, protects even the more women of the world from this class of faults. On whom does this life of care and trial fall soonest? On her who has made its every day frivolities her object, or on the student of nature, of character, of books, whose thoughts have something on which to rest, little