

## REMEDY FOR ERYSIPELAS.

*Anthony's Bulletin* contains the following concerning the hyposulphite of soda as a remedy for erysipelas: "When erysipelas proceeds from a wound, it is more delicate to manage, and requires the best surgical skill; but when it is of the milder form, on the outside skin in the face or any other part of the body, proceed as follows: Take of hyposulphite of soda any quantity, and make a saturated solution in a bottle of any convenient size—six, eight, or ten ounces. If the individual is a strong, hearty man, and the disease has a good start, give your patient one tablespoonful every hour for twelve hours; then decrease the dose, as the benefits become manifest, say once in three hours. It may cause diarrhea; but never mind, it will destroy any febrile symptoms. Twenty-four hours is generally sufficient to produce a decided change for the better, unless it has six or seven days' start, in which case it will take longer. The results are generally so wonderful that I have never known the remedy to fail. With an old person you may substitute a teaspoonful for tablespoonful, and once every two hours. You may put this down: that the sooner you can get a good quality of the soda solution into the body, the sooner the trouble will be over. Now, for an outward application: use equal parts of the soda solution and glycerine; saturate cotton flannel with the above, and lay on the part affected. Eat simple food—avoid all exciting food and drink; farinaceous diet is absolutely necessary. If you can bathe the part affected with the above solution, do so; then lay on the saturated cotton.

"Hypo is equally as efficacious in any poisons from insects or vegetables; old wounds in sores are healed by washing the parts in a solution of soda. It is also good in typhoid fever, carefully administered.

"Now, if a person has a form of erysipelas that is not so decided, but (say) chronic, let him take a teaspoonful every night of the solution, and the disease will be entirely removed, if kept up for a month. The disease seldom or never attacks a person the second time when eradicated by the soda treatment."

**CHILD MURDER.**—The butchery of the Freeman child at Pocomasset strikes everyone with horror. Yet the brutal father accomplished directly what is being accomplished indirectly and unintentionally, in many instances, by parents who either neglect their children or remain in willful ignorance of the ordinary and proper laws of health. The command to increase and multiply meant something else than the mere bringing of children into the world to assassinate them by degrees after they are here. While pouring out oceans of blood and volumes of words to maintain the rights of full-grown men and women, the making of men and women in the proper mind and body, by the proper training of children is overlooked in a great measure. And any religious zeal which prescribes a sickly diet for mind and body and restrains the exuberance of childhood by too great a solemnity, is murder not so speedy, to be sure, but fully as wicked as the Pocomasset tragedy.

**DISEASE GERMS.**—C. Von Nagell, a Bavarian investigator, while he retains the idea that the smallest organisms, fungi, are the cause of all infectious diseases, holds that only these germs are dangerous and calculated to infect which enter our organs of respiration with the air we breathe. If Von Nagell's theory should prove true, and find general acceptance, it would be no longer necessary to trouble ourselves about the generation of products of decay in masses of liquid, as in sewers, canals, damp soil, river and spring waters. On the other side every means must be employed to prevent these fungi diffusing through the air as a result of the drying up of such decaying masses.

**HOW TO GET RID OF FLOUR MILL DUST.**—A French process designed to circumvent the perils traceable to dust in flouring mills, is thus described: The stones should be surrounded as completely as possible by a movable covering of wood or sheet-iron, which should have no opening in front but what is absolutely necessary for the work. In order to avoid the choking up of the ventilating pipes, it is necessary to provide special discharge pipes for the water, according as the stones are partly below or entirely above the floor. Again, the passages intended for carrying the dust should be placed underneath the stone, and beyond the point where the work is applied, regarding the direction of motion; it should have a breadth a little greater than that of the stone, and a depth of eight inches at most, for the largest stones, a sliding door serving to close it whenever dry dust is not produced. The water discharge pipe should also have a valve, which may be closed when water is not used, and when it is desired to carry of the dust produced when the stone is trued. If there are only four or five stones in the work, a single collecting pipe will suffice, and the blower should be placed at the end; but if there are eight or ten stones in one line, a second collector, 16 inches by 12 may be placed in the middle of the length of the first, and perpendicular to its direction. If, too, there are two long parallel rows, with eight or ten stones in each, they should be connected with the second collector, or with a third, 16x20 inches, communicating with the ventilator.—*Exchange.*

**HEPTANE.**—Six or seven years ago abietene, a hydrocarbon obtained by distilling the exudation of the nut pine or digger's pine of California (*Pinus sabiana*), was introduced in market and sold in a crude state under various names, and is now used for removing grease spots, etc. It is aromatic, colorless and very liquid. Chemists lately made a pretty thorough chemical and physical examination of this abietene, and found it to consist mainly of pure heptane—a substance the other known natural sources of which are petroleum and fossil fish oil. The occurrence of a paraffine playing the part of oil of turpentine in a tree now living is exceedingly interesting. In ordinary turpentines a paraffine-like substance has been found, but only in very small quantities. The composition of the oil of the *Pinus sabiana* probably varies at different seasons, as sometimes the nuts taste strongly of turpentine, and at other times they have hardly any of that flavor.

**POISONING GOPHERS.**—A Kansas farmer gives his experience as follows: "I found that the ground was completely honey-combed by pocket gophers. I procured several small sweet potatoes and cut them into slices one-half of an inch long, then with the point of a knife I inserted in each slice a crystal of strychnine the size of a pin head. Then with these poisoned bits of sweet potatoes and spade in hand I went all over my land, and wherever I saw a fresh sign, I dug till I found its roadway, into which I thrust one of the poisoned pieces then covered up the hole again. I continued to repeat this operation at intervals of two weeks; or as often as I discovered fresh signs; and to my great relief, found that gophers soon got so scared that their damage was hardly noticed, and for the last three years I have been bothered but very little with them."

**LOCATION OF THE GARDEN OF EDEN.**—Of the four rivers which encircled the Garden of Eden in Genesis, the Phrat and Chiddikel have long ago been identified as the Euphrates and Tigris. A coniform monument in the British museum has a series of geographical names, and among them occur Pisan and Guchan, both canals of the Euphrates. Pisan was a canal running south of the Euphrates, and in the epoch of Alexander the Great, went under the name of Pullakopas canal; it is the Pisan or Pischen of the Bible, and Guchan is the Gihon. The Hebrew people had therefore placed the cradle of the human race in the vicinity of Babylon.

## NEW INVENTIONS.

We publish descriptions of the following new inventions, obtained through Dewey & Co.'s Mining and Scientific Press Patent Agency, San Francisco:

**CONSTRUCTION FOR WHEELS.**—L. B. Laurence, Monticello, Napa Co., Cal. Dated June 10th. This improvement in the construction of wheels consists more especially in a novel construction of the hub of the wheel, and in the employment of a compressed rubber or other elastic holder or socket for the spokes, in combination with a stationary and a movable flange, one being secured to and forming a part of the hub or axle-box, while the other moves upon a screw-thread upon the inner end of said box, and may be set up against the elastic spoke socket disc so that the spokes will be firmly held in place. The invention further consists in the employment of an expanding ring, which is fitted to the exterior of the axle box, so that it may be forced beneath or within the elastic spoke-holder, and when the flanges are screwed up the expander will force the spokes outward, so as to tighten the tire when loose. In wet weather, or when the tire is re-set, the expander can be removed, and the wheel will be prevented from becoming warped by the contraction. Slight impressions in each of the flanges receive the sides of the spoke tenons, which may also be protected by their elastic side washers. The expanding ring may also be steadied by extending it beneath the stationary flange.

**BORING IMPLEMENT.**—William Heyn, S. F. Dated May 27th. This invention relates to certain improvements in implements for boring; and it consists in a novel construction of a circular cutter, the lower or boring end of which is in shape and form like that of the usual double twisted augers, having a dovetailed or other suitably formed slot, locking or centering device across its diameter, and also two grooves running at right angles from the above-mentioned slot towards a gimlet-pointed screw in the lower or boring end through which the shavings are being discharged towards the operator while boring. In combination with this the inventor employs either a plain and smooth or a partly twisted stem or shank, having a beveled or other suitably formed projection or locking device, which fits those of the circular cutter in such a manner as to unite the two principal and vital parts into one solid whole, thus forming a veritable borer.

**DIRECT-ACTING HORSE POWER.**—L. Herbert and Wm. V. Henry, Hicksville, Sacramento Co., Cal. The improvement consists in mounting on a horizontal bar moving in anti-friction devices between suitable guides, two pulleys which alternately pass in and out of depressions or corrugations formed on the periphery of a horizontal driving wheel, as the wheel is rotated. A rectilinear motion being thus imparted to the driving bar, and power being directly transmitted to a knee lever operating the pitman of a pump or similar device, without the intervention of any gearing.

**PASTE TO MAKE PAPER ADHERE TO TIN.**—Soften 4 parts of glue in 15 of cold water, and then moderately heat until the solution becomes quite clear. Then add 65 parts of boiling water, and agitate. In another vessel stir up 30 parts of starch paste with water enough to form a milky liquid without lumps, and into this pour the boiling glue solution with constant stirring. Continue the boiling for a few minutes, and add, after cooling somewhat, a drop or two of carbolic acid to each gallon of paste. Keep the paste in closed vessels.

**REMOVING SCALE FROM BOILERS.**—If the boiler is not a very small one, add once a week, about one pound of soda (sodium carbonate) for every 50 gallons of the boiler's contents, taking care to blow out (through the bottom blow-out tap) this charge with the accumulated sludge before adding more, and meanwhile do not let the water run low in the boiler.