

HEALTH.

Changing the Bedding.

That eminent physician, Dr. Pierre S. Starr, gives the following valuable directions for changing the blankets and sheets on the bed of a sick person. Having been carefully waited upon myself in the manner described below, I feel that patients will be saved a vast amount of unnecessary discomfort if these directions are carefully followed:

"It adds much to the comfort of the sick and the convenience of the attendants to have a draw sheet on the bed. This is made by folding a sheet until it is of just sufficient length to extend from the shoulders to the knee. It is stretched tightly across the bed over the ordinary sheet and securely pinned at the sides. The surface beneath the body is thus always free from wrinkles and disorders and by its aid two persons, taking hold of its opposite sides, can easily move without fatiguing a patient. It is available, too, in turning a person from end to side when helpless. The nurse rolls one end of the draw sheet close up to the body, then, going to the opposite side of the bed, and taking hold of the rolled-up part, she can easily and quietly turn the body on to the other side, the bed being always placed in such a position that the nurse can get all around it.

"In helpless illness remaking the bed is often a tiresome task. It can be easily accomplished if set about in the proper way. The patient, lying flat on the bed, the pillow having been moved, is turned on his side so that his back is toward the nurse; the soiled sheet having been loosened is then rolled lengthwise close up to the body, and the clean sheet, after being tucked in at the side, is folded up against the soiled one; the patient then being turned over toward the nurse, the clean sheet is under him and the soiled one is removed. In changing the upper clothing the blanket is removed and the soiled sheet loosened all around; the clean sheet having been well tucked in at the foot is then drawn up under the soiled one, which is gradually removed.

Care of Infants.

The board of health in one of our large cities has issued the following rules for the care of infants:

1. If the child is suddenly attacked with vomiting, purging and prostration send for a doctor at once. In the meantime put the child for a few minutes in a hot bath, then carefully wipe it dry with a warm towel and wrap it in warm blankets. If its hands and feet are cold, bottles filled with hot water and wrapped in flannel should be laid against them.

2. A mush poultice, or one made of flaxseed meal, to which one quarter part of mustard flour has been added, or flannels rung out of hot vinegar and water should be placed over the belly.

3. Five drops of brandy in a teaspoonful of water may be given every ten or fifteen minutes; but if the vomiting persists give the brandy in equal parts of milk and lime water.

4. If the diarrhoea has just begun, or if it is caused by improper food, a teaspoonful of castor oil or of the spiced syrup of rhubarb should be given.

5. If the child has been fed partly on the breast and partly on other food, the mother's milk alone must now be used. If the child has been weaned it should have pure milk with lime water or beef tea, or chicken water.

6. The child should be allowed to drink cold water freely.

7. The soiled diapers or the discharges should be at once removed from the room, but saved for the physician to examine at his visits.

Buttermilk as a Summer Drink.

Persons who are obliged to be out of doors during the intense heat of summer, and desire a nice cool and strengthening beverage will find nothing better than fresh buttermilk. It is better than the alcoholic drinks, beer or cider, and for quenching thirst is preferable to lemonade. It is useful in fevers and if it were not so cheap and easily obtainable would be used more freely than it is. It should be taken in large quantities but a little at a time and that slowly. In every case where the body is heated by over-exertion, or burning with fever drink little and often. Buttermilk acts freely upon the secretory organs, stimulating the action of the kidneys and liver and acts as a mild laxative, purifying the blood by removing through the channels named the effete and unhealthy secretions, and at the same time it is nourishing. When taking any drink to the field during the heated summer, it should be kept as cool as possible without the aid of ice and whether in a can, jug or covered pail should be wrapped with a wet cloth and kept in the shade. The contents will then always be found several degrees lower than the surrounding atmosphere.

Burns and Scalds on Children.

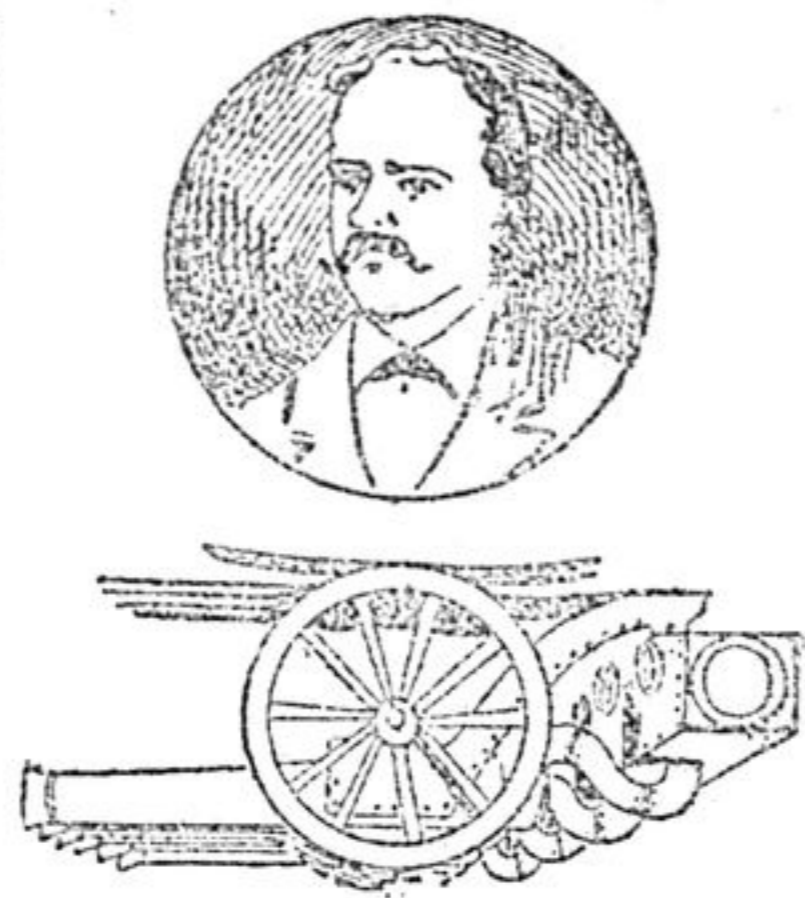
A very frequent and serious form of accident to the little ones arises from leaving fires unguarded, matches, or vessels of boiling water, where they will be too accessible, and it is well to know what to do in such emergency. Should the clothing catch fire, immediately lay the child flat on the floor, and roll the hearth-rug, a shawl, or some woolen garment, round it to smother the flames. If a doctor can be obtained, leave the child quiet, only keeping it warm, and if faint, give hot milk as a drink. If the doctor can not be got at once, very carefully remove the clothing, cutting any part which tends to stick to the skin. Do not break any blisters, but cover the whole surface with strips of linen soaked in oil, or, where oil cannot be obtained, dredge flour thickly over, and then cover with cotton-

wool. Scalds result when the child upsets a cup of hot tea, or kettle, etc., over itself. They are treated in the same way as burns. All cases of burns or scalds are serious, and should be seen by a doctor as soon as possible.

TURPIN'S TERRIBLE GUN.

The Deadly Machine Now Being Studied by the French Government.

Even perfide Albion and her Congo arrangements are forgotten now in Paris, for in all men's minds there is one absorbing question—whether M. Turpin's new engine of destruction is as formidable as it is made out to be by the inventor. M. Turpin is still a very young man who has had a remarkable past. He is who nine years ago invented the smokeless powder which has already been adopted by every country in the world as the only possible propelling force of the future. Later on his researches



TURPIN'S ENGINE OF DESTRUCTION.

in chemistry, and particularly in picric acid enabled him to evolve melinite, for describing the constituents of which at length in a French paper he was cast into prison by M. de Freycinet and kept imprisoned for nearly two years and six months, during which time he wrote a remarkable treatise on the stars that at once ranks him with our leading astronomers.

M. Turpin's gun consists of specially designed cannon, each of which can, when required, be made to work separately, but can work better together and with more deadly effect. The cannon are to all appearance ordinary field pieces, but running from under the breach to the ground is a hollowed out tube full of mechanism, so arranged that nothing but a shot from the enemy could upset its workings. Six of these cannon are placed in line, and the tubes are inserted in a trough on wheels which has been before-hand filled with small shells. As soon as the joinings have been made, which takes seven to ten seconds, the six guns begin automatically to belch out their fire, the artificers having merely to direct them. When the guns cease firing it is, of course, a sign that the trough is empty. It is then instantly wheeled away and the next trough is fastened on. Practically each trough represents the butt of a magazine rifle, only that instead of ordinary cartridges, shell is used, and there is none of human manipulation to pull a trigger, the entire action being electrical and, of course, mechanical. A train of twenty-five of these Turpin six-set guns, which are very light, can throw 7,500 shots a minute over a distance of two miles, so that all the battles of the future must be determined at a distance. The natural anger of the French nation that this valuable invention of one of her own sons had been offered to Germany is recoiling on the head of the French war minister.

STRUGGLE WITH A SHARK.

He Lashes a Boat With His Tail, Throws the Occupant Into the Water And is Finally Killed.

The summer guests at Sayville, L. I., witnessed a lively fight between an ugly shark and Captain John Oakley the other afternoon. The people who usually bathe in the afternoon were afraid to enter the water, fearing a big shark which was swimming lazily back and forth along the shore. Captain Oakley, who used to be a fisherman who volunteered to go out in a fishing skiff and drive the shark away. He went out to where the shark was, and finally succeeded in hitting him upon the head. The shark showed fight from the minute he was struck. Captain Oakley next picked up his heavy boathook and hit the shark on the back.

The shark now began to lash the boat sides with his tail, and for a time it looked as if he would succeed in swamping the captain. The fish, in the mean time, was being vigorously prodded with the boathook. He gave up at last, apparently, and swam away from the boat. The spectators lustily cheered the captain, believing the fight had been won by Oakley. The shark turned back, however, and swam toward the boat at a great rate of speed. Captain Oakley thought his intention was to strike the boat head and swamp him. But instead of this he sprang into the boat.

The shark switched his tail and flopped around, while the captain hammered him with the boathook. Oakley finally got a slap on his thigh, which sent him into the water headlong. The captain didn't know whether the shark would follow him into the water and swallow him or not, so he swam toward the shore as rapidly as possible. The shark did not jump out, but rolled around in the boat until the rescuing party—who had set out to help Oakley and had picked him up—killed him by pounding him with oars and boathooks. The shark was six feet long and weighed over two hundred pounds.

Will Some One Answer?

Little Dot—"Is it hotter in the country than in the city?"
Little Dick—"Course not."
Little Dot—"Then why do mens wear thick clothes and silk hats in the city, and then, when they go to the country, put on thin clothes and straw hats?"

THE FARM.

Chiefly Because of Bacteria.

The following questions and answers are taken from the London Dairy, and will be of interest to those who have more than once asked "Why is this done?"

Why should the udder of the cow and the hands of the milker be made as clean as possible before milking? To keep bacteria from getting into the milk.

Why should the milk be removed from the stable as soon as possible after milking? To prevent absorption of any odors of the stable.

Why should milk not be put at once after milking, into closely covered cans? Because by so doing odors are retained in the milk.

Why should milk that is to be set for cream in covered cans or put into cans for immediate delivery, be aerated? To remove the animal and other odors from the milk.

Why should milk be set as soon as possible? To stop the action of bacteria.

Why should the temperature of the milk be reduced as quickly as possible for creaming? To prevent the formation of fibrin and the growth of bacteria.

Why should milk that is to be set for cream be agitated no more than is necessary before setting? Because agitation favors the formation of fibrin.

Why should milk pails, pans, cans, churns and every utensil used in the dairy, be kept most carefully clean? Solely to keep out bacteria.

Why is cream ripened before churning? To develop flavor and render churning easier.

Why should the ripening process of cream not be allowed to continue too long? To prevent the development of bacteria that produce offensive products, such as bitterness, and destroy aroma.

Why should a thermometer be used at every step of the process of making butter? To be sure the temperature is the one desired at each stage or division of the work.

Why does cooling of the milk prevent or retard souring? It retards growth in bacteria.

Why do milk and cream sour less rapidly in winter than in summer? There are fewer bacteria in the air and the temperature is lower.

Why does the ripening of cream make it churn more easily? The albuminous matter of cream is rendered less tenacious.

Why does milk become sour? Bacteria changes sugar into lactic acid.

Why should the room in which milk is set be made perfect in its sanitary conditions, such as good ventilation, cleanliness of floors, walls, etc., freedom of bad odors, etc? To keep out undesirable bacteria and keep products free from bad odors.

Why is butter worked? To lessen the percentage of water and casein.

Why does the presence of casein in the butter injure it? It affords nourishment to bacteria, which causes butter to decompose.

Points of a Beef Animal.

An experienced feeder gives the following description of the animals he selects to fatten:

The nose should be broad that the mouth may close upon a goodly quantity of grass at each bite and thus save the time of the animal, for even in the work of eating time is money. Quickly filled, the steer is most of the time resting quietly, converting his food into tender, juicy flesh. The head should be short and broad, giving an ample breadth between the eyes. Long, deer-like faces belong to the ne'er do well. The head should be held well up and the carriage be spirited. The horn should be fine and short, and the eye should be bright and full. The neck should be short and fine; a thick, clumsy neck may be good enough for a hog, but it is out of place in a steer. The brisket should come down deep and full, and there should be great width between the fore leg to give ample room for the lungs. Back of the shoulders the body should be full, the ribs springing well out, and the back be broad, straight, and smooth, with no sinking between the chine and rump. The hips should be straight and the flanks well filled and come down low. The hind should be soft and velvety; if thick and covered with a good coat of hair, so much the better, as it will help to keep the animal heat and withstand the cold weather. The thigh should be full and the hind legs straight. All the legs should be short and the steer stand squarely on them; add a broad loin and rump and a fine tail and you have a steer which will take on fat readily and in a short time become a source of pleasure and profit to his owner.

In selecting sires for improving a beef herd these same points should be observed, for as "like produces like" a judicious selection of the sire will give just the animals that feeders and butchers are constantly looking for and finding so difficult to secure.

Tuberculosis in Cattle.

The Maine experiment station has just issued a bulletin on "the suppression of bovine tuberculosis and glanders." It premises that tuberculosis in cattle is widely distributed and does not differ materially from the same disease in other animals; that it is most prevalent among cattle where consumption and other forms of tuberculosis among men are most prevalent; that it is transmitted from sick to well cattle through the matter coughed out, and through milk, and very rarely by direct inheritance. Also that human tuberculosis is most prevalent where the meat and milk of tuberculosis cattle is used. Hence, tuberculosis in cattle should be suppressed in order to save healthy cattle and healthy people from contracting the disease. Thousands of adults and children die of this disease every year, contracted by using the milk and flesh of diseased cows.

In regard to the means of suppressing the disease in cattle the Maine experiment station is not so clear. It endorses the tuberculin method of Koch, without discussion. It

declares that "the 20th of a grain of tuberculin injected beneath the skin, will in a short time cause a marked rise in the temperature of the body, if tuberculosis is present, but no perceptible effect if not present." The test should be made under direction of a competent veterinary surgeon.

Quality of Milk and Feed.

J. H. Yeaton, of Chelsea, Me., says that he believes that the quality of the milk is greatly influenced by the food. For instance, a cow fed on straw or meadow hay, what little milk they give will be so poor that it will hardly raise any cream and what there is so soft it could not be churned enough to get the butter or much of it, and what little there would be, would be of the poorest quality. Now add to the cows' daily rations four quarts of Indian meal and you will increase the amount of butter three times and not increase the milk in the same proportion. Mr. Yeaton's experience with cotton-seed meal has been expensive, so much so, that he does not feed it now. What has proved a good feed with him for milk is one-half Indian meal and one-half shorts. If of good quality his cows can stand eight quarts per day and not get gargety, but add one quart of cotton seed meal and they are out of order at once.

MARRIAGE ODDITIES.

At Roman marriages the wedding ring was placed on the thumb.

In Spain water in which a wedding ring has been dipped is good for sore eyes.

In Java, as a part of the marriage ceremony, the bride washes the feet of the groom.

In Serbia and Bulgaria the groom gives the bride a tap with the heel of her own shoe.

The Greek Church employs two rings in the marriage ceremony—one of gold, the other of silver.

The wedding ring has at one time or another been worn on the thumb and every finger.

Four rings were used in the marriage ceremony of Mary Stuart to the unfortunate Darnley.

The use of the wedding ring is first noted in Egypt, when the ring was the emblem of eternity.

Among the New Zealand natives the most important part of the ceremony is a terrific mock scuffle.

The Crusades introduced a fashion of holy crosses, each containing a fragment of the true cross.

Marriage by capture prevailed among the Turcomans until a very recent date, and the form is still kept up.

A hundred years ago, when the bride had a fortune, the newspapers stated that fact and gave also the amount.

In Samoa the bride wears a wreath of flowers, a dress of cocoa matting, and has her face colored with turmeric.

Among the Tartars a marriage is always attended by a sham fight between the friends of the groom and bride.

In Morocco the face of the bride is painted white and red, and her hands and feet are dyed yellow with henna.

When the hair of a Roman bride was dressed for the wedding, it was always parted with the point of a spear.

The Greek cities all kept matrimonial rolls in the public offices, open to the inspection of any interested person.

The wedding ring is worn on the left hand, because in symbolism, the right hand is authority, the left obedience.

THE CAPTAIN WAS DYING.

A Vessel Bound for Quebec Has to Be Helped by the Scandia.

A New York despatch says:—The steamer Scandia, which arrived from Hamburg on Sunday, reports that on the 19th, in latitude 42°, longitude 62°, at 1 a. m., she fell in with the barque Pony-mede, of Nantes, bound from Barbadoes for Quebec with a cargo of molasses, who signalled she wanted assistance. A boat was lowered and the vessel boarded and the captain found in a dying condition, suffering from peritonitis. He requested to be taken on board the steamer, together with his wife and child. His request was complied with, and, as the barque had no navigator other than the captain, Chief Officer Kraft was sent aboard to take the vessel to Quebec. After transferring the captain and family aboard the Scandia proceeded on the voyage at 8.30 a. m. The captain's condition has much improved since coming aboard the Scandia.

Ingenious Smuggling.

"One of the most ingenious devices for smuggling was detected in Russia not long ago," says O. L. Ratovitch of St. Petersburg.

"A great number of false bank notes had been put into circulation within the dominions of the Czar. They could only have been imported, and although the strictest search was made habitually over every vessel entering a Russian port no trace of the smuggling of false notes was discovered. Accident, however, at last brought the mystery to light. It happened that several boxes of lead pencils arrived one day from England, and while being examined one of them fell out from a package, and the Custom House officer, picking it up, cut it to a point and used it to sign the order which delivered up the pencils to the consignee. He kept the loose pencil for his own use, and a few days afterward, because it needed a new point, he cut it again and found that there was no more lead. He cut still further, and was surprised to find a thin roll of paper nested in the hollow place where the lead was supposed to be. The paper was one of the false notes, and in this way they had been smuggled into the country."

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Some Newsy Items of Interest to the Business World.

The June report of the Egyptian cotton crop shows the cotton to be healthy and well forward everywhere.

The platinum mines of the Ural Mountains which constitute the world's chief source of supply, are being worked to their fullest capacity with orders two years ahead.

It is stated that the Dominion line has ordered the construction of a new steamer for the Montreal and Liverpool service. The contract calls for a speed of seventeen knots.

The number of cattle exported from Montreal in the week ended July 12, 1894, was 4,151, as compared with 2,366 in the week before. The number of sheep was 4,742 against 3,137 in the preceding week.

The President of the British Board of Trade has finally announced in the House of Commons in answer to a question that there is no prospect at present of relaxing the rule that Canadian Cattle must be killed at their port of landing.

Notwithstanding the decline in the price of furs of from 15 to 50 per cent., the Hudson's Bay Company has declared a dividend of 10s. per share, about equal to 4 per cent. exclusive of income tax. The proceeds of furs fell off from £301,000 to £227,000 the decrease being about 1 1/2 per cent.

The London, Eng., seed trade, according to latest advices, report quiet markets with little business doing. Extended enquiries throughout the clover districts of North America indicate that the new crop will probably average two-thirds of last year's. Nearly all kinds of seeds are cheaper, especially rape seed and mustard, which are low. Canary seed keeps going up, with Liverpool leading the market upwards.

While the value of cattle alone shipped from the port of Montreal this season is only \$2,155,943, as against \$2,225,330 in the corresponding period of 1893, with the advantage of an earlier opening this year, the value of cattle and sheep together shows a slight increase over that of a year ago, the figures being \$2,272,877 so far this year and \$2,226,670 to the same date a year ago. The increase is, therefore, wholly due to the movement in sheep, and it is evident that the embargo on Canadian cattle affects our export trade more seriously this year than last.

The usual crop bulletin issued by the Manitoba Government relating to the growing crops of that Province shows that the acreage of wheat, oats, barley, flax and potatoes is steadily increasing. It is estimated that the total area under crops this year is 1,592,394 acres, as compared with 1,552,262 last year, being an increase of nearly 40,000 acres. Following is a comparison of the crop acreage for this year and the past two years:

	1892	1893	1894
Acres under wheat...	875,990	1,003,640	1,010,186
" " oats...	332,374	388,529	413,686
" " barley...	37,644	14,762	119,528
" " potatoes 10,003	12,287	13,300	
" " roots...	17,498	20,919	7,888

A petition in equity was filed in the United States Circuit Court at Los Angeles, on the 16th inst., which is of a startling character. The petition is instigated by Attorney-General Olney and is directed against the Southern Pacific Railway Company and thirty other railroad companies, besides many noted railroad people. If the suit is successful it will affect every railroad in the United States. It is stated that the effect will be to make every corporation now a part of the Southern Pacific Company operate under a separate management and make void all monopoly of freight and passenger traffic. The petition is in the name of the United States, and the defendants are charged with combining and conspiring together, and with other persons and corporations, whose names are unknown, to restrain trade and commerce between and among several states of the United States, and between and among states and territories of the United States and foreign countries. The petition questions the corporate existence of the companies affected, and asks them to produce certain contracts and show cause why they should not be annulled.

The stock markets have been exceedingly narrow and sensitive. The crop news continue favorable, but were again without influence in view of low prices and financial conditions. The recovery from a condition of this trust, which is at present characteristic of all nations, must be slow and gradual. Frightened capital does not easily gain equanimity. The rule in financial circles is likely to be for some time one of more than ordinary caution and conservatism, and perhaps it is a very good rule since, probably, the most of the week, mismanaged and unduly extended concerns have been eliminated from the business of the country. While the results are had enough, as reflected in a distinctly restricted business, narrower margins of profit, decreased bank clearings and railroad earnings and general stringency, they have been less disastrous than almost anywhere else, and even than some feared. So far as the resources of the country are concerned they remain unimpaired. The currency of the country has not declined in amount or depreciated in purchasing power. There has simply been a general contraction of credits which will be relieved with returning confidence. The difficulty in making collections seems to be increasing, although the banks have ample money and the rate remains at 4 per cent., in Montreal and 4 1/2 in Toronto. The bank of England rate of discount remains at 2 per cent.

Understood 73 Languages.

Cardinal Mezzofanti, who died in 1349, was probably the greatest master of languages that ever lived. He spoke thirty languages "with rare excellence," spoke "fluently," nine; "less perfectly," eleven; "imperfectly," eight; "studied from books," fourteen; total, seventy-two. He spoke, or understood, the peculiarities of thirty-six dialects.