

### Sanitary.

If the arnica with which bruised limbs are bathed is heated its good effects are perceptible much earlier than if it is applied while cold. If arnica is to be taken as a remedy, as so many physicians recommend in cases of severe sprains, it should be prepared with water in this proportion: A teaspoonful of arnica in a goblet two-thirds full of water, and of this a teaspoonful is to be taken once an hour or once in two hours, as the severity of the case determines.

When "doctors disagree"—and as the opinions of no two nurses agree as to whether it is safe or not to quiet the baby's colic with peppermint or with the mild and fragrant anis—it is cheering to be told that a little warm water, with nothing in it, will do the work as effectively and with no danger of injury to the stomach of the smallest child. A small bag containing some hops will, if heated and applied to the stomach, give relief. Do not wet the hops, for the dry heat is just as efficacious and much less inconvenient.

**LOOK TO HEALTH.**—The liver is the assistant of the stomach, and, like that organ, that it may be in its best possible condition, it demands simple food, nutritious and easy of digestion, taken at proper times and in moderate quantities, thoroughly chewed, and as thoroughly insalivated, that the starches may be chemically changed. While the excessive use of fats and sweets tax and irritate, acids are in special demand in the warm weather as a means of purification and cooling, this being particularly true in the early hot weather.

In my own experience I find no acid so well adapted to the wants of the stomach and liver as the acid phosphate, as an aid to digestion. Indeed, the pure fruit acids I consider far superior to vinegar, which, at best, is the product of putrefaction. To secure the best effects from all acids—if acids cool and sweets heat—they should be used without sugar.

I commence the use of this acid in the spring as a table drink, adding just enough of it to water to make it agreeable, and continue it during the warm weather, at any time in the day when a drink is demanded, depending on it at any season when an acid to the stomach or liver seems in demand. We are well satisfied with its use, and feel that it is of service to us in the matter of the sustenance of the brain and nerves.

The female drinker of tea, and the consequent victim of neuralgia—if the tea is strong—cannot do better than to discard her neuralgia-producer, and substitute this highly agreeable and valuable drink, since her nerves need nutrition far more than a fruitless attempt to quiet and restrain them by opiates! Let her heed the cry of the nerves for food, take an abundance of such, with a glass of this water on retiring, and the neuralgia will soon abate.

"How can I whiten and soften my hands?" is a question that is asked by a correspondent. Doubtless one way to do this is to avoid doing the work which has made your hands rough and dark, but often this work can be done with such care that the hands will not be injured. If one is obliged to sweep her house, to empty the ash from grate or stove, and to wash dishes she cannot expect to keep her hands as white as idle hands are; but if she takes the precaution to put on a pair of old gloves or mittens when she sweeps and is doing dusty work one cause of rough skin will be removed. Then there are preparations which one may use; powdered borax is excellent to soften the skin. A mixture which is said to be a sure cure for undue perspiration of the hands is made of quarter of an ounce of powdered alum, the white of one egg and enough bran to make a thick paste; after washing your hands apply this; let it remain on your hands for two or three minutes, and then wash off with a soft, dry towel. Lukewarm water is better than hot or cold if the skin is inclined to be tender or to chap.

### The Field of Science.

The largest fruit-seller in New Orleans on being asked what became of all the cocoon-shells, replied that he sent annually 1,500,000 to New York to be ground up with black pepper.

After evaporating an aqueous solution of gastric juice prepared from the stomach of a sheep, Mr. J. Chapoteau obtained a pepsin capable of dissolving two thousand times its weight of fibrin.

M. Tissandier, the French aeronaut, is preparing the manufacture of an elliptical balloon, which is to be driven by a dynamo-machine and storage batteries. The balloon will be 131 feet long, and will have a capacity of more than 100,000 cubic feet. It is calculated to give a lifting power of 3½ tons, which will, when the machinery is in place, allow for a ton of passengers and ballast.

Cockroaches, says a correspondent of *Land and Water* who has lived with them in all the "five quarters" of the globe, will not touch bookbinding var-

nished with a mixture of one part copal varnish and two parts of oil of turpentine. With a large brush paint this over the cloth binding, and let the book stand to dry. Unfortunately it cannot be applied to the edges.

Decorations are freely indulged in by most restaurants. But it is a notorious fact that the meals in many of the eating-houses are cooked on the floor and often quite near where the water-closets are situated; and yet people wonder why they are ill after taking a meal at a first-class eating-house. Of course Health Boards have nothing to say about the matter. They see nothing, say nothing, do nothing and draw their salaries.

While Pistolja holds that the ideal material for screw-propellers would be forged steel, the considerations of working out difficult curves, the power of resisting the decomposing action of sea water and cost of production render forging secondary to casting. He believes that a boat of zinc or enamel, which has smoothness and a soap-like character, would be a good means to diminish friction and improve the effect of ships' screws.

An improved boat-detaching apparatus has been patented by Messrs. Edward J. Hill and Josiah L. Clark, of Westminster, England. This invention consists in constructing the hooks by which the boats are suspended by their upper or curved part swelled into V or horn-shaped lugs provided with downwardly retreating faces, whereby the hooks are prevented from slipping through the rings, links or shackles, and the latter are held in a forwardly inclined position.

M. E. Bertrand and Du Moncel have verified the law formulated by M. Marcel Duprez, namely: 1. The intensity of an electric current remaining the same, whatever be the speed of the motor the static effort does not change. 2. In a machine worked by a current the speed may be doubled, quadrupled or decuded without the intensity of the current varying. During the experiments the resistance of the circuit had been varied without changing the intensity of the current.

### Red Cloud and the Government.

In a recent issue we referred to Red Cloud's mission to Washington. We take from the *Tribune* the following: "Red Cloud's formal address before the Committee on Appropriations last week, was carefully drawn up in writing, and signed by the Sioux chief, and witnessed by Laramie. It read as follows: 'Law Chiefs; I am an Indian! Look at me, My name is Red Cloud. I have sense, The Government through General Crook in 1876 took wrongfully 605 horses from me and my people. I have sense; so have my people. I represent them. I am in debt and have a large family, Secretary Teller asks me to take cows for my horses. If the Government gives me all the cows they have already promised I will have more kine than we can milk. I am a man of sense. I want money to pay my debts. Law chiefs, pay me not in cow, but cash, I am at peace; let me remain thus.'

"Can any one read this plain, simple statement without a feeling of shame? The Government of the United States hagglng about the terms of repayment for 600 horses which it has wrongfully taken! and offering cows in payment instead of money!" "It would seem hardly credible, yet it is only in accordance with the general system pursued by the United States towards the Indians."—*Bryu Man* (Pa.) *Home News*.

### Woman's Hair in the Heart of Trees.

The *Tribune* recently copied from the London *Telegraph* a paragraph about a lock of hair found in the centre of an oak, placed there, the writer thought, by a "too secretive lover." A subscriber, Mrs. A. B. Tomlinson, of Knox, Pa., does not accept that explanation. "In olden times," she writes, "there was a superstitious belief (and some believe in it at the present time) that certain diseases could be cured by the following method: Place the patient with her back toward and close to an oak tree. Lay an auger on top of her head with the point toward the tree. Then bore a hole deep into the tree, remove the auger, and cut off the lock of hair directly beneath it. Wrap the lock of hair in a verse taken from the Bible. Then take a wooden plug, place the hair and verse at the end of it, and, while muttering something akin to 'I do this in the name of the Father, Son and Holy Ghost,' drive it far into the heart of the tree. I have a girl working for me at the present time who is quite positive that she had the phthisic cure in that way, and I suppose some time in the future her lock of hair, also red, will be discovered in the heart of an oak, and there will be another article in a paper about another too secretive lover, when, if they could only know that phthisic was the cause of it being there how unromantic it would sound."

### NO MORE.

In life no more!—the leaves fall fast,  
And all the heaven was overcast;  
We looked into each other's eyes—  
We kissed one kiss between our sighs—  
It was the first kiss and the last.

In vain we wait with souls aghast—  
No more across the silence vast  
Come protests faint, come faint replies—  
In life, no more!

No more in dalliance or in haste,  
In April airs or autumn blast,  
We meet—and every heartache flies;  
We kiss and all division dies;  
No more!—the moment came, and passed—  
In life, no more!

### Commercial Law.

#### Brief Digests of Late Decisions.

**PROMISSORY NOTE AND TENDER.**—An action was brought to recover the value of certain bonds which had been pledged with a banker for the payment of a note, and which the holder of the note had converted to his own use. The maker of the note tendered the principal and interest on the note on the day when, by its express terms, it was payable, and demanded the bonds pledged. The holder refused to take the amount and give up the bonds because he claimed the right to hold the bonds as security for the payment of another claim he had against the maker of the note. The defence set up was that the tender of the principal and interest of the note could not be legally made before the note was due, and that as it carried grace it did not fall due until three days after the tender was made. The court said: 1. The parties having treated the note as due on the day when by its terms it was payable, the rights of third persons not having intervened, the days of grace must be considered as waived. 2. A banker or broker has no lien upon securities pledged with him for the payment of a particular debt for a general balance due him, or for the payment of any other claim whatever. *Wycoff vs. Anthony*, New York Court of Appeals.

**SUBSCRIPTION LIABILITY.**—Certain persons subscribed to build a cheese factory and the subscriptions were made payable to the building committee, who were named in the subscription paper and who were also subscribers. One of the subscribers refusing to pay after some of the subscriptions had been paid in, the building committee sued him. The defendant pleaded that the committee had no authority to sue and also that, as the subscription was voluntary only, he was under no legal obligation to pay it. The court gave judgment against the defendant and said: The undertaking, while it was inchoate and incomplete, was not binding on the defendant. It was without a consideration. It was not a sufficient consideration that others joined in the same promise relying on his promise. The defendant might then have withdrawn from the project, or he could continue in it until it was completed and subscriptions paid, as in this case, and then he would be bound. The building committee were competent parties to sue for the subscription. Under the agreement they were to be paid and, being subscribers themselves, they represented the association.—*Carr vs. Bartlett*, Supreme Court of Maine.

**MARRIED WOMAN'S NOTE.**—A married woman gave her husband an ordinary promissory note which he had discounted. When she was sued upon it by the bank she set up the defence that she was not bound to pay it. The bank claimed that the law would imply that her estate was benefited by the discount. The court decided for the defendant, and said: "A married woman cannot bind herself by contract unless the obligation is created by her for the benefit of her separate estate, or in the transactions of a trade or business carried on by her. If a note is given by her for property purchased, she will be bound by it. But no implication, presumption or impression will be raised by the making of a promissory note that the money received by it will benefit her business or estate. To give an ordinary note force and effect against her, evidence outside of it must be given to show that it was made for the benefit of her separate estate, or in the course of her separate business."—*The Saratoga County Bank vs. Prayn*, New York Court of Appeals.

**NEW PREMISE.**—To take a debt out of a statute of limitations, the new promise must be definite and show the nature and amount of the debt, or must distinctly refer to some writing or to some other means by which the nature and amount of it can be ascertained. Or there must be an acknowledgement of a present subsisting debt from which a promise to pay such debt may be implied. But a more distinct promise is required to deprive a bankrupt of the exemption secured by his certificate, and it has been held that even a payment of interest or principal indorsed on the note by the debtor himself is sufficient to warrant a jury in referring a new promise to pay the rest due of the debt.—*Riggs vs. Roberts*, Supreme Court of North Carolina.

**MORTGAGE.**—A grantee of a mortgage or who merely purchases the equity of redemption is not liable to the mortgagee for any part of the mortgage debt not satisfied by sale on foreclosure.

But if he purchases the property of the mortgagee and as a part of the contract of purchase assumes and agrees to pay the mortgage indebtedness, he becomes personally liable and an appropriate action may be obtained against him to enforce his liability under the contract. Where a party receives a warranty deed containing a clause that it is made subject to a mortgage given upon the land by the grantor to a third person, this of itself will create no personal liability on the part of the grantee to pay the outstanding incumbrance.—*Rapp vs. Stoner*, Supreme Court of Illinois.

**PATENTS.**—The life of an American patent granted for a foreign invention must be limited to the end of the term of the foreign patent. A subsequent extension of the foreign patent can not be invoked to extend the term of the domestic patent.—*Bate Refrigerator Company vs. Gillett*, United States Circuit Court, District of New Jersey.

A patent for a result must be limited to the mechanical devices shown in the patent whereby that result is secured. A mere mode of manipulating or working a printing press whereby it is made to perform a new kind of work, without any substantial change in its mechanism, is not patentable. When a patent is for a combination there is no infringement unless all the parts of the combination shown in the patent, or known substitutes therefor, are used.—*Goss et al. vs. Cameron et al.*, United States Circuit Court, Northern Circuit of Illinois.

### Business Law in Daily Use.

The following brief law points will not be bad for "the boys" to, paste in their hats when they start out on their trips:

A note by a minor is void.  
It is fraud to conceal a fraud.  
A note made on Sunday is void.  
Ignorance of the law excuses no one.  
A contract made with a lunatic is void.

Notes bear interest only when so stated.

The acts of one partner bind the rest.  
An agreement without consideration is void.

Contracts made on Sunday cannot be enforced.

Signatures made with a lead pencil are good in law.

Principals are responsible for the acts of their agents.

No consideration is sufficient in law if it is illegal in its nature.

Checks or drafts must be presented for payment without unreasonable delay.

A note obtained by fraud, or from a person in a state of intoxication, cannot be collected.

Notice of protest may be sent either to the place of business or residence of the party notified.

An indorser has a right of action against all whose names were on the bill when he received it.

An indorser may prevent his own liability to be sued by writing "without recourse" or similar words.

If two or more persons as parties are jointly liable on a note or bill, due notice to one of them is sufficient.

If the letter containing a protest of non-payment be put into the postoffice, any miscarriage does not affect the party giving notice.

Each individual in a partnership is responsible for the whole amount of the debts of the firm, except in cases of a special partnership.

If a note is lost or stolen it does not release the maker; he must pay it if the consideration for which it was given and the amount can be proven.

Part payment of debt which has passed the time of statutory limitation revives the whole debt, and the claim holds good for another period from the date of such partial payment.

"Value received" is usually written in a note, and should be, but it is not necessary. If not written, it is presumed by the law, or may be supplied by proof.

If when the debt, is due the debtor is out of the State, the limitation does not begin to run until he returns. If he afterward leaves the State, the time forward counts the same as if he remained in the State.

The maker of an "accommodation" bill or note (one for which he had received no consideration), having let his name or credit for the benefit of the holder, is bound to all parties, precisely as if there was a good consideration.

The holder of a note may give notice of protest either to all the previous indorsers, or only to one of them; in case of the latter, he must select the last indorser, and the last must give notice to the last before him, and so on. Each indorser must send notice the same day or the following day. Neither Sunday nor legal holidays are to be counted in reckoning the time in which notice is to be given.

When in a suit on a promissory note it is adjudged to be void because it had been altered in a material part, the holder of the note can recover on the original consideration paid for the note without returning or offering to return the note.

### Agricultural.

A ton of London sewage contains only three pounds of solid matter.

It appears from Pliny's description, that the rhododendron of the ancients, so poisonous to animal life, was what we call oleander.

An Ohio farmer names the Mammoth Pearl as the potato to take the place of the Peach-blow, against which charges of deterioration are made.

The drought has so seriously affected the wheat crop of Australia that farmers of this country need not fear Australian competition the coming year.

Salt is used to destroy the onion maggot with partial success. About the 1st of July, sow two bushels to the acre; the salt also hastens the maturity of the crop.

Everything points to another period in England of live stock contagion. Both foot and mouth disease and pleuropneumonia are appearing in unexpected places.

The tendency of modern practice in manuring with commercial fertilizers is to use readily soluble and quick-acting manures, but to use them sparingly at a time. Little and often is the rule.

There are almost a score of incubators in operation at Hammonton, N. J., and there will be more chickens hatched there this season than ever before, the climate and soil, as well as location, being specially adapted to the raising of poultry.

A good guide for feeding grain to cattle is one pound to each hundred of their weight. Most animals eat in proportion to their weight, and an animal weighing 1000 pounds may receive ten pounds of grain per day.

Martindale Catkins, a discouraged fruit-grower in Western New York, is digging out a fifty acre apple orchard, planted twenty years ago. It has never borne but one full crop, and then the price was too low to pay for picking.

Arthur S. Core, of Mount Vernon, N. Y., grew two crops of potatoes last year on the same land. The second crop was shortened by drought; but in a good season he thinks two crops may be made profitable where land is scarce.

Professor J. L. Budd says the scions of Russian apples sent to the Iowa Agricultural College were judiciously selected from varieties grown in the latitude of St. Petersburg and Moscow, and he prophesies their future success in this country.

Soot contains a small percentage of nitrogen. Used alone it makes an excellent top-dressing for spring grain and grass, being quick in its action without being too stimulating. It has also the property of destroying slugs on winter grain.

Many so-called cases of pear blight are due to other causes than blight. Quite often trees are said to be blighted from too much manure, when, in fact, the heavy doses of manure would have killed an oak or butternut as quickly as it killed the pear.

It is bad policy to wash harness with soap, as the potash injures leather. If the harness becomes rusty rub off the dirt as well as possible with a soft brush and supply a dressing of grain black, followed with oil or tallow, which will fasten the color and make the leather pliable.

In the Island of Jamaica splendid cattle are raised on Guinea grass, many weighing 2000 pounds or more after being dressed. Thousands of acres in Guinea grass can be seen in some parts of the island stretching for miles on the hillsides and plains, and stocked with the finest imported cattle from England.

Care should be used in selecting the proper soil for each vegetable. The long varieties of beets, carrots and parsnips should never be grown in heavy soil that packs easily. There are kinds more suitable, such as those that grow partly out of the ground, but sandy or open light soils are best for the long varieties.

According to French authority the production of beet-root sugar in Europe this year amounts to 1,920,000 tons, an increase of 137,500 tons over last year. Germany is still the greatest producer, heading the list with 675,000 tons; Austrian Hungary ranks next, with 450,000 tons; France third, with 410,000 tons; Polish Russia fourth, with 275,000 tons.

A young colt was recently sold for several thousand dollars, and the lesson is thus taught farmers that the reputation of the parents places a value on an animal before it is tried on its own merits. This little colt may in the future prove worthless, or it may be superior to its parents, but the fact of its being well bred gave it a high value. Farmers, improve your stock.

Bullock's blood is used on a large scale as a manure, but chiefly for mixing with other fertilizers. In its natural state blood contains about three per cent. of nitrogen; when dried it contains twelve per cent. It takes an excellent manure for turnips when mixed with bone-dust or phosphatic guano. Mixed with peat or mold it may be applied as a top-dressing to wheat crops and to grass land.

A notable event in connection with

the Chicago show was the sale of an Angus (polled) cow for \$1300. It is quite safe to predict, knowing of what stuff these black polled cattle are made, that one day, when they are sufficiently numerous to afford it and their beef will be on exhibition, it will come into successful competition, too, with the Short-horn beef and run the white-faced Herefords very closely.—*Farmers' Magazine*.

The finest plantation in Alabama—the Oswichee Bend place—of 4000 acres, was sold the other day to Mr. Hatcher, of Columbus, for \$30,200. This is less than \$8 an acre, and Mr. Hatcher was offered \$10,000 advance on his purchase the week after he made it. In North Georgia lands command readily from \$15 to \$30 an acre along the railroads. The average value of lands in Georgia, as returned for taxes, is \$3.12 an acre.

The demand for good horses increases despite the enlarged use of steam machinery in all kinds of business. There are probably more horses now used to cart produce to and from railroad stations than were ever required for the stage routes that the railroads superseded. Yet, when the steam engine came into general use for transportation, many believed that the days of horse-breeders were over.

English experience shows that the quantity of farm-yard manure produced in feeding cattle may vary from one-half to three-fourths the amount of food consumed and the straw used as litter. A ton of dry food, such as grain, cake, hay or straw, yields when fed about two tons of dung. A ton of green food, however, such as clover, vetches, mangel, turnips or cabbage, does not afford, on an average, more than half a ton of dung.

A plan in use in South Australia for leading cattle, said to be very effective, is as follows: Tie the end of the rope around the base of the rear horn; pass the line across the forehead, back behind the horns and under the back of the rear ear, thence up between the ropes and the animal's forehead. When hauled taut a hitch is made which takes in the ear, the least pressure upon which by pulling the rope, it is said, prevents the most obstinate beast from hanging back.

Take good care of the breeding sows. They are about the most valuable of our farm stock just now. Let their feed be generous, and not exclusively of corn. Clover hay run through the cutting-box and then scalded, with a liberal mixing of equal quantities, by measure, of corn-oats and wheat bran makes about as good a ration as can be giving them at this time of the year, and will keep them in the best of health, and bring good, strong, vigorous pigs.—*Epitomist*.

An English writer suggests the possibility of compressing green fodder into small bales by means of a press something like a hay press, and piling these bales in any convenient building, filling up the crevices between the bales and the space between the bales and the walls with chaff. This he thinks would be as well as to pack the fodder in an underground silo, and press it all at once with heavy weights, and at the same time could be stored away or fed out much more easily.

A writer makes the following good suggestion to the *Husbandman*: Save the buckwheat chaff and use it as an absorbent in the cow stable. Being fine and mild it makes one of the best absorbents for this purpose. He finds a corn basket full (one and a half bushels) will absorb all the urine from ten cows over night and keep them dry and clean. He has made a practice of saving all of his own and buying of his neighbors for \$1 per load of fifty baskets, and it pays well.

The war between the Shorthorn and the Hereford breeders continues in the West. The claim of Shorthorn breeders that the cows are better milkers is taken as indicating their inferiority as beef producers. Nature does not give superiority in both these respects to one animal. One advantageous result of the controversy is that good stock of one breed or the other will replace the inferior animals now grown in some localities. Scrub cattle cannot be profitably grown anywhere.

### An Old Servant Indeed.

Those who have noticed the correspondence in your columns on the subject of long and faithful service will be interested in the following case which I think has rarely been paralleled: When C. E. was six years old (one year before he could legally be bound apprentice) he entered the employ of Farmer R. This was in the year 1796. From that time until the year 1876—for eighty years—he continued in the service of the same family, outliving two employers (father and son) and seeing a third (who is grandson of the first) well advanced in years. This faithful servant and his wife are now alive, though somewhat burdened with the infirmities of old age. I know this worthy old couple well and an able to say that they are tenderly cared for in their old age.