

GEOLOGICAL TERMS.—Stratified mountains or rocks are those which are composed of layers or plates of stone separated like the leaves of a book by parallel seams; these plates are denominated strata; they extend through the whole mountain or mass, their length and breadth being much greater than their thickness. If the thickness of any stratum exceed two or three feet, it is more usually denominated a bed; and if it lie between beds of stone of a different kind, it is said to be imbedded. Strata always decline or dip down to some point of the horizon, and of course rise towards the opposite point. A line drawn through these points, is called the line of their dip; another line drawn at right angles to this, marks the course along which the strata stretch out to the greatest extent; it is called the line of bearing. If a book be raised up in an incline position, with the back resting lengthways upon the table, the leaves may be supposed to represent different strata; then the direction of the leaves from the upper edges to the table will be the line of dip, and their direction lengthways the line of bearing; and the angle they make with the table will be the angle of inclination. Strata are, however, sometimes waved or bent in both their directions, and are frequently broken; which makes it more difficult to ascertain their true position.—*Bakewell's Geology.*

INJURY FROM BLEEDING.—The two frequent use of the lancet, which Dr. Reid called a "minute instrument of mighty mischief" is thus condensed by Dr. Brigham, in his report of the Utica Lunatic Asylum, to the New York legislature:—

"Many of the patients sent to this institution have been injured by too much bleeding and depletion before they were committed to our care. Some, we think, have been rendered incurable by this treatment; and we cannot forbear remarking, that in our opinion the work of Dr. Rush on the "Diseases of the Mind," in which directions are given to bleed copiously in maniacal excitement, has done much harm, and we fear is still exercising a bad influence; and we hope no future edition will be issued without notes appended to correct the errors into which the distinguished author has fallen for want of the numerous facts which have been furnished since his time, and which enable us to see the errors of our predecessors."

KEEPING LEMONS FRESH.—I have been a house-keeper for some years, and never, till lately, have I been able to keep lemons fresh and juicy for any length of time. But with all my care,—now in this closet, now in that—now wrapped in paper, now packed in bran—now in a cool place, and now in a dry one,—they would dry up and become hard as wood. Of late, however, I have preserved them perfectly fresh three months in summer, by placing them in a closely covered jar, or pot, kept in the ice-house.

Each lemon is wrapped up in paper, (perhaps they would do as well without,) but opened and wiped once in ten or twelve days, then covered again with dry paper, and put back again into the jar, or earthen vessel, on the ice.

MOTHER HUBBARD.

—*Am. Agriculturist.*

TO TRAIN A HORSE TO THE HARNESS.—You must be very gentle with him. You may commence by throwing a rope over the back and letting it hang loose on both sides; then lead him about, caressing him, until he becomes satisfied that it will not hurt him; then put on the harness, and pull gently on the traces. In a short time, by this kind of treatment, he will be prepared for work.

HOOF-AIL IN CATTLE.—The disease, sometimes called "foul in the foot," is most common in open winters, or when cattle are obliged to travel or stand much in mud. It is known by lameness, soreness between the claws of the foot, with inflammation, and, in advanced stages, discharge of fetid matter, which issues from between the hoof and the foot. A separation of the hoof after a while takes place, and if the disease is not checked, the hoof sometimes comes off.

Though the disease, like foot-rot in sheep, is believed sometimes to originate spontaneously, there is good reason to believe that it is contagious; and, on this account, an animal, as soon as it is affected, should be kept by itself. The best remedy, if used when the disease first manifests itself, is blue vitriol or sulphate of copper. First wash the foot in soft soap-suds, and then apply the solution of vitriol to the affected part twice a day. If the disease is of long standing, the hoof should be pared away from the upper edge, the offensive matter taken out as thoroughly as possible, and an ointment of corrosive sublimate and lard applied. The animal should be kept from wet, and, if the foot is much sore, it should be protected by a bandage of strong cloth.—*Albany Cultivator.*

RESPIRATION.

A man makes on an average twenty respirations per minute, and at each inspiration inhales 16 cubic inches of air; of these 320 cubic inches inhaled 32 cubic inches of oxygen are consumed, and 25 cubic inches of carbonic acid produced. These are data for our consideration; and I trust will lead many to think seriously about making their knowledge practically useful. The following extract from the pamphlet of Mr. Ritchie, published this year on the ventilation and warming of factories, puts in a very clear manner the importance of pure air. He says, "If the various convolutions of the air-cells of the lungs were spread out, they would present a surface *thirty times* as extensive as the surface of the body; that over this extensive surface, through exceedingly minute vessels, the entire blood of the body passes every three minutes; that we respire every twenty-four hours a quantity of air that would fill upwards of seventy-eight hogsheds, and the blood passes upwards of 500 times in the course of the day through the lungs, exposed to the enormous quantity of air which we respire."

THE LAWS OF HEALTH.—Let us learn from prize-fighters. In the regimen that prize-fighters submit themselves to, we may see the secret of acquiring the greatest strength and power of endurance. It is to be strictly temperate in all things; to avoid all debilitating stimulants, such as alcoholic drinks, tea, coffee, tobacco, &c.; to rise early; to take abundance of exercise in the open air; to bathe often, and observe the most rigid system of cleanliness and abstain from all licentious practices. Those noted for pedestrian feats subject themselves to the same regimen. If it may be done from such ignoble motives, how much easier should it be to practice the same system for the greatest of blessings—health!—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Swarms of locusts, or grasshoppers, have appeared in Texas, literally covering the ground in some places, and devouring the wheat and corn. In other parts of the State, the corn and cotton have been injured by the cut-worm.