

The Passy bore is 60 inches in diameter, and quite a river of pure water flows from it, equal in quantity to one thirty-fifth of the average flow of the Seine! With a few such wells all Paris could be supplied, and at a trifling cost compared with that of the gigantic schemes for bringing water from Campagne and other quarters. The temperature is high—80 degrees—and in this state it can be made very useful for many purposes, though for drinking it must be cooled.

**WORKS OF HUMAN LABOUR.**—Nineveh was 15 miles long, 8 wide, and forty miles round, with a wall 100 feet high, and thick enough for three chariots abreast. Babylon was 50 miles within the walls, which were 75 feet thick and 100 high, with a 100 brass gate. The temple of Danna, Ephesus, was 420 feet to the support of the roof: it was a hundred years in building. The largest of the pyramids is 481 feet high, and 653 on the sides; its base covers 11 acres. The stones are about 60 feet in length, and the layers are 208. It employed 330,000 men in building. The labyrinth in Egypt contains 300 chambers and 12 halls. Thebes, in Egypt, presents ruins 27 miles round, and 100 gates. Carthage was 29 round. Athens was 25 miles round, and contained 359,000 citizens and 400,000 slaves. The temple at Delphos was so rich in donations, that it was plundered of \$50,000,000, and Nero carried away from it 200 statues. The walls of Rome were 13 miles round.

**SLEEP vs. INSANITY.**—In an article on sleep in a late number of the *Indicator*, Dr. Cornhill, of Philadelphia, says:—The most frequent and immediate cause of insanity, and one of the most important to guard against, is the want of sleep. Indeed so rarely do we see a recent case of insanity that is not preceded by want of sleep, that it is regarded as almost a sure precursor of mental derangement. Notwithstanding strong hereditary predisposition, ill health, loss of kindred or property, insanity rarely results, unless the exciting cause is such as to produce a loss of sleep. A mother loses her only child; a merchant his fortune; the politician, the scholar, the enthusiast may have their minds powerfully excited and disturbed; yet, if they sleep well, they will not become insane. No advice is so good, therefore, to those who have recovered from an attack, or to those who are in delicate health, as that of securing, by all means, sound regular, and refreshing sleep. "There is no fact," says Dr. Spenser, "more clearly established in the physiology of man than this, that the brain expands its energies and itself during the hours of wakefulness, and that these are recuperated during sleep; if the recuperation does not equal the expenditure, the brain withers—this is insanity. Thus it is that in early English history, persons who were condemned to death by being prevented from sleeping, always died raving maniacs; thus it is, also, that those who starve to death become insane; the brain is not nourished, and they cannot sleep."

**USEFUL MEDICAL HINTS.**—We find the following remarks (by the editor) in the *Cincinnati, Ohio*:—"If a person swallows any poison whatever, or has fallen into any convulsion from having overloaded the stomach, an instant and constant remedy is a teaspoonful of common salt and as much ground mustard, stirred rapidly in a teacup of water, warm or cold, and swallowed instantly. It is scarcely down before it begins to come up, bringing with it the contents of the stomach; and lest there be any eminent of poison, however small, let the whole of an egg or teacupful of strong coffee be swallowed as soon as the stomach is quiet; because these nullify many virulent poisons. In case of scalding or burning the body, immersing the part in cold water gives entire relief, as instantaneously as the lightning. Meanwhile, get some common dry flour, and apply it an inch or two thick on the injured part the moment it emerges from the water, and keep sprinkling on the flour through anything like a pepper-box cover, so as to put it on evenly. Do nothing else; drink nothing but water; eat nothing until improvement commences, except some dry bread soaked in very weak tea of some kind. Cures of frightful burnings have been performed in this way, as wonderful as they are painless. We once saved the life of an infant which had been inadvertently drugged with laudanum, who was fast sinking into the sleep which has waked, by giving it strong coffee, cleared of the white of an egg—a teaspoonful every five minutes—until it ceased to be drowsy."

**HOW TO TREAT THE BITE OF A DOG.**—Stephen Ware, of Boston, in his testimony of a recent case which grew out of the injuries from the bite of a dog, furnished the following valuable advice:—"In the case of a bite by a dog where the teeth of the animal penetrated the flesh, whether the dog was known to be mad or not, he should use the same precautions. I would wash the wound with warm water, extract all the virus possible by sucking the wound with his lips, and then cauterize it deeply with caustic most readily obtained, but should use potash if it could be procured at once. The time in which the effects of the bite of a mad dog would be seen, varied from two to thirty days to as many years, but if no effects were felt after two or three months, as a general rule the patient might consider himself safe. Bites made through clothing are seldom producing much harm, as even if the dog is mad the clothing absorbs the virus before the teeth reach the flesh. Most of all the fatal cases are where the person was bitten on some naked part. Concerning the possibility of a cure in a real case of hydrophobia nothing was said."

**WATER THE DRINK FOR SOLDIERS.**—Mr. H. Marshall, who was for a long period Dr.