

THE TREATMENT OF BLEEDING WOUNDS.

It is now a time of especial activity in the use of machinery and edge tools, both in the shops and on the farm. A few words about the treatment of wounds may be valuable. Dr. C. H. Allen makes the following suggestions: Bleeding is attended with more or less danger. All should observe the difference between the arterial and venous hemorrhage. If the blood flowing from a wound is of a bright colour and jets out, it shows that an artery, leading blood directly from the heart, has been wounded, and should receive instant attention, lest the sufferer should bleed to death. If the artery be very small, compress it firmly, and it may contract upon itself and the bleeding cease. But it should not be left without a continuous pressure in some form, either directly upon the tube or above it. The usual way is to bring a strip of linen or cotton cloth tightly above the limb till the bleeding stops. The artery may be larger and then the same treatment may be proper, till a surgeon may seize it with a pair of forceps, draw it out and pass around it a strong thread, or ligature of waxed twine or silk. A cut artery can never be absolutely safe unless a ligature has been securely tied. The mode of tying a ligature is of some importance. The ends of the threads should be passed around each other twice, and then drawn tightly. This prevents slipping of the thread, and secures a complete check to the flowing of the blood. These directions are important, because the life of the wounded person often depends upon the prompt and proper application of a ligature. In every agricultural school instructions on the proper mode of treating all sorts of wounds should be given. And every man who uses instruments should be familiar with the proper way of dressing wounds instruments may possibly inflict. The most cautious men are now and then careless in using sharp-edged tools. A young man was mowing. He unintentionally disturbed a nest of hornets. They returned the compliment by addressing him in a pointed way. He stumbled, and inflicted a wide and deep wound upon the calf of his right leg. His brother, then present, tore his shirt into strips, tied knots in the middle and brought some about the leg above the knee, bringing the knots under the knee more and more firmly, till the hemorrhage ceased. Two other men were mowing, when one carelessly hit the other with his scythe just above the inner ankle. The blood jetted out freely. The inflictor of the wound ran for help, and on his return found the wounded man had bled to death. Very slight pressure upon the bleeding artery might have saved his life. When one can, press the bleeding artery against the bone above the wound. The services of a surgeon are desirable, but an hour may elapse before he can reach the wounded person, so every one should be familiar with the simplest way of checking the bleeding from a wound.

If the blood flowing from a wound be dark coloured, oozing slowly in a steady stream, but not jetting as when an artery has been cut, it can easily be checked in the same way. Bleeding from a vein may cease by applying cold water, by holding the injured limb higher than the head. If the lower limbs be cut severely and the blood flow freely, place the sufferer on the ground or floor, raise the limbs upon a chair, apply a bandage firmly about the limb or limbs, and keep it saturated with cold water. By observing these directions many lives have been saved.

We have seen friends upon receiving a severe cut use a large quantity of rags, as if concealing the blood was stopping it. The compression of knots brought firmly against the bleeding artery just above the wound is worth all the rags of the known world.

A CABINET.

Drawing-room furniture, although it may be of a lighter and perhaps more ornamental description than the more solemn fittings of the dining-room, must follow the same general rules: it should be well constructed, suitable to its purpose, and thoroughly good. American walnut is a good wood for the purpose. It should be oil finished, so that it may be rubbed down from time to time and made as good as new if not better. Among the larger pieces of furniture for the drawing-room may be a cabinet such as is represented in the accompanying engraving. It is of walnut, ornamented with lighter and darker woods. The recesses and shelves have mirror backgrounds, which reflect the ornaments and give a brilliant effect to the whole.

Such a piece of furniture as this takes up the principal place in the room, and the rest of the wall space may be utilized for hanging book and china shelves, and smaller cabinets.—*Scientific American*.

Two new lines of tramway are being built in Dublin and its vicinity.

THE Ottoman Porte has granted a concession of a line from Jaffa to Jerusalem.

MANNHARDT, the well-known clockmaker and mechanic, has just died at Munich, aged 80.

OUT of all the myriad lights in the heavens, the earth is visible only to the Moon, Mars, Mercury and Venus.

BLACKING IRONWORK.—This is done by heating to a red heat, quenching in oil, and blazing off by holding the quickly-dipped iron over a fire.

ENGLISH TRIBUTE TO AMERICAN INVENTIVE GENIUS.—*Punch* says that a Yankee baby will crawl out of his cradle, take a survey of it, invent an improvement, and apply for a patent before he is six months old.

ANOTHER METHOD.—Hinges, rim lock, and small ironmongery are coated with Brunswick black, which is a solution of asphaltum in linseed oil. For larger works, melt $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. asphaltum and $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. resin in 2 lb. tar oil in an iron kettle, and when cold it is ready for use.

SILVEROID is the name of a new metallic composition which has just been introduced in America in the manufacture of tableware. "It has a fine texture, is susceptible of a high finish, and can be supplied at much less cost than anything heretofore used as a substitute for real silver."

AN OBSERVATORY ON MOUNT ETNA.—The scheme for an observatory on the summit of Mount Etna is again pushed in the English scientific journals. The atmosphere there is peculiarly clear, and it is thought that some important results might be arrived at by a series of daily observations.

GUTTA PERCHA cuttings are very useful for the laboratory. By dissolving them in benzole and adding a little carmine or any other pigment, a solution is obtained which when brushed on the cork and neck of a bottle forms a tight fitting cap, impenetrable to air, dampness, alcohol and acids, and can be taken off without difficulty.

DR. SCHLIEMANN states that his excavations on the Island of Ithaca have resulted in the discovery, on the south-east part of the island, of ninety houses of cyclopean construction, belonging to the Homeric city of Ithaca. He states that the winter rains have washed into the sea all the ancient treasures, but that, nevertheless, he has made a valuable discovery in finding the ruins.

A SINGULAR case of poisoning from Paris green occurred in Rutland, (Vt.) recently. Mr. Still piled up the potato tops in his garden (on which had been used Paris green pretty freely) and set them on fire. His boy thought it was great sport to run through and stand in the smoke of the fire, and the consequence was that he got poison enough by means of the dust and smoke to produce all the characteristic effects of arsenic poisoning. Suitable antidotes were administered and the child recovered.

NOTE ON THE SOLAR SPECTRUM.—Prof. J. C. Draper, in a paper contributed to the *American Journal of Science and Art*, places on record recent researches on dark lines in solar spectrum, which possess a close relationship in position to the lines of oxygen, slight differences that exist being within the limits of error of experiment. His researches lead him to believe that to prove the presence of oxygen or other substances giving faint lines in the solar atmosphere is a problem which cannot be solved by the comparison of two spectra of small dispersion.

A RARE DISEASE.—From the *Medical and Surgical Reporter* we learn that a case of a very rare affection—the ossification of the muscles of the trunk and limbs—was presented by Dr. Nicoladoni, before the Vienna Medical Society, in the person of a girl of seven years of age. In this case, the disease was far advanced, having commenced with the muscles of the neck, whence it extended to the spine, the anterior part of the thorax, and the limbs. A number of the muscles were completely ossified. It is stated that there are only three such cases on record.

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