

Linament for Rheumatism.

On the closing day of the late Exhibition at Kingston, 3 portmonies were handed to us, as having been found under one of the tables. One contained a black bracelet, the second was empty, and the third contained the following receipt, for "Linament for Rheumatism." They had, no doubt, been stolen by "pickpockets," their money contents taken, and then thrown away—evidently the thief or thieves were not afflicted by rheumatic pains; or we should not now have the opportunity of publishing this receipt for their cure, as we now do, both for the sake of the party from whom it was stolen, and their afflicted fellow mortals:—

1 oz. oil of hemlock, 1 oz. oil of red cedar, 1 oz. oil of turpentine, 1 oz. of camphor gum, 2 oz. sassafras, 1 oz. cayenne pepper, and 2 quarts of alcohol. Mix all together. One-eighth of the above makes $\frac{1}{2}$ a pint, and costs 25 cents. "You may omit the pepper if you choose."

Cure for Scrofula.

Cranberry wine, taken internally and applied externally, is announced as a cure for scrofula.

Cure for Lumbago.

A friend tells us, that a belt of (Chinese) nankeen worn round the body, next to the skin, is a certain cure for lumbago.—Try it.

Alloy for Hard Tools and Bells.

20 parts iron turnings or tin waste, 80 steel, 4 manganese, and 4 borax. To increase the tenacity, the proportions may be varied and two or three parts wolfram may be added.

Practical Memoranda.

Szerelmey's Iron Cement.

A number of gentlemen of the mechanical and engineering world recently assembled at Messrs. Szerelmey's, Albion Works, near Battersea Bridge, to see their cement tested. This cement possesses most remarkable qualities as applied to stone, brick, glass, timber, and even iron itself. Slates for roofing were joined together firmly, and large brick and stone and iron blocks, by its means adhered closely, in spite of being subjected to an enormous pressure; glass was also shown adhering to iron, a feature rendering it most useful in the construction of light roofing. In another portion of the factory was exhibited a portable house, constructed entirely of paper, treated with what the inventor calls zopissa, which makes such buildings durable and waterproof, and fit for tropical climates. This zopissa is also most valuable in the construction of water-tanks, gunpowder cases, coffins, and panels, as being cheaper and more durable than those usually made. The whole exhibition was one of great interest.

Preparing Oxygen Gas.

Several accidents have happened, and some lives have been lost, while preparing oxygen gas from

chloride of potash and oxyd of manganese in retorts made for the very purpose. Professor Doremus, of New York, uses merely a common iron tea-kettle, puts in his materials, lutes down the lid with clay or plaster of Paris, and attaches the tube to the spout. When placed over the fire, the kettle is tilted a little backwards. Now, if the gas should come off very tumultuously, the worst that can happen in this case is that the lid of the kettle will be blown off.—*American Artizan.*

Disinfectants.

Mr. Crookes, says the *Medical Times*, has shown that the favorite disinfectant, chloride of lime, is about the least efficient of any of those substances reputed to possess disinfectant qualities. Chlorine itself is very little better, for if used in large enough quantities it will in time destroy the virus, but as it acts by way of oxydation, and as living virus resists this longer than dead oxydizable matter, before the gas can attack a virus everything else that it can oxydize will be oxydized first.

And if when pure, chlorine is so slow of acting when adulterated with eighty per cent of lime, its value is proportionately less. In sulphurous and carbolic acid, on the other hand, there are substances absolutely destructive of every kind of living thing of low organization, such as cattle plague virus is supposed to be. These substances, besides destroying the virus, attack it at once, and arrest all putrefying tendency.

Engraving upon Glass

The engraver is often at a loss for utensils to hold his acid, but Stalpa mentions that ordinary glass and porcelain vessels are protected from the action of the acid by paraffine. A thin coating of this material is easily given to a vessel by first of all carefully drying it, and then melting some paraffine in it, taking care to get the vessel rather hot; it must then be rapidly moved about to get the whole of the inner surface evenly covered, and the excess of the paraffine may then be poured out.

Vessels prepared in this way may be substituted for those of lead and gutta-percha.

How to stop the Flow of Blood.

It is not generally known that the blood, even from severe cuts, may be staunched by binding on the wound the fine dust of tea. After the flow has been staunched, laudanum may be applied with advantage.

To find the Area of a Circle.

Mr. Rowland Hill, of Richmond, Va, gives this handy rule for ascertaining the area of a circle, when the diameter and circumference both are known and the decimals not remembered: "Multiply the circumference by the diameter and divide the product by 4. The quotient will be the area."

We have tested this rule and find it correct. It is worth remembering.—*Scientific American.*

Asparagus is a very healthful article of diet, for the reason that it is nutritious, easily digested, and contains no properties which are injurious to the human organism.