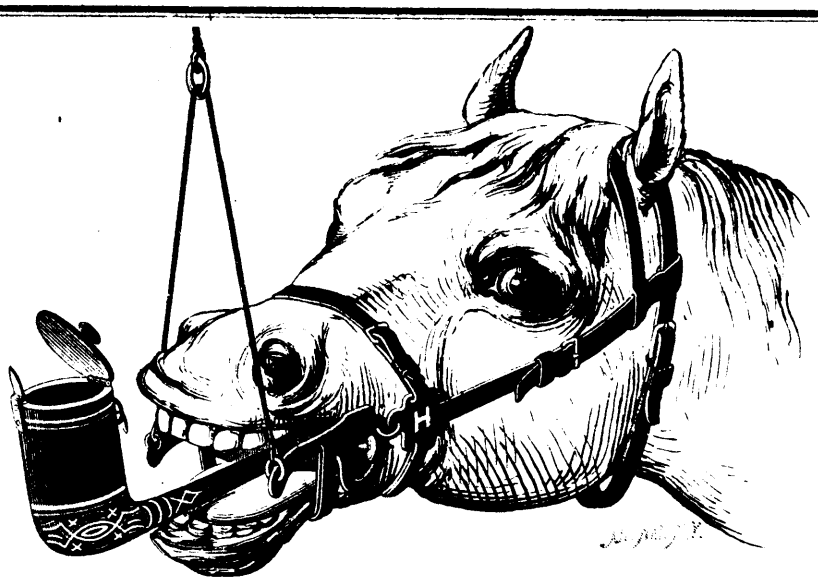

APPARATUS FOR ADMINISTERING MEDICINE TO HORSES.

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As it is generally useless to attempt to persuade a horse to take medicine voluntarily, owing to his equine inability to appreciate its advantages, combined with its dislike for the taste, mechanical means are sometimes resorted to, and an ingenious contrivance for the purpose is represented in the accompanying engraving. It consists of a wooden gag-bit, which is placed in the horse's mouth and suitably attached to the headstall. By pulling the cord shown, the gag is turned by levers, compelling the animal to open its mouth. The stem of the medicine receptacle, which looks like an exaggerated tobacco pipe, is then inserted in a hole in the bit and clamped therein. Then by opening a valve in the receptacle, the medicine previously placed in the bowl runs down the horse's throat. Also in the stem is a kind of fork, which, when a pill is to be administered, holds the same until it is washed down by water poured into the bowl.

A COLLEGE OF COOKERY.

At last a practical step has been taken towards emancipating the people from the evils of bad cookery. We know of no department in domestic economy which is so sadly in need of reform. Mr. William Emerson Baker, of the sewing machine firm of Grover and Baker, has given to the Governor of Massachusetts and to four other trustees a farm of 50 acres and $50,000, to form a college of cookery. Cookery is to be taught as an art—which it certainly is—and the pupils are to be instructed in the scientific principles which underlie wholesome cookery. The horrible pies, fried meats, hot breads and other dyspepsia generating compounds, together with the inexplicable concoctions produced by the verdant Milesian handmaid, let us hope are doomed to disappear; and instead, our kitchens are to be tenanted in future by culinary artists able to prepare, palatably and healthfully, the vast variety of food this country affords.

Applying to the elephant Flourens's mode of estimating the natural duration of an animal's life, viz., multiplying by five the number of years requisite to perfect its growth and development, Sir J. Emerson Tennent fixes the term of life for that great pachyderm at (thirty by five) a hundred and fifty years. Maturity is shown by the consolidation of the bones of the animal with the epiphyses, and in the elephant this consolidation is complete at the age of about thirty.

Cooling a Journal.—A very ingenious as well as simple method of cooling a journal, consists in placing an endless belt of loose water-absorbing texture on the shaft, as near the heated part as may be, and allowing the lower bight to run in cold water, which may be held in a vessel at a convenient distance below the shaft.

Lecture on Corns.—In a lecture at the St. Louis Hospital, Paris, on hypertrophy of the epidermis, M. Guibout observed that, while in callosities the hypertrophy takes place at the surface, in corns the hypertrophied part becomes pyramidal, and takes the form of a nail, with its point directed toward the deeper seated parts. This sharp point, lodged in a kind of cupola, which exactly boxes it in, has a tendency to penetrate into the substance of the dermis whenever the base of the corn is compressed. The portion of the dermis which is in permanent contact with the epidermic induration becomes inflamed and altered in character, its papillæ disappearing, so that at last it becomes a true matrix, destined to form deep, new, horny epidermic layers, in proportion as the more superficial layers are eliminated.

Changes of the weather often give rise to great pain in corns, which has been supposed to be due to their hygrometric nature, which by causing their enlargement, adds to the suffering. But in fact, the exacerbations are less severe during the time that it rains than they are for some days preceding; and they are also met with when the weather is about to change from wet to dry. These painful exacerbations are quite as remarkable and as inexplicable as are those of rheumatic pains. The sole efficacious treatment is excision, but care must be taken that this is complete. The summit of the cone must be cut down to, so as to entirely empty the dermic cupola. And then it is quite necessary to destroy, by cauterization, the inner surface of this cupola, namely the matrix of the corn, which will otherwise be reproduced.

The best caustic is sulphuric acid, of which we may deposit a drop, by a match or glass rod, on the excised part. If the corn recurs, the same processes of excision and cauterization must again be resorted to.

Another way to Cook Veal.—In England everybody goes to the races, and great preparations are made for the lunch on those occasions. Veal prepared in this manner is a favorite at the race lunch, but will be found useful at other times. Butter a good sized bowl, and line it with thin slices of hard-boiled eggs. Have veal and ham both in very thin slices; place in the bowl a layer of veal, with pepper and salt, then a layer of ham, omitting the salt; then a layer of veal, and so on alternating with veal and ham until the bowl is filled. Make a paste of flour and water, as stiff as it can be rolled out; cover the contents of the bowl with the paste, and over this tie a doubled cotton cloth. Put the bowl into a saucepan, or other vessel, with water just up to the rim of the bowl, and boil three hours; then take it from the fire, remove the cloth and paste, and let it stand until the next day, when it may be turned out and served in very thin slices.

A Deep Gas Well.—Operations on the Tarentum oil well, near Pittsburg, were lately stopped. The well is down some 2,300 feet, at which depth no oil was obtained, but a good supply of gas has been secured, sufficient to run any large manufacturing establishment.