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Contents.

(Illustrated articles are marked with an asterisk.)

Table listing various articles such as Agricultural inventions, Mail bag catcher, Making graduated circles, etc., with corresponding page numbers.

TABLE OF CONTENTS OF

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN SUPPLEMENT

No. 408,

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Table listing sections I through VIII, including CHEMISTRY, ENGINEERING AND MECHANICS, TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRICITY, GEOLOGY, NATURAL HISTORY, MEDICINE AND HYGIENE, and MISCELLANEOUS.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF CHOLERA.

The rapidity with which this dread disease accomplishes its work renders any treatment most acceptable which is likely to prove successful, and hence the value of the recent communication of Dr. John Chapman to the Journal de Medecine, of Paris.

At Southampton, in 1865, five patients out of seven recovered under this treatment, and of the two fatal cases one was an habitual drunkard and the other a woman aged 73, and who had been living at the starvation point up to the time she was attacked.

With this treatment 28 per cent proved fatal, and with the ordinary methods 62 per cent proved fatal. The variations of temperature were from not lower than 32° Fah. to not, necessarily, higher than 120°.

FUSIBLE SAFETY BOILER PLUGS.

These handy contrivances are in use generally, their office being to give notice of lowness of water that may be dangerous. They are usually made of "composition"—brass—quite hard, and have a drilled hole from end to end, the entire length being sufficient to pass through the shell of the boiler.

To this filling there may be objections, and possibly objections may be found to any fusible composition. It is possible that the "life" of easily fusible metals is destroyed under certain circumstances.

There is a remedy in removing and refilling the safety plug once in six months or once a year. But perhaps a better method would be to discard the use of brass—composition—and substitute wrought iron, of a similar character to that of the boiler plate.

The recommendation of the Locomotive that the core for receiving the fusible filling should be tapered from the inside of the boiler to the outside of the plug, the larger diameter being inside the boiler, is a reasonable one, and will commend itself to engineers.

PREPARING FOR THE ICE CROP.

At this time of the year many of our farmers turn their attention to making preparations for gathering their annual crop of ice. The plans for building ice houses differ widely in the various sections of the country, and in many instances are controlled by the wants and financial ability of the builder.

But it would be well to pay more attention to the pond or lake from which the ice is to be taken than is generally done. The fact that water will not, by freezing, free itself from impurities which endanger health is being widely recognized, and a close examination of the pond itself and of the land that drains into it will certainly result in much benefit and may prevent disease.

ice water, the ice having been taken from ponds where incoming water flowed over beds of decaying sawdust.

That the drainage from barnyards is likely to prove harmful is self-apparent, and it is hardly necessary to state that it should be kept out of the ice pond, yet there are many barns located directly on the bank, near the very edge.

It is always a safe rule to discard ice from water that cattle refuse to drink. But this test is by no means sufficient, as the clearest and most sparkling water may have an enemy to health lurking within it.

WAGES IN FRANCE AND GERMANY.

An article furnishing some valuable information about the wages paid in the different trades in Paris recently appeared in the Revue des Deux Mondes. In that gay capital, strikes are the luxury of well paid workmen, as this means of improving their condition is distrusted by those who live from hand to mouth.

The city is the great employer of skilled labor of this kind, and pays stonecutters 10s. for 12 hours' work in summer, and 8s. for 8 hours' work in winter. Masons receive 6s. in summer and 5s. in winter.

The number of regular workmen in Paris is estimated at 200,000, those living by occasional jobs number 75,000, and the beggars and vagabonds 15,000. It is estimated that 74 per cent. of the working population earn 4s. per day, 22 per cent. earn from 3s. to 4s., while 4 per cent. earn less than 3s.

Many industries pay women only 2s. a day, due largely to competition in all kinds of sewing in prisons, convents, and charities. There are nearly twice as many women registered as recipients of charity as men, the total being upward of 40,000 women, of whom 5,000 are day workers, 2,298 servants, 1,500 sewing women, 1,200 dressmakers.

In Germany the average weekly wages, the working day being 12 hours all through the week, paid to Berlin stone-masons vary from 15 to 28 marks (a mark is about 25 cents of our money); to turners about 20 marks; gold and silver artificers, according to the class of work upon which they are employed, from 12 to 30 marks; beltmakers, workmen in foundries, 12 to 18 marks; locksmiths, 15 marks; smiths, 15 to 24 marks; workmen in machine factories, from 17 to 31 marks; watchmakers and soapmakers, 18 marks; tanners, 15 to 18 marks, linen and calico weavers from 7 to 18 marks; cloth weavers from 10 to 20 marks; carpetmakers, 15 marks; joiners and kindred trades, 15 marks; butchers, 12 to 20 marks; brewers, 21 to 31 marks; tailors, 6 to 15 marks; female dressmakers, 7 to 12 marks; shoemakers, 12 marks.

THE Memphis cotton seed mills, which, owing to a lack of the seed, are operated only four or five months annually, are to be consolidated. As it is, they are unable to pay cotton growers enough to induce them to ship the seed, and much of it is consequently used for fertilizing purposes.