

The Chinese Foot Binding Practice.

According to Dr. Haslep (China Med. Missionary Journ., June, 1893) the ordinary method of binding the feet is as follows:

While the great toe is left straight, the other toes are folded on the plantar surface of the foot, often until the tips of the toes are on a line with the edge of the inner side of the foot, and then the foot is bound "snugly." Gradually the bandage is made tighter and tighter. When the metatarsal bones begin to curve, making the characteristic lump on the dorsum of the foot, the bandages are tightened more rapidly than before. If swelling takes place above the ankle, the foot is bandaged more tightly. If ulceration occurs, the foot is bandaged still more tightly. Swelling is not a desirable complication. Ulceration is greeted with joy, for it is usually a sign that the foot is yielding gracefully to the inevitable. "Lan siau kiah" (ulcer, small foot) is a common saying. To make the smallest foot with the minimum of suffering and produce no untoward results is the desideratum; this process should take about ten years. Patience will then show her perfect work; that which foreigners call a deformity and restricted locomotion are necessary sequelæ, not untoward results. They begin to bandage the feet of a child when she is between three and four years of age. Generally the services of a professional bandager are obtained. This woman carries with her a stock of small wooden shoes of various sizes. These are the patterns. Her patrons choose the size desired. A contract is then made to have the foot of this size in a certain length of time—three years or more or less as the case may be. The professional bandagers, for the most part, fulfill their contracts with superb indifference to the children's sufferings, and sometimes with such results as the death of the child, gangrene of the feet, necrosis of bones, etc.

Salophen as an Anti-rheumatic.

According to the observations of Drs. B. Ciullini and A. Viti, at Siena, salophen is an excellent remedial agent, both in acute and chronic rheumatism, its advantages over salol and salicylate of soda being that it is tasteless, not hygroscopic, and devoid of unfavorable after-effects.

Its chief indication is in the initial stages of acute arthritic and in mild or subacute cases. In obstinate or chronic cases it is advisable to follow its administration with that of iodide of potassium. The antipyretic action of salophen is not marked. In the intestinal canal it acts as an antifermentative, and it destroys the reaction of indican in the urine. Doses as high as 5.0 to 6.0 gm. pro die continued for several days are not attended with disturbances of any kind.—Terapia Clinica, April 4, 1894.

A TREE SHATTERED BY LIGHTNING.

We are indebted to Mr. Frank Woodmaney, of Sidney, O., for the accompanying photograph of a tree which was struck by lightning on the farm of Norman Key, four miles east of Sidney, Ohio, on the morning of March 15, 1894. The tree stood in an open field and was of the species known as burr oak. The tree was tall and healthy, and the trunk measured over two and one-half feet in diameter. Slivers of the tree were scattered over the field, some being thrown more than 60 rods away.

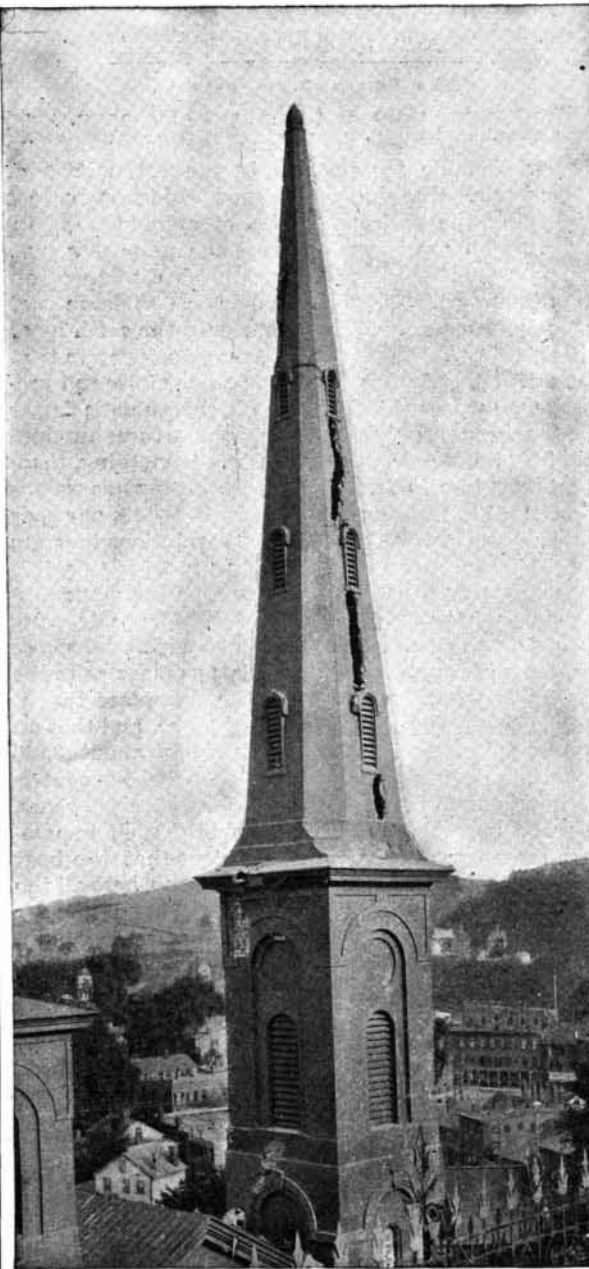
In such cases it is supposed the lightning converts the sap of the tree into steam with such tremendous energy as to cause the wood to explode in all directions. The process of the late A. S. Lyman, patented in 1858, for preparing wood for paper pulp, was based on the same principle. Lyman provided what he termed a steam gun, which consisted of a long steam boiler wherein blocks of wood were boiled under a very high pressure, and at the proper stage in the operation one end of the boiler was suddenly opened, when the contents shot out, and with a report like a cannon the fibers of the wood exploded, converting the wood into fine shreds.



A TREE AT SIDNEY, OHIO. SHATTERED BY LIGHTNING

CHURCH SPIRE, NORWICH, CONN., STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

We are indebted to Mr. F. J. Moulton, of Norwich, Conn., for a photograph showing the damage done to the spire of the Broadway Church, in that city, by lightning on the 29th of July last. We give an engraving herewith. The spire is of brick, 198 feet high,



CHURCH SPIRE, NORWICH, CONN., STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

with a cap of brownstone. The spire was not protected by lightning rod. The stroke took place during a terrific thunder storm about 1.30 P. M. Spectators say it was a fire ball that fell upon the spire, which then exploded, blowing out the brick walls in several places and leaving rents, some of which were fifty feet in length. The debris, in the shape of bricks and

mortar, was hurled in all directions to considerable distances.

The simple expedient of a lightning rod, well grounded, would, doubtless, have saved this building from injury.

Printing Out Papers.

Within the past four years considerable progress has been made in the production of ready printing out papers, which are distinguished from those required to be freshly sensitized and printed from the day they are prepared in the fact that, when once made, the ready sensitized will keep intact for several months, and may be used at any time and in any climate. Since the manufacture of gelatino-bromide paper began, about thirteen years ago, improved methods have been invented for coating paper with collodio chloride emulsions, until now a high degree of perfection has been reached. Instead of collodion as a medium, gelatine emulsions are used as a vehicle to hold the chloride of silver salts. Each has some faults or difficulties. A medium between them has recently been perfected in paper called the Nepera, which we have tried with considerable success. It possesses a particularly tough film, which is insoluble in warm water, and can be turned or bent upon itself without the least injury. It is also very easy to work and prints rapidly. No extra care is required in the toning or fixing operations. It is well adapted for use in warm climates, because of the toughness of the film.

The prints should be printed quite a little darker than it is desired to have them. They are first put in water, which is changed two or three times until the milkiness disappears. At this stage they are a light red color and are immersed in the toning bath made as follows:

Water	30 ounces.
Acetate of soda	60 to 90 grains.
Borax	25 to 30 "
Gold solution (15 grains of chloride of gold dissolved in 15 ounces water rendered alkaline with bicarbonate of soda)	1 to 2½ ounces.

The toning takes from five to eight minutes. It is essential that the bath be alkaline, and it should be tested with blue litmus paper, which should not turn red when dipped in the solution.

From the toning bath the prints are transferred to an acetic acid acidulated bath for a minute or two. Just enough acid is added to the water to produce a slight acid taste.

After the acid bath (which checks toning action and clears the whites) the prints are put into an alkaline hyposulphite of soda fixing bath for ten minutes. The bath is made up of 1 ounce of hyposulphite dissolved in 16 to 18 ounces of water, or to about 12° or 16° hydrometer test. Then the prints are washed for an hour in changing water, and when dried are ready to be mounted.

In all these operations there is no tendency of the paper to curl up—a great convenience where large numbers of prints are handled. It can be squeegeed while wet on a ferrotype plate, which gives it a high polish, or it may be burnished, the same as a silver albumen print. The Nepera Chemical Company also make a new bromide paper, called platinoid, from the fact that when printed, developed, and fixed, it has a color very similar to the popular platinum print.

Machines are perfected for printing rapidly on this paper by means of electric light. An establishment in this city is able to make on a continuous large roll several thousand exposures in an hour. The paper, still in ribbon form, is then automatically passed through a developer and fixing bath, and at last dried, the pictures being afterward cut out. Duplicate photographic prints are thus made very uniformly.

A GREAT deal of trouble is expended in educating the showy, high stepping horse. He is trained to step high and act showily by being driven along a path whereon rails are set crosswise; he steps high to avoid stumbling, and in time always steps high.