

For the Scientific American.

**The Mineralogist.—The description and locality of every important Mineral in the United States.**

(Continued.)

**COPPER, NATIVE.**

Occurs amorphous, kidney-shaped, hair-like and tree-like; also in crystals of 6 or 8 sides. Color, copper red, externally tarnished brownish black. Malleable. Specific gravity 8.5. Dissolves in acids; fusible. It is found near Lake Superior in great abundance; also in Deerfield, Mass., Hamden Hills, Bristol, West Hartford, and 12 miles from New Haven, Ct.; Schuyler's mine, and Woodbridge, N. J.; Adams Co. Pa.; Blue Ridge, Md.; Orange Co. Va.; Monroe Co. Ill.

**FERRUGINOUS SULPHURET OF COPPER (COPPER PYRITES.)**

Occurs amorphous, crystallized, tree-like, icicle-form, and in concretions, with a brazen yellow color and metallic lustre. Capable of being cleaved into regular and parallel plates. Yields to the knife. Fusible. Heated with borax, it gives a greenish glass. Specific gravity 4.3. Localities: Brighton, Cambridge, and Woburn, Mass.; Farmington, Simsbury, Cheshire and Granby, Ct.; on the Hudson, N. Y.; Chester and Perkiomen lead mine, Pa.—Most of the copper used in the arts is obtained from the ore.

**WHITE COPPER.**

Occurs massive and here and there imbedded in a mass of another substance. Fine grained. Brittle. Color, nearly resembling silver white; soon tarnishes. Fusible, giving off a garlic odor. Specific gravity 4.5. Fairfield, Ct.

**BLUE CARBONATE OF COPPER.**

Occurs massive, disseminated, icicle-form, crystallized, and incrusting. Dissolves with effervescence in aqua fortis. Fusible with borax. Found in Hartford, Ct.; Schuyler's mine N. J., and Perkiomen lead mine, Pa. It is often used as a pigment under the name of "mountain blue."

**MURIATE OF COPPER.**

Occurs in 8 sided crystals; also in plates and concretions. Brittle. Color green; lustre, shining. Translucent. Gives bright blue colors to the flame of a candle; melts before the blow-pipe. Soluble in aqua fortis. Specific gravity 3.52 to 4.4. It is found in the towns of Brighton, Woburn and Medford, Mass.

**CORUNDUM (ADAMANTINE SPAR.)**

Occurs crystalline and massive with a green, greyish green, bluish, reddish, yellowish, brownish or whitish color, and shining lustre. Extremely hard. Infusible, except by the oxygen-hydrogen blow-pipe. Specific gravity about 4. It is found in Litchfield, Ct.; Newton, N. J.; Warwick, N. Y.; and Laurens District, S. C. Employed in polishing.

**CRICHTONITE.**

Occurs in crystals of a velvet black color. Infusible. Scratches carbonate of lime, but not glass. Specific gravity 4.66. Found in Washington, Ct., in a quartz vein; in Amity, N. Y., in white limestone and serpentine.

**CUMMINGTONITE.**

Occurs massive, the composition thin, columnar, stellular, scapiform, rather incoherent; color, ash grey; translucent to opaque; brittle; lustre, silky; fibres, somewhat curved. Infusible, but with borax. It is found in Cummington and Plainfield, Hampshire Co. Mass.

**CYANITE (KYANITE.)**

Usually occurs in long, thin, blade-like crystals, of a clear blue or bluish white color, and pearly lustre. Scratches glass; yields a little to the knife. Infusible, but turns whitish.—Specific gravity 3.50. Occurs at Litchfield, Middle Haddam, Harwinton, and near New Haven, Ct.; Chesterfield, Granville, Conway, Plainfield and Deerfield, Mass.; Bellows Falls, Grafton and Norwich, Vt.; Orford, N. H.; Chester Co., Delaware Co., East Bradford and East Marlborough, Pa.; also, in Maryland and North Carolina.

**DEWYLITE.**

Occurs massive, of an impalpable composition, glassy lustre, rough surface, and a white, yellowish, or greenish white color.—When heated, it decrepitates, and melts into a white enamel; but with borax, into a colorless glass. It is twice as heavy as water. Found at Middlefield, Mass.; Amity, N. Y.; and at Cooptown, Md.

**DIALLAG, GREEN (SMARAGDITE.)**

Occurs massive, and also imbedded in other substances, having a pearly lustre, foliated structure, green color, and a weight thrice that of water. Fuses with difficulty. Found in a greenish rock at New Haven, Ct.; at Crown Point, N. Y.

**DIALLAG, METALLOIDAL.**

Occurs massive, with a green, metallic grey, brownish, or nearly white color, metallic lustre, and a specific gravity of 3. Consists of plates, often curved. Fuses with difficulty into a blackish enamel. It is found in Middlefield, Mass., and near Haverstraw Bay N. Y.

**DIOPSIDE (MUSSITE)**

Occurs crystallized, translucent or transparent; often compressed into tables; of a foliated structure; glassy lustre, and of a clear grayish green color. Scratches glass. Fusible with difficulty into a grayish limpid glass. Specific gravity from 3.23 to 3.30. Found in Bolton, Mass.; Phillipstown, N. Y.; and Pennsborough, Pa.

**Sheep Husbandry.**

The following is a statement of a grand project in the raising of sheep by Henry Ancrum Esq. Ashley, Pike County, Missouri.

He says "I possess one of the finest situations for carrying out a grand national scheme of sheep raising, that is to be found in the United States. The climate in this part of Missouri is very favorable to the sheep. I propose to obtain from my knowledge of the business, the following results. 1st. To add at least two years to the life of the sheep. 2d. To economise by management 20 per cent. 3d. To economise the profits by increasing the amount of wool clipped on each sheep, and also to increase the quality of the wool. I have studied all the branches of science connected with sheep, Botany, Nutrition, Anatomy, &c. I have had 20 years experience in Europe and 8 years in America, and have travelled over France where Merino sheep abound to study their management, and I have ransacked Europe and the United States for every system that could add a single perfection to my mass of practical knowledge. I wish to induce men of great and small capital to embark in this scheme, and to show what has been done and is doing in other countries, in the same profitable line I present the following condensed extract.

In 1817 Australia only produced 240 pounds of wool; in 1829 there were raised in it no less than 10,127,000 pounds of wool, making a return to England of one million sterling. A company in London named "The Australian Company for raising fine wool," had in 1833 31,000 sheep beside cattle, and this number is now vastly increased. This company is conducted on a very expensive scale but for all that it makes great profits. The sheep are raised 4 months voyage from England—where the stockholders reside. They have secretaries and directors kept up at great expense and the superintendent Col. Dunairish, receives a salary of \$3,700 per annum and at one time Capt. Parry the North Pole navigator received for seven years a salary of £2000 per annum. Notwithstanding all these expenses, that Company's profits have been tremendous. What is to hinder us from making far greater profits? Nothing. We only want a large company to carry out the scheme. Our land is cheaper and I can manage them at less expense than they possibly are able to do in Australia or at the Cape of Good Hope. If English Capitalists keep farms at the Cape and in Australia and make great profits, surely we can make larger profits in Missouri where we have good soil and a good climate. All that I want to do this, is the assistance of capitalists to create, first the flocks and establish the system according to the plans, which are known to me from experience to be the best. Who will engage in this National Enterprize?

HENRY ANCRUM.

Tart words make no friends; a spoonful of honey will catch more flies than a gallon of vinegar.

All young people should avoid the use of slang words and phrases both in speaking and writing.

An old advice and good one is "prevention is better than cure."

**The Cholera.—Its Treatment and Cure.**

The following splendid article on the treatment of Cholera, was furnished to our Minister at the Court of Russia, by request. The author of it is Dr. Rogers, who is a native of, and was educated at the first Scottish Universities, and is one of the most eminent physicians at St. Petersburg. At the present moment too much light cannot be thrown upon this subject, and it is highly creditable to our Minister in Russia, Hon. A. P. Bagby, that he has acquired such information and from such a source, and sent it home for the benefit of his native country, which apparently is threatened again with this scourge.

"The substance of all that is known respecting the prevention and treatment of cholera may be easily condensed, for popular use in a very small space. As no very successful method of treating cholera has yet been discovered, it becomes an object of the utmost importance to prevent the occurrence of the disease; and it is satisfactory to know that we possess means, by the use of which we can diminish very much the liability to attacks. In proportion to the virulence with which the poison of cholera is developed in a locality, every person residing there is more or less under the influence. When it is highly developed, the slightest irritation of the intestinal canal is sufficient to bring on an attack of the disease. Although it may be generally said that by adopting proper precaution we may enjoy comparative immunity from attacks of the disease, yet occasionally the system is so susceptible of the action of the poison that the disease occurs even in cases where every reasonable precaution has been adopted. The general direction relative to cholera may be referred to two heads: First those which regard the prevention of the disease: and, second, those which relate to the treatment till medical aid can be procured.

1. It is of the utmost importance to avoid whatever tends to chill the body, such as exposure to cold, or to diminish the energies of the system, whether the cause be physical or moral, such as insufficient sleep or insufficient nourishment, depressing feelings, such as fear, &c. To avoid the use of all uncooked vegetables, as salad and cucumbers. When the epidemic is prevalent in a locality, the use even of cooked vegetables has often been the exciting cause of the disease. The use of fruit, nuts, raisins, cheese, smoked and salt provisions, pork, pastry, &c., is very injurious. Cold drinks, ices, and vinous drinks should be avoided. Curds, whey, milk if it generally disagrees with the individual, should be abstained from. Purgative medicine should be used with the greatest circumspection during the prevalence of the epidemic, and never, if possible, without the advice of a medical man; and even when employed, they should be of the mildest kind, such as calcined magnesia, castor oil, or rhubarb. The use of saline purgatives should be completely abandoned. It is not to be forgotten that the smallest doses of purgative medicine often act with great violence during the prevalence of the cholera.

2. One of the first means to be employed is a sinapism over the whole abdomen, which can be repeated according to circumstances. Sinapism should also be applied to the legs and arms, and to some part of the spine, particularly any part of it which may be painful. At the commencement of the attack 10 to 15 drops of Sydenham's laudanum are to be given in a small cupful of peppermint tea, with a small quantity of brandy. If the draught be rejected by vomiting it can be repeated.—When the disease is advancing towards the stage of collapse, or if it be already at the stage, 30 to 60 drops of the subjoined drops can be given every half hour, according to the degree of prostration of the strength of the patient. Bags filled with heated sand or salt or bran should be wrapped around the extremities and applied along the body, in order to keep up the heat of the surface, and thereby to give more energy to the circulation of the blood in the skin. The patient should be kept well covered up so as to produce, if possible, a warm perspiration. If this can be accomplished, the danger of the disease is already much diminished; and it is frequently a satisfactory sign that the energy of the system is sufficient to throw off the disease. To remove the cramp friction,

with any strong liniment, the one made according to the subjoined receipt can be employed. The application of sinapisms to the affected limbs and the vapor bath are of great service. Small morsels of ice allowed to dissolve in the mouth tend to lessen the thirst and sickness and to stop the vomiting. Such are the principal means which may be employed until medical advice can be procured. As a summary of precautionary measures, I should say keep the body warm, avoid the use of indigestible food, especially whatever has been found habitually to disagree with the individual; use plain soup, roast beef, or stake or mutton chop."

**I. DROPS.**

R—Tinct: Valerianæ æther: 1 oz.  
Æther: sulphurici alcohol.  
Essent. menth: peppert: aa ½ oz.  
S—30 to 60 drops in a little water for a dose.

**II. LINIMENT.**

R—Tinct: capsici  
Lin: opodeldoc: aa 6 oz.  
S—For friction.

**Liebig When a Boy.**

Liebig was distinguished at school as "booby," the only talent then cultivated in German schools being verbal memory. On one occasion, being sneeringly asked by the master what he proposed to become, since he was so bad a scholar, and answering he would be a chemist, the whole school burst into a laugh of derision. Not long ago, Liebig saw his old school master, who feelingly lamented his own former blindness. The only boy in the same school who ever disputed with Liebig the station of "booby" was one who never could learn his lesson by heart, but was continually composing music, and writing it down by stealth in school. This same individual Liebig lately found at Vienna, distinguished as a composer, and conductor of the Imperial Opera House. His name is Reuling. It is to be hoped that a more rational system of school instruction is now gaining ground. Can anything be more absurd and detestable than a system which made Walter Scott and Justus Liebig "boobies" at school, and so effectually concealed their natural talents, that, for example, Liebig was often lectured before the whole school on his being sure to cause misery and broken hearts to his parents, while he was all the time conscious, as the above anecdote proves, of the possession of talents similar in kind to those he has since displayed.

**Artesian Wells in London.**

The sanitary regulation now contemplated will, when carried into operation, place the using of Thames water for domestic purposes entirely out of the question; and other means of supplying the public must be resorted to. An association has been formed to make artesian wells sufficient to supply the whole of London with pure water. The calculation is that there are at present more than 60,000 houses, containing a population of nearly half a million of persons, who are not supplied with wholesome water. The cost of water to be supplied by these wells will not exceed 8s. per year for each house. The water of these wells will be supplied by boring into the chalk formation below the sand-bed under the plastic or London clay, where an unfailing supply would be found. The practicability of this scheme has been proved by the borings at Trafalgar Square, where two wells have supplied the fountains there for four or five years and by the well at the Camden station of the Northwestern Railroad Company, where, at the depth of 140 feet, a supply of water was found sufficient for all the purposes of that immense establishment.

**Maxims.**

Persevere against discouragements. Keep your temper. Employ leisure in study, and always have some work in hand. Be punctual and methodical in business, and never procrastinate. Never be in a hurry. Preserve self-possession, and be not talked out of a conviction. Rise early, and be an economist of time. Maintain dignity without the appearance of pride; manner is something with every body, and everything with some. Be guarded in discourse, attentive, and slow to speak. Never acquiesce in immoral or pernicious opinions. Be not forward to assign reasons to those who have no right to ask. Think nothing in conduct unimportant and indifferent. Practise strict temperance.