

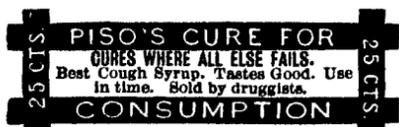
SCIENTIFIC AND SANITARY.

THE *British Medical Journal*, in commenting on the death of a boy who died from drinking hot tea without milk, says that the tea had been left in the oven for some time, so that it had become a strong decoction of tannin. In being drunk without milk, the tannin was not brought into a relatively harmless albuminous tannate. It is on account of this method of making tea that it is so injurious to digestion. Neither the Chinese nor the Japanese, who know how to make tea, use milk with it; but with them the hot water is poured on and off the leaves at table, and it is drunk as soon as it becomes a pale straw colour. No people in the world drink so much tea as the Japanese, yet in Japan it is never injurious to the digestion, as by their method of preparation the tannin is not extracted from the leaves.

It is a well-known fact that, with the same temperature by the thermometer, one may have, at different times, a very different feeling of heat and cold. This varies with the temperature of the skin, which is chiefly influenced (according to M. Vincent of Uccle Observatory, Belgium), by four things: air-temperature, air-moisture, solar radiation, and force of wind. M. Vincent recently made a large number of observations of skin-temperature in the ball of the left hand, and constructed a formula by means of which the skin-temperature may be approximately deduced from those four elements. He experimented by keeping three of the four constant, while the fourth was varied, and a relation could thus be determined between the latter and skin-temperature. One fact which soon appeared was, that the relative moisture of the air has but little influence on skin-temperature. It was also found that for every 1° C. of the actinometric difference (excess of black bulb thermometer) the skin-temperature rises about 0.2°; and with small wind-velocities, every metre per second depresses the skin-temperature about 1.2°. In testing his formula M. Vincent found, with cold or very cold sensation, considerably greater differences between the calculated and observed values than in other cases. This he attributes to the great cooling of the relatively small mass of the hand. Taking the cheek or eyelid the results were better, says *Nature*.

"German Syrup"

Here is an incident from the South.—Mississippi, written in April, 1890, just after the Grippe had visited that country. "I am a farmer, one of those who have to rise early and work late. At the beginning of last Winter I was on a trip to the City of Vicksburg, Miss., where I got well drenched in a shower of rain. I went home and was soon after seized with a dry, hacking cough. This grew worse every day, until I had to seek relief. I consulted Dr. Dixon who has since died, and he told me to get a bottle of Boschee's German Syrup. Meantime my cough grew worse and worse and then the Grippe came along and I caught that also very severely. My condition then compelled me to do something. I got two bottles of German Syrup. I began using them, and before taking much of the second bottle, I was entirely clear of the Cough that had hung to me so long, the Grippe, and all its bad effects. I felt tip-top and have felt that way ever since." PETER J. BRIALS, Jr., Cayuga, Hines Co., Miss.



Minard's Lintment Lumberman's Friend.

THERE will shortly be opened, probably early in March, in the Museum of Archaeology of the University of Pennsylvania, a loan collection of objects used in religious ceremonies, including charms and implements used in divination. The basis of the exhibition is the collection of oriental idols of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, comprising objects sent home by foreign missionaries through a period of sixty years. They include a series of Indian brass and marble idols, and a representative collection of Chinese deities and ancestral tablets. There are also a number of African idols from the well-known missionary station on the Gaboon River. This collection is supplemented by numerous loans from private collections and objects from different sections of the museum. A catalogue is in course of preparation which will contain sketches of the great religions of the world by Mrs. Cornelius Stevenson, Dr. Daniel G. Brinton, Dr. Morris Jastrow, and others. Ancient Egypt, India, Burma, China, Thibet, Japan, Aboriginal America, Polynesia and Equatorial Africa, will be represented by appropriate specimens, which are now being arranged and catalogued.

It has been proposed through the pages of the *British Journal of Photography* that upon the advent of the twenty-first birthday, in 1892, of the gelatino-bromide dry plate process, in photography, a substantial and fitting testimonial should be offered to Dr. R. L. Maddox, the inventor, now a veteran invalid, who has derived no pecuniary advantage from his valuable discovery, which has so largely advanced the progress of photography in all its branches, and in every country. For this purpose a committee has been formed in London, in order to carry out the scheme in the United Kingdom of Great Britain, consisting of the following gentlemen: Mr. James Glaisher, F.R.S., president of the Photographic Society of Great Britain, chairman; Captain W. de W. Abney, C.B., F.R.S., R.E., Messrs. A. H. Harman, F. York, and Sir H. Trueman Wood, assisted by others, as the executive, with the aid of Dr. A. Clifford Mercer, F.R.M.S., Syracuse, New York. For the furtherance of this project internationally, a foreign committee has been formed in Southampton, of the following gentlemen: James Lemon, Esq., Mayor of Southampton; Col. Sir Charles W. Wilson, K.C.B., F.R.S., R.E., director of the Ordnance Survey, Southampton; Major-General I. Innis-Gibbs, Captain Robert Evans, R.N. Subscriptions can be forwarded to the Southampton Branch of the National and Provincial Bank of England, by cheque or bank draft, crossed "Maddox Fund," or by post-office order; but, if preferred, they can be addressed direct to the secretary, Charles J. Sharp, solicitor, 71 French Street, Southampton, and will be acknowledged by him.

At a neighbouring soap-boiler's I saw the process of boiling soap, and learned what "curd soap" and "fitting" are, and how white soap is made; and I had no little pleasure when I succeeded in showing a piece of soap of my own making, perfumed with oil of turpentine. In the workshop of the tanner and dyer, the smith and brass-founder, I was at home, and ready to do any hand's turn. In the market at Darmstadt I watched how a peripatetic dealer in odds and ends made fulminating silver for his peacrackers. I observed the red vapours which were formed when he dissolved his silver, and that he added to it, nitric acid, and then a liquid which smelt of brandy, and with which he cleaned dirty coat-collars for the people. With this bent of mind it is easy to understand that my position at school was very deplorable; I had no ear-memory and retained nothing or very little of what is learned through this sense; I found myself in the most uncomfortable position in which a boy could possibly be; languages and everything that is acquired by their means, that gains praise and honor in the school, were out of my reach; and when the venerable rector of the gymnasium (Zimmermann), on one occasion of his examination of my class, came to me and made a most cutting remonstrance with me for my want of diligence, how I was the plague of my teachers and the sorrow of my parents, and what did I think was to become of me, and when I answer-

ed him that I would be a chemist, the whole school and the good old man himself broke into an uncontrollable fit of laughter, for no one at the time had any idea that chemistry was a thing that could be studied. Since the ordinary career of a gymnasium student was not open to me, my father took me to an apothecary at Heppenheim in the Hessian Bergstrasse; but at the end of ten months he was so tired of me that he sent me home again to my father. I wished to be a chemist, but not a druggist. The ten months sufficed to make me completely acquainted alike with the use and the manifold applications of the thousand and one different things which are found in a druggist's shop.—From *Justus von Liebig, an Autobiographical Sketch, in the Popular Science Monthly for March*.

"If any evidence of the fury of the equinoctial storms that have lately raged in the Atlantic were needed, in addition to the lengthening list of "Disasters at Sea," which has appeared daily during the past three weeks," says the *London Spectator*, October 31, "we might find in it the number of ocean-birds which have been driven from distant seas, and even from other continents, or the New World itself, and have drifted to the rain-soaked fields of England. No doubt all shore birds are liable to be driven inland during a gale; but these are rarely, if ever, lost in a storm. Every seagull and cormorant, puffin, or razor-bill, has its own home, the particular shelf or ledge of cliff on which it sleeps every night, and from which it launches itself over the sea when the first streak of dawn appears upon the waters. But these are only 'long-shore' birds that can lie snug in harbour, like their rivals, the fishermen, and suffer, like them, mainly from the interruption of their fishing. When the true ocean birds, like the petrels, are found scattered inland, dead or dying, as has been the case during the past month, we may safely infer that the weather from side to side of the Atlantic has borne hardly, not only on the ships, but on the friendly birds that love to follow them. Numbers of these, of at least two different kinds, one of which, as a rule, makes the Azores the eastern limit of its ocean range, have appeared on our coasts or inland during the gales. Wilson's petrel has been seen in Ireland, in County Down, and a second is said to have been shot on Lough Erne. The fork-tailed petrel, another ocean species, has lately appeared here in far greater numbers. These birds have been seen in Donegal, and in Argyllshire, in Westmoreland, and in the Cleveland district in Yorkshire. As the last appeared after a strong north-western gale, it seems that it must not only have come in from the Atlantic, but have flown over England before falling exhausted to the ground. They have also been seen in Tipperary, at Linerick, Dumfries and Northampton. From an account given of these petrels in Argyllshire, it is clear that they retained after their long journey all that misplaced confidence in man which marks their behaviour when accompanying ships in mid-ocean. After five had been shot by the owner of a yacht in Loch Melfort, they settled on the vessel, and one allowed itself to be caught under the sou'wester hat of a sailor."—*Science*.

THAT TIRED FEELING is often the forerunner of a serious illness, which may be broken up if a good tonic like Hood's Sarsaparilla is taken in season. This medicine invigorates the kidneys and liver to remove the waste from the system, purifies the blood and builds up the strength.

CONSTIPATION is caused by loss of the peristaltic action of the bowels. Hood's Pills restore this action and invigorate the liver.

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Gents.—My horse was so afflicted with distemper that he could not drink for four days and refused all food. Simply applying MINARD'S LINIMENT outwardly cured him.

Feb, 1887.

CAPT. HERBERT CANN.

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BLOOD poisoned by diphtheria, the Grip, typhoid fever, scarlet fever, etc., is made pure and healthy by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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Despairing Condition of Mrs. Parham

Nervous Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Intense Agony.

"Four or five years ago I was suffering terribly from what the physicians called nervous dyspepsia. It was with great difficulty that I could keep anything on my stomach. I had doctored for three or four years but the medicines did me no good and I grew slowly but steadily worse. Sometimes I would have sick headache lasting as long as three days and nights, which caused me such agony that it seemed as if I had

Rather Die Than Live.

I was told to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I had no faith, but as I was suffering terribly was willing to try anything. I was in such a condition that it seemed to me I must either have help or die. After I had taken the first bottle I felt certain that Hood's Sarsaparilla was helping me; after finishing the third bottle I was ever so much better; could eat things which I had not before for years. I continued until I had taken six bottles, when I felt

Like a Different Person

I am not troubled with those terrible headaches and my stomach is all right. Only those who have suffered as I did can understand my gratitude to Hood's Sarsaparilla for the change it has wrought. Since then have taken a bottle or two of

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Every spring. I can not say enough in praise of Hood's Sarsaparilla and the good it has done for me." MARCIA E. PARHAM, Fond du Lac, Wis.

Hood's Pills act easily, promptly and efficiently on the liver and bowels. Try them.

A SYSTEM for automatically stopping a train when approaching another on the same track, is the invention of a French engineer. A valve placed beneath the locomotive is connected with the brake pipe and is so arranged that a steel arm will apply the brakes upon meeting an obstruction. Between the rails are placed levers about a mile apart, operated either by electricity or by a mechanical connection. A train in motion raises these levers, both in front and behind it, so that a train from either direction has the brakes applied by means of the lever striking the arm beneath the locomotive. The device can also be made operative when ordinary signals are set to danger.

A COMBINATION pavement of steel and wood has been brought out in Chicago, which has some novel features. Upon a graded street surface plates of steel capable of standing a pressure of 50,000 pounds to the square inch are laid. These plates are in lengths of three feet, with flanges on ribs along the edges, and are pinned together at the ribs, while the bottoms of each section are perforated for drainage. The surface of the steel is now covered with wooden blocks of uniform size standing upon end. It is claimed that by the use of the blocks and the base plates the pressure of the traffic is distributed over a large surface, and that the interchangeability of parts allows of easy street openings and repair.

PLANS have been drawn for the erection of ten dams in the St. Louis River, near Fond du Lac, Minn., which will give about 100,000 horse power. One of the dams has already been completed, and two more of them are to be built before spring. It is proposed to furnish the power from this source to all kinds of manufacturing establishments, street cars, and lighting, cooking and heating in Duluth. In order to make way for these improvements it is intended to tear down the old headquarters fur-trading house of John Jacob Astor, which was built in the days when the Astor Fur Company was the rival in the affections of the Lake Superior Indians with the Hudson Bay Company.

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