

It is gratifying to note the steady advance made both in quality and artistic finish of the fittings of the various financial and business houses throughout the country, and it is doubtless due largely to the fact that the required articles can be obtained in Canada equal in finish and quality to those heretofore imported. Foremost in this industry might be mentioned the Canadian Office and School Furniture Company of Preston, which has during the last few years made rapid strides in this particular branch. Among the recent works undertaken and completed by them might be mentioned the head office of the Dominion Bank of this city, Lindsay branch of the same bank, Bank of Commerce at Barrie, and the branches of the Imperial Bank in Brandon, Manitoba, and Calgary, N. W. T., and Fergus, Ont., two new Loan Companies' offices at Guelph and St. Thomas, and the new Court House in Woodstock, Ont., together with many leading drug stores in almost every Province of the Dominion. The firm have recently added largely to their factory, consequently much increased their facilities for promptly filling orders. Anyone requiring work of this class, office or library desks, etc., etc., should write to them for their descriptive catalogue which has been recently issued.

JOSEPH RUBY, of Columbia, Pa., suffered from birth with scrofula humor, till he was perfectly cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

THE importance of keeping the surface and extremities of the body warm during brainwork has long been recognized in a general way; but Professor Mosso, of Turin, has demonstrated that when the brain is active much more blood is sent to it from the peripheral parts of the body. He has also found that the circulation of the blood in the brain is subject to fluctuations which are apparently not dependent on physical activity. Fatigue caused by brainwork acts as a poison, which affects all the organs, especially the muscular system. The blood of dogs fatigued by long racing also acts as a poison, and when injected into other dogs makes them exhibit all the symptoms of fatigue. Sense of fatigue seems to be due to the products of the nerve-cells rather than to the deficiency of proper substance.—*English Mechanic.*

THE TESTIMONIALS published in behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla are not extravagant, are not "written up," nor are they from its employees. They are facts, and prove that Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses absolute merit and is worthy the full confidence of the people.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, perfectly harmless, effective, but do not cause pain or gripe. Be sure to get Hood's.

"August Flower"

Perhaps you do not believe these statements concerning Green's August Flower. Well, we can't make you. We can't force conviction into your head or medicine into your throat. We don't want to. The money is yours, and the misery is yours; and until you are willing to believe, and spend the one for the relief of the other, they will stay so. John H. Foster, 1122 Brown Street, Philadelphia, says: "My wife is a little Scotch woman, thirty years of age and of a naturally delicate disposition. For five or six years past she has been suffering from Dyspepsia. She became so bad at last that she could not sit down to a meal but she had to vomit it as soon as she had eaten it. Two bottles of your August Flower cured her, after many doctors failed. She can now eat anything, and enjoy it; and as for Dyspepsia, she does not know that she ever had it."

Doubting medicine into your throat. We don't want to. The money is yours, and the misery is yours; and until you are willing to believe, and spend the one for the relief of the other, they will stay so. John H. Foster, 1122 Brown Street, Philadelphia, says: "My wife is a little Scotch woman, thirty years of age and of a naturally delicate disposition. For five or six years past she has been suffering from Dyspepsia. She became so bad at last that she could not sit down to a meal but she had to vomit it as soon as she had eaten it. Two bottles of your August Flower cured her, after many doctors failed. She can now eat anything, and enjoy it; and as for Dyspepsia, she does not know that she ever had it."

Thomas. want to. The money is yours, and the misery is yours; and until you are willing to believe, and spend the one for the relief of the other, they will stay so. John H. Foster, 1122 Brown Street, Philadelphia, says: "My wife is a little Scotch woman, thirty years of age and of a naturally delicate disposition. For five or six years past she has been suffering from Dyspepsia. She became so bad at last that she could not sit down to a meal but she had to vomit it as soon as she had eaten it. Two bottles of your August Flower cured her, after many doctors failed. She can now eat anything, and enjoy it; and as for Dyspepsia, she does not know that she ever had it."

Vomit down to a meal but she had to vomit it as soon as she had eaten it. Two bottles of your August Flower cured her, after many doctors failed. She can now eat anything, and enjoy it; and as for Dyspepsia, she does not know that she ever had it."

Every Meal. down to a meal but she had to vomit it as soon as she had eaten it. Two bottles of your August Flower cured her, after many doctors failed. She can now eat anything, and enjoy it; and as for Dyspepsia, she does not know that she ever had it."

Two bottles of your August Flower cured her, after many doctors failed. She can now eat anything, and enjoy it; and as for Dyspepsia, she does not know that she ever had it."

She can now eat anything, and enjoy it; and as for Dyspepsia, she does not know that she ever had it."

and enjoy it; and as for Dyspepsia, she does not know that she ever had it."

and as for Dyspepsia, she does not know that she ever had it."

and as for Dyspepsia, she does not know that she ever had it."

and as for Dyspepsia, she does not know that she ever had it."

and as for Dyspepsia, she does not know that she ever had it."

and as for Dyspepsia, she does not know that she ever had it."

and as for Dyspepsia, she does not know that she ever had it."

SCIENTIFIC AND SANITARY.

ODOUR and colour of flowers was the subject of a paper read by George Sudworth before the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Rochester, N. Y. The author called attention to the supposed evolution from a low to a high grade in the colour of flowers, "ranging from the simplest yellow to white, pink, red and the most perfect colour, blue." He described experiments seeming to prove that nectar-gathering insects of higher orders, such as honey bees, show a preference for the higher grade flowers. He believed colour, however, to have less influence than odour on insects. Honey bees work upon syrup scented with an artificial sweet odour, such as anise, but refuse to take the syrup when not scented.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

THERE has lately been deposited in the museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, in Lincoln's Inn Fields, a series of twelve mummified skeletons discovered in Egypt by Mr. Flinders Petrie, the well-known Egyptologist. These mummies (says the London correspondent of the *Birmingham Post*) are probably the most ancient that have yet been brought to light, their date being certainly not later than the fourth Egyptian dynasty, and possibly as early as 4,000 B.C., that is coeval with the Bible age of the world. The skeletons are those of a tall, well-proportioned race, with highly developed crania, and present the usual characteristics of mummies, such as ventral incisions, fine linen wrappings, etc. The linen bandages employed to swathe the bodies are three or four inches in width, made of flax, and of the finest texture. By Mr. Petrie's desire the skeletons have been placed in the hands of Dr. J. G. Garson to work out and describe, and his report will be awaited with considerable interest by anthropologists and Egyptologists.

VENOMOUS reptiles and insects, as the rattlesnake, "Gila Monster," tarantula, scorpion, centipede, etc., have reputations beyond their deserts for blood-thirstiness. Notwithstanding the numerous authentic cases of poisoning by them, I have yet to learn of one which cannot be fairly regarded as the *dernier ressort* of the animal in a defensive attitude. Give any one of these creatures a reasonable (to their notion) chance of escape and they will avail themselves of it in preference to attack. One may come upon them suddenly, and unconsciously put them in a position from which no escape is open; but, if they are let alone or given a free field, they will always avail themselves of it. I remember the case of a rattlesnake in Texas, which we had surrounded and which was menaced by clubs upon all sides. He ran for dear life, striving his best to pass the gaps between each pair of enemies, until, baffled at every point, he suddenly turned upon the writer for an attack. As soon, however, as this manoeuvre had opened a passage way in one direction, he darted off and was again caught only with great difficulty. So, in Indian Territory, among the Wichita Mountains, where the rattlesnakes are akin to boas in size and hideousness, they are woefully sluggish. I have encountered them there among the rocks and in the tall grass, with the sickening rattle sounding long enough to get far from harm before the dangerous thrust was made. My horse has almost stepped upon them in such situations in that region, as well as in Wyoming, Texas, Arizona and elsewhere, without further result than a scampering off of the snake. Much as the boa-constrictor is dreaded in Brazil, cases are exceedingly rare of the exercise of its undoubted power over humanity.—*Theodore B. Comstock, in Science.*

THROUGH the kindness of Professor H. J. Clements, M. D., of New Orleans, I had sent to me from the Louisiana swamps a half-dozen of the so-called "Congo snakes" early last spring. Two of them were adults of from twenty to thirty inches in length, the others being young ones not exceeding twelve inches from "tip to tip." They were shipped in damp gray "moss," *Tilandsia usneides*, and with a single exception all came through alive and in good condition. They were, for want of better quarters, placed in an aquarium in which were a number of fresh-water clams (*Unio*). At first they were quite sluggish and

seemed not at all disposed to be "at home" in their new surroundings. This was especially true of the adult. Gradually, however, the young "Congos" began to show signs of interest and appetite. I found an empty clam-shell one morning in the aquarium, and further observation soon explained it. No sooner did a clam show signs of declining vitality by an unusual gaping of the shell than it would be seized by one, often indeed by two, of the amphibians, and there was seldom any release till the shell had been relieved of its occupant. The struggle which ensued when two of them would seize a single clam was exciting and amusing in the extreme. Such tugging, writhing, and twisting into perplexing coils one seldom sees, especially among members of this class. They proved to be exceedingly voracious; and it was but a short time ere they had disposed of some two dozen clams and had shown a remarkable growth, proving the healthfulness of the diet. This activity, however, pertained only to the young. The adult became more and more sluggish, and it became evident within a fortnight that it would not long endure the conditions. It moreover became quite ugly of disposition, and would bite savagely at anything within reach, even maiming itself. It was consequently consigned to the dissecting-table. The clams having been disposed of by the others, they were left for a few days without food. My attention was one day attracted to the the aquarium by an unusual commotion, and, to my surprise, upon examination, I found that one of the more thrifty had turned cannibal and had half swallowed one of his less vigorous fellows. He was made to disgorge by a sharp squeeze about the thoracic region, and I hoped the thing was at an end. But in less than an hour the same thing was repeated even more savagely and upon the same victim. I immediately removed both from the tank, killing the badly injured one and leaving the other by itself. Within another day the same thing had been repeated between the two remaining in the aquarium, but was discovered before it had gone so far. They were subsequently fed upon fresh meat from other sources, birds, etc., but did not seem to thrive upon it, finally refusing to take it. They would take earthworms, but showed no disposition to take insect food. One of the number still lives in the same aquarium, and seems fairly at home, so long as fed satisfactorily. It has gone for some time without food with apparently no discomfort. These notes add something to our knowledge of their probable mode of life. That they are carnivorous is quite certain. At no time did they show any disposition to touch vegetation, though a variety was growing at hand. That under certain circumstances they, with others of their class, will turn cannibal, is also quite certain. I have known the common bull-frog, *Rana catesbiana*, to devour no less than a half dozen fair-sized leopard frogs, *Rana virescens*, within as many days. The same disposition has been noted among the members of other genera. It is less common, indeed rare, between members of the same species and approximately the same size, as was the case under consideration.—*Charles W. Hargitt, in Science.*

MESSRS. C. C. RICHARDS & Co.

Cents.—I have used your MINARD'S LINIMENT successfully in a serious case of croup in my family. In fact I consider it a remedy no home should be without.

Cape Island. J. F. CUNNINGHAM.
So SAY ALL.—That MINARD'S LINIMENT is the standard liniment of the day, as it does just what it is represented to do.

A RANCHERO in the Platte Valley, in referring to his isolated life, said: "Oh, you see, stranger, I'll make a big stake here after a while, and the climate is perfect. My family are well, except in wild-plum season, when the youngsters git all tied up with Cramps and Diarrhoea and Cholera Morbus and sich like, but I kin knock all sich complaints higher'n a kite with PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER. I tell you it beats the world for complaints of the stomach, and there ain't a ranchero in the valley that hain't got a half dozen bottles lying around ready for emergencies."



Emma J. Frederick

Our Baby

Was a beauty, fair, plump and healthy. But when two years old *Scrofula Humor* spread over her head, neck and forehead down into her eyes, one great sore, *itching and burning*, Hood's Sarsaparilla gave her new life and appetite. Then the humor subsided, the *itching and burning ceased*, and the sores entirely healed up. She is now perfectly well." I. W. FREDERICK, Danforth street, near Crescent ave., Cypress Hill, Brooklyn, N.Y.

HOOD'S PILLS cure all Liver Ills, biliousness, nausea, sick headache, indigestion.

MANY stories have been written about mirages and delusions, but none have been more interesting and curious than that of the Silent City mirage, which makes its appearance near the Pacific glacier in Alaska, says the *Chicago Herald*. The discovery of this wonderful mirage was made by the Indians, who would tell of the city which was built in the clouds. The mirage can be seen in the early part of July, from 5 to 6 o'clock p.m. It rises from the side of the Pacific glacier. It first appears like a heavy mist and soon becomes clearer, and one can distinctly see the spectre city, well-defined streets and trees, tall spires, huge and odd-shaped buildings, which appear to be ancient mosques or cathedrals. It is a city which would seem to contain at least 25,000 or 30,000 inhabitants. As yet no one has been able to identify it, although several have claimed to recognize the place. There is no city like it in Alaska, nor in any country about it for thousands of miles. Some claim it is a city in Russia, others say it is a city in England, but none can tell what or where it is. The mirage was given the name of "Silent City," as it appears to one like a dead city; there is nothing that would indicate it is inhabited.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

DR. D. G. BRINTON has the following in a recent number of *Science*: "The trenchant criticisms of Professor Sergi, of Rome, have already been referred to in these notes. He has recently published another of these in which he attacks and apparently demolishes the favourite theories of Professor Kollmann, of Basel, in relation to the analogy existing between the face and its members. The latter has long maintained that there is a constant correlation between the elements of the face of such a nature that to long faces correspond high orbits, narrow nasal apertures, and elongated palatine vaults; and to wide faces the converse of these characters; and that the types of races expressed in headforms will be a composite of the cephalic and facial indices. Professor Sergi arrives at quite a different conclusion. He points out from various series of skulls that in the purest types the craniological criteria vary very widely. In every race individual examples present the utmost diversity. As to any fixed correlation between the shape of the face and the facial indices, which is the *crux* of Kollmann's argument, it is a pure chimera. He presents a series of measurements, tabulated from African and American crania, which leave no doubt as to the accuracy of his assertions; and Dr. Collignon, who reviews his work for *L'Anthropologie*, accepts its conclusions as incontrovertible. This is another serious blow to that department of physical anthropology which has set up a few anatomical features as more important than those of language and mind, as criteria of peoples."