

ONTARIO'S GREAT SUMMER RESORT.

THE Fraser House, Port Stanley, Ont., is now open for the season of 1892, and is universally recognized as, in all respects, the best appointed summer hotel in Western Ontario. Every attention to guests that can be suggested by long experience and a thorough comprehension of the public wants is ensured from the fact that it has been conducted since its establishment, twenty-two years ago, under the proprietorship and management of Mr. W. Fraser. It is situated most pleasantly upon a lofty hill, commanding a magnificent view of the beautiful scenery surrounding it on every side, and overlooking Lake Erie from a height of 150 feet. The air is always pure and exhilarating; the balmy breezes from the lake diffuse a thoroughly delightful coolness around, while the lawns, walks and drives are most inviting. The pleasure grounds, shaded with umbrageous trees, extend over 50 acres, and access to the smooth sandy beach is obtained by means of a tram railway and stairs. Comfortable bathing houses, with efficient attendants, are provided for ladies and gentlemen, under the direct supervision of the House.

A bus runs to and from all trains and steamers. Boats and carriages to order. The commodious public pleasure grounds, dancing hall, etc., are open, as hitherto, to excursion parties free of charge.

The handsome Dining Room of the hotel has a seating capacity for 200 guests. A large new dining hall adjoining the House, which was erected for the convenience of picnic parties, will accommodate 300 people, and meals are served there at popular rates. A wash-room and other conveniences are also provided for guests. There is an ice cream saloon upon the grounds. A new and commodious pleasure steamer, the "Joe Milton," will be in constant service for the convenience of excursionists and pleasure seekers near the coast, at nominal charges. The Steamer will also make weekly trips to Cleveland during the summer, leaving the Port Saturday morning, and returning on Monday in time to connect with trains for London and St. Thomas, and points east and west.

All these, in conjunction with numerous other advantages, as well as the ease of access from all lines of railway, give the "Fraser" unrivalled facilities as a summer resort, and render it the most attractive place in the western portion of the province for those who desire to pass the warm months in a delightful manner, away from the oppressive heat and turmoil of the crowded cities.

Three Grand Trunk Railway trains leave the Port daily, connecting at London (24 miles), and at St. Thomas (9 miles), running east, west and north to all important points.

"German Syrup"

A Cough
and Croup
Medicine.

For children a medicine should be absolutely reliable. A mother must be able to pin her faith to it as to her Bible. It must contain nothing violent, uncertain, or dangerous. It must be standard in material and manufacture. It must be plain and simple to administer; easy and pleasant to take. The child must like it. It must be prompt in action, giving immediate relief, as children's troubles come quick, grow fast, and end fatally or otherwise in a very short time. It must not only relieve quick but bring them around quick, as children chafe and fret and spoil their constitutions under long confinement. It must do its work in moderate doses. A large quantity of medicine in a child is not desirable. It must not interfere with the child's spirits, appetite or general health. These things suit old as well as young folks, and make Rosch's German Syrup the favorite family medicine.

SCIENTIFIC AND SANITARY.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Therapeutic Gazette* says that the German physician is absolutely unprotected by the government since the introduction of *Gewerbefreiheit* (i. e., trade-freedom, meaning liberty to carry on any trade or profession whatever). The government prosecutes all those carrying the title of "doctor" or "physician" illegally, but allows every barber or huckster to practise medicine.

Two international scientific congresses are to be held at Moscow in August, as we learn from *Nature*. One will relate to anthropology and archaeology, the other to zoology. There will be exhibitions in connection with both congresses, and appeals have been issued for the loan of objects which are likely to be useful and interesting. Among the things wanted for the Anthropological Congress are phonograms of the language and songs of different races. French will be the official language of the two meetings. The more important papers will be printed before members come together, so that discussion may be facilitated.—*Science*.

DWELLINGS increased in number more rapidly than population in the last decade, according to the census returns, and there were only 5.4 persons to an occupied building or house in 1890; in 1880 there were 5.6 persons. There has also been a decrease of the number of persons to a family from 5.04 in 1880 to 4.94 in 1890. The number of dwellings in 1890 was 11,483,318 for the United States and the number of families 12,690,152—leaving an excess of 1,206,834 families over dwellings, or 10.5 per cent., which is less than in 1880, when there was over 11 per cent. more families than dwellings.—*Springfield Republican*.

SCIENTISTS and business men are examining into the feasibility of using Niagara's water power. It is asserted that a preliminary survey is about to be made of the Canadian side of the river, where a tunnel will be constructed. It is the intention of a Canadian company to develop electrical or pneumatic power by means of the Canadian tunnel for transmission to large manufacturing centres. To show how much more cheaply this power can be produced on the Canadian side than on the American, it is roughly estimated that a tunnel 800 feet in length over there will produce as much power as an American tunnel 7,000 feet long.—*Philadelphia Ledger*.

THE subject of warning colours in butterflies and moths has been discussed by a Russian naturalist, Pootchinsky, in a treatise on "Bright Marks and Ocellated Spots, their Origin and Development." He shows the distinct manner in which the colours which attend the inedibility or unpalatability are displayed by the insect when it is disturbed. He thus explains some of the cases of "shamming death," which are so well known to entomologists (the other cases being explained by the necessity for concealment). The female of *Spilosoma mendica* possesses black and yellow legs, and when disturbed, it folds its limbs and drops to the ground, generally falling on its back so that the contrasted colours are displayed.—*New York Independent*.

A NEW piece of machinery to expedite the delivery of armour plates for the new war ships will shortly be added to the great steel plant of Carnegie, Phipps and Company, at Homestead, Pa. It is a steel saw, weighing 110 tons, that will cut a nickel-steel armour plate as an ordinary saw cuts a plank. These armour plates range in weight from eight to thirty-eight tons, and reach a length of twenty feet and a thickness of twenty inches. In finishing the plates for fitting they have to be bevelled along the edge where they fit together. This has been done heretofore with the planing machines, which, slowly and laboriously, a shaving at a time, cut them down to the required shape. This saw has a blade seven and one-half feet in diameter, geared from above and revolving horizontally. The armour plate is placed on a tilting table, which is adjustable to any angle, and presented to the edge of the saw endwise. The forward motion of the carrying table thrusts the plate steadily against the teeth,

and an angular slab of cold nickel-steel weighing perhaps a dozen tons is taken off like the slab of a pine log. It will be used also for cutting plates into any desired dimensions. This saw will be the first of its kind used in this country. It is an improvement on a similar tool used in the Krupp Works at Essen, Prussia. It cost about \$35,000, and will be set up early next month.—*Philadelphia Record*.

WE may well excuse Plato for crediting the legend that the letters of the alphabet were disclosed to man by the gods themselves. Certain it is that down till to-day we have reached no positive data as to their origin. It appears that the old notion that the Phœnicians discovered them must be abandoned. Dr. Eduard Glaser, whose long and arduous researches into the epigraphy of Southern Arabia promise to throw an unexpected light on a large tract of ancient history, expresses himself (in *Das Ausland*, December, 1891) quite positively that it is in Arabia we must search for the beginnings of this marvellous invention, and probably in Southern Arabia. There, perhaps nearly three thousand years B.C., the ancestors of the Mineans and Sabæans appear to have developed several related phonetic alphabets, from some one of which the so-called Phœnician was descended. Dr. Glaser has obtained copies of some of these as yet undeciphered inscriptions, probably more than four thousand years old. What seems sure is, that though the early Egyptian hieroglyphic writing may have suggested the alphabet, the Egyptians themselves never developed it. What is more remarkable, and it seems to me has not received sufficient attention, is the gradual degeneration of the early Egyptian phonetic hieroglyphic system into one mainly ideographic and symbolic in the late demotic writing. The signs in the latter have often no more relation to sound than have the symbols of Chinese script. Thus, three points between two vertical lines, | . . |, means, in the demotic, "man;" but it was in no way understood to represent the sounds which were in the word, *roemt*, man, in the spoken dialect. This degeneracy gradually arose from changes in the phonology of the tongue, while the hieroglyphic signs were continued unchanged. It is of course nothing new to Egyptologists; but to the ethnographer and the historian of the arts it is a noteworthy instance of retrogression in one of the most useful and highly prized inventions ever made by man, and that in a country of continuous and unbroken culture.—*Dr. D. G. Brinton, in Science*.

AFTER the Grip Hood's Sarsaparilla will restore your strength and health, and expel every trace of poison from the blood.

A GOOD camel will travel 100 miles a day for ten days.—*Public Opinion*.

AFTER THE GRIP and after typhoid fever, diphtheria, pneumonia, or other prostrating diseases, Hood's Sarsaparilla is just what is needed to restore the strength and vigour so much desired, and to expel all poison from the blood. It has had wonderful success in many such cases.

Hood's Pills act especially upon the liver, rousing it from torpidity to its natural duties, cure constipation and assist digestion.

DIRECTIONS FOR COLIC IN HORSES.—Contents of small bottle Pain Killer in quart bottle, add pint warm or cold water, sweeten with molasses, shake well until all mixed, and drench well. Give about half at once, then balance in ten or fifteen minutes, if first dose is not sufficient. This will be found a never-failing remedy. 25c. for a large bottle.

C. C. RICHARDS & Co.

Sirs,—I was formerly a resident of Port La Tour and have always used MINARD'S LINIMENT in my household, and know it to be the best remedy for emergencies of ordinary character.

Norway, Me.

JOSEPH A. SNOW.

DR. T. A. SLOCUM'S

OXYGENIZED EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL. If you have a Cold—Use it. For sale by all druggists. 35 cents per bottle.

That Tired Feeling

Prevails with its most enervating and discouraging effect in spring and early summer, when the days grow warmer and the toning effect of the cold air is gone. Hood's Sarsaparilla speedily overcomes "that tired feeling," whether caused by change of climate, season or life, by overwork or illness, and imparts a feeling of strength, comfort and self-confidence.

Editor Rowell Talks Common Sense.

"Every one living in our variable climate, particularly as we Americans live during the winter, eating meat, especially fat meat, needs something to cleanse the system and

Free a Clogged Liver

in the spring. Hood's Sarsaparilla completely fills the bill as a Spring Medicine. After taking two or three bottles I always feel a hundred per cent. better, yes, even five hundred per cent. better. The brain is clearer, the body in better condition for work, sleep is sweeter, and the little troubles of life pass by unnoticed."—A. S. ROWELL, Editor *Lancaster Gazette*, Lancaster, N. H.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Where other preparations fail. Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is Peculiar to Itself.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache.

THE electric motor is not only crowding out other sources of power in street railway traction, but is opening competition with the steam locomotive in a field which has heretofore been the exclusive property of the latter. The high speeds attainable will eventually make it a winner for long distance work. A few months ago we described an electric locomotive put into operation near Boston for shifting freight cars. We have just learned that five of the great railway companies of the country have been inspired with sufficient confidence in electric traction to come into consultation, with a view to its adoption for handling the suburban traffic of the large cities, and one of them, the Southern Pacific, has placed an order with the Walworth Manufacturing Company for trolley poles to install such a plant on its lines. This is the entering wedge in what will ultimately result in a general application of the electric motor to railroad work, and, after a short period of service for suburban traffic, engineers will be called upon to design a system for inter-urban traffic. The adoption of the electric motor would be a boon to a community like Chicago, where the smoke from the numerous locomotives of a score of railroads centering at that point hangs like a pall over the blighted city. To the railroad companies this step means reduction of operating expenses, a style of appeal which brings certain conviction of its merit. In lieu of a hundred different fires and boilers, with the great attendant waste necessarily incident to development of small power units, a single generating plant can be used; the saving of fuel under such circumstances will be considerable. It will also enable more work to be handled without increasing the pay roll of employes. The fireman now necessary in each locomotive can be transferred to other work.—*Electrical Review*.

NASAL BALM

It is a certain and speedy cure for Cold in the Head and Catarrh in all its stages.

SOOTHING, CLEANSING, HEALING.

Instant Relief, Permanent Cure, Failure Impossible.

Many so-called diseases are simply symptoms of Catarrh, such as headache, partial deafness, loss of sense of smell, foul breath, hawking and spitting, nausea, general feeling of debility, etc. If you are troubled with any of these or kindred symptoms, you have Catarrh, and should lose no time in procuring a bottle of NASAL BALM. Be warned in time, neglected cold in head results in Catarrh, followed by consumption and death. NASAL BALM is sold by all druggists, or will be sent, post paid, on receipt of price (50 cents and \$1.00) by addressing

FULFORD & CO.,
Brockville, Ont.

CATARRH

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.