

SCIENTIFIC AND SANITARY.

A NEW "Jahrbuch der Chemie" is to be issued by the German publisher, H. Bechhold, Frankfurt. It will be edited by Professor R. Meyer, who has secured the co-operation of many eminent men of science. The intention is that the progress of pure and applied chemistry shall be recorded every year in a connected series of articles.—*Science*.

THE tea planters in Ceylon are about to employ electricity in their tea factory at Mariawattee, the water power of a neighbouring stream being utilized. The spot at which the turbines are to be placed is, curiously enough, the very place where the ancient rulers of the country had at some time in the past attempted to utilize the water power in some way, the cutting in rocks and river clearly showing their work and design.

AMONG the most singular cats which have been introduced into Europe of late years are those known as the Siamese. They are coming into favour, and half-a-dozen old cats and several young ones in the kitten classes were exhibited last fall at the Crystal Palace show. The ground colour of one was pale cream, slightly darker on the hind-quarters, the colour of the extremities, that is to say, the muzzle, ears, and tail, and the four feet, being a very dark chocolate, approaching black.—*Science*.

JAPAN has no fewer than 700 earthquake-observing stations scattered over the Empire, and the Tokio correspondent of the London *Times* is of opinion that they are all needed. He points out that not only are the Japanese shaken up by fully 500 earthquakes every year—some of them more or less destructive—but at intervals there comes a great disaster, amounting, as in the earthquake of Oct. 28, 1891, to a national calamity. Japanese annals record twenty-nine such during the last 1,200 years.—*Science*.

THE volcano of Kilauea is very active at present. The cavity produced by the last breakdown has not filled up, but there is an active lake two or three hundred feet below the general level of the floor and a quarter of a mile in diameter. Rev. S. E. Bishop of Honolulu says the whole plateau of Halemanman is steadily rising. It is evidently being pushed up by lava working underneath and not built up by overflows. Professor W. D. Alexander, in charge of the Trigonometrical Survey, writes that his assistant, Mr. Dodge, will probably re-survey the crater during the coming summer, for the purpose of comparing the present topography with that delineated in *Science*, vol. ix., p. 181, 1887. The Volcano Company is constantly improving the facilities offered to visitors for inspecting the crater.—*Science*.

"German Syrup"

"We are six in family. We live in a place where we are subject to violent Colds and Lung Troubles. I have used German Syrup for six years successfully for Sore Throat, Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, Pains in the Chest and Lungs, and spitting-up of Blood. I have tried many different kinds of cough Syrups in my time, but let me say to anyone wanting such a medicine—German Syrup is the best. That has been my experience. If you use it once, you will go back to it whenever you need it. It gives total relief and is a quick cure. My advice to everyone suffering with Lung Troubles is—Try it. You will soon be convinced. In all the families where your German Syrup is used we have no trouble with the Lungs at all. It is the medicine for this country."

John Franklin Jones.

G. G. GREEN, Sole Man'fr, Woodbury, N.J.

THE operation of an electric railway and three electric light companies makes the successful working of the telephone a matter of extreme difficulty in Ottawa. The induction on the Bell Company's long distance grounded lines made them practically useless either by day or night, and the business fell off to a mere fraction of its former volume. To remedy the trouble the company's assistant manager, Mr. E. C. Dewar, has adopted the following device. Between the central office and the outskirts of the town a metallic circuit was strung and connected to one coil of a transformer placed under shelter on a pole; to the other coil was connected the long distance line and a line to the earth. The result is most satisfactory—all noise from power and light currents having disappeared. Some difficulty was at first experienced in ringing through the coil, but by speeding up a power generator and ringing on both sides of the metallic circuit, signals can be sent to any office on the line. The resistance of each coil in the transformer is, of course, the same, about 67 ohms.—*Canadian Electrical News*.

THE "Bol. dell Instituto Geogr. Argentino," Tomo xii. Cuad. v. y vi., contains a description of Tierra del Fuego by Dr. Polidoro A. Segers, who took part in an expedition in 1886, and since then has continued his observations during three consecutive years. The northern part of the island, explored by MM. Rousson and Willems, is covered with prairies, where no trees and few shrubs are to be found (see vol. vii., p. 536). To the south, however, of the line from Useless Bay to Cape Peñas the surface is clothed with forest, which gradually becomes more dense towards the south. Here the coast is more rugged and the shore is encumbered by rocks, harbouring large numbers of sea fowl and a variety of molluscus. Fish also and seals are more abundant on southern coasts. This difference in the animal kingdom causes a corresponding difference in the mode of life of the natives. Whereas in the north the Onas, or, according to Dr. Segers, Aonas, subsist on the guanaco and the *tucutucu*, a small rodent, the natives of the south, where these animals are seldom met with, are almost entirely dependent on the sea for their living. They catch seals with a decoy of seal skin stuffed with grass, which they draw through the water by a thong, imitating at the same time to great perfection the bellow of the animal. Birds they catch at night by torch light, letting themselves down the cliffs by ropes of leather, and fish they take in nets made of sinews of the guanaco. In their dress and customs the southern Onas resemble their brethren of the north, with whom they are constantly at feud. Their number, in consequence of frequent battles with their more numerous enemies, has been much reduced, and is now, probably, very small. They are very skilful in the use of the bow, and show some dexterity in the manufacture of arrow-heads of flint and glass and needles of bone, but they never make any improvements in their utensils and are utterly ignorant of art of the rude description generally found among savages. Tierra del Fuego is inhabited by six tribes of Onas, each of which speaks a particular dialect, though men of different tribes are able to converse together. Each man has his distinctive name, wherein the Onas differ from the Yaghan, who live on the Beagle Channel, and go out in their canoes to sell otter and seal-skins to passing vessels.—*Science*.

MESSRS. C. C. RICHARDS & CO.

Gents.—I was cured of a very severe attack of rheumatism by using MINARD'S LINIMENT, after trying all other remedies for 2 years.

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Dalhousie. CHRISTOPHER SAUNDERS.

DR. T. A. SLOCUM'S

OXYGENIZED EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL. If you have Difficulty of Breathing. Use it. For sale by all druggists. 35 cents per bottle.

IN these days when electricity is being pictured as a destroyer of life, it is refreshing to come across a person who has faith in its life-giving or life-preserving qualities. The writer had a conversation with such a man a few days ago. He was wearing on his wrist and ankle a couple of turns of copper wire as a preventative against rheumatism. Without professing to know its mode of action, he cites the case of a friend who was so crippled by rheumatism as to be powerless to move his limbs, but who, by wearing copper wire in the manner described, was entirely freed from the disease. Perhaps some of our electrical experts will be able to explain this phenomena.—*Canadian Electrical News*.

THE old ascription of the power to remove mountains to such as had faith as a grain of mustard seed has come to be no mere figure of speech. The effect of the hydraulic monitor, which is now used for the purpose of removing masses of earth, well nigh passes belief. A stream of water issuing from a nozzle or pipe six inches in diameter, with a fall behind it of 375 feet, will carry away a solid boulder weighing a ton or more to a distance of 50 or 100 feet. The velocity of the stream is terrific, and the column of water projected is so solid that if a crowbar or other heavy object be thrust against it the impinging object will be hurled a considerable distance. By this stream of water a man would be instantly killed if he came into contact with it, even at a distance of a couple of hundred feet. At 400 feet from the nozzle a six-inch stream with 375 feet fall, projected momentarily against the trunk of a tree, will in a second denude it of the heaviest bark as cleanly as if it had been cut with an axe. Whenever such a stream is turned against a gravel bank it cuts and burrows it in every direction, hollowing out great caves and causing tons of earth to melt and fall and be washed away in the sluices. The quantity of material which can thus be removed in a short time is almost inconceivable. This quantity depends, of course, very much upon the nature of the soil, whether loose soil, ordinary gravel or cement gravel. Some idea of the immense amount of earth and gravel which has been removed in this way may be gathered from some statistics on the subject recently compiled in California. During the height of the hydraulic industry there was in use from the Feather, Yuba, Bear and American rivers and three other streams of water a total of 18,650,505 miner's inches of water every 24 hours. At an average of 3½ cubic yards of gravel to the inch, there was thus washed away daily 30,600,000 yards of material. This is a low estimate, and as an actual fact much more was carried away. The amount stated represents a mass of earth 500 yards long, 386 yards wide, and 200 yards high. If such a prodigious quantity can be washed away in 24 hours, it can require no great length of time to remove mountains and cast them into the sea.—*Pittsburg Dispatch*.

AN IMPORTANT WARNING.

The following paragraph, which recently appeared in the legal reports of the Toronto newspapers, is of vital importance to the people of Canada:

Q. B. AND C. B. DIVISIONS.

Before STREET, J.

FULFORD v. HOWE.—Hoyle, Q.C., for the plaintiff. George Taylor Fulford, of the town of Brockville, druggist, moved for an injunction restraining the defendants, S. L. Howe and W. A. Howe, from selling pills in imitation of those sold by the plaintiff under the name of "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," and thereby infringing the plaintiff's trade mark for such pills registered under that name which, the plaintiff alleges, by reason of his extensive advertising, is well known throughout Canada. Judgment granted for a perpetual injunction.

An old adage has it that "imitation is the sincerest flattery," but when imitation takes the form of palming off upon the public worthless, perhaps positively harmful, drugs in imitation of a popular remedy, it is quite time the public is aroused to a sense of the injustice done them. There is no other proprietary remedy in Canada today that approaches Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in the esteem and confidence with which it is regarded by the people. And justly so, as this remedy has to its credit cures in cases where even the most eminent

men in the ranks of medical science had pronounced the patients incurable. These cases have been thoroughly investigated by such leading newspapers as the Toronto *Globe*, Hamilton *Times*, *Spectator* and *Herald*, Halifax *Herald*, Detroit *News*, Albany *Journal*, Le Monde, Montreal, and others, and their accuracy vouched for. Thus Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have achieved a continental reputation, with the result that we find dealers here and there imposing upon the public by selling, in their stead, for the sake of extra profit, worthless imitations. These imitations are sometimes given names somewhat approaching the original, while in other cases the dealer, while not openly offering an imitation, imposes upon the customer, by declaring that he can give something "just as good." In still other cases Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are openly imitated in size, colour and shape, and are sold in loose form by the dozen or hundred as the genuine Pink Pills. Against all these imitations the public should be constantly on their guard. There is absolutely no other pill, or no other remedy, that can take the place of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a nerve tonic and blood builder. To purchase any imitation, any substitute, or any remedy said to be "just as good" is a worse than useless expenditure of money. The public can protect themselves against all imitations of this great remedy if they will remember that *Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred*. They are always put up in neat round boxes about two and a half inches in length, the wrapper around which is printed in red ink, and bears the trade mark, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." If offered to you in any other form depend upon it they are worthless imitations and should be rejected as such. If your dealer does not keep Dr. Williams' Pink Pills do not let him persuade you to take any substitute he may say is "just as good." Dr. Williams' Pink Pills may be had by mail, post paid, on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., or Morristown, N.Y.

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The following is from Mr. M. Nighswander, shipper for the Hess Furniture Manufacturing Company, Toronto Junction, Ont.:

"For weakness and poor appetite I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla and have received benefit from its use. My appetite was improved and my strength renewed. I can recommend it to others as a blood purifier." M. NIGHSWANDER, 105 Quebec Avenue, Toronto Junction, Ont.

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"This is to certify that after having medical attendance for a long time for enlargement of the glands of the neck, without benefit, I took four bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and was entirely cured. The swelling is all gone and my neck is as well as ever, for which I am truly thankful." NETTIE TERRILL, Allistonville, Ontario.

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