

OFF FOR THE LABRADOR.

Acadian Recorder, Halifax, N.S.

PROF. W. M. REID, J. D. Scomberger, Lyle Vincent and W. D. Vincent, arrived by the *Halifax* last night. They are some of the party who go to Labrador in the schooner *Evelina* in the interests of the World's Fair to secure an Esquimaux village with some fifty inhabitants and all appurtenances thereto belonging. The schooner left Cunningham & Curren's wharf to-day on her mission.

A Recorder reporter was talking to-day to Capt. Wm. McConnell, of Port Hilford, Guysboro, who is in charge of the vessel. An interesting incident was mentioned (and although it sounds like a "puff" of a patent medicine it is worth noting). "Do you see that man over there," said a friend, "that is Capt. McConnell, who is going after Esquimaux. I have known him for years, and he was that bad with asthma that he had sometimes to be held up on board his vessel. You see him"—(he was piling wood in a cord measure to take on board)—"he is a well man; and he attributes it to some of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills that he took, two after each meal."

Out of curiosity, the reporter secured an introduction to the captain, and after some talk about the expedition, remarked: "Is that correct, Captain, about your recovery from asthma, and that you attribute it to those pills?"

"Well, I don't know anything else. I recovered after taking them."

"And haven't been troubled since?"

"No. Of course we will see what this winter may bring forth; I haven't said anything about it."

"But last winter?"

"I began taking them in December, and found the change brought about in my condition, which Dr. Parker, of Halifax, said was about as bad as it could be."

It isn't often that a patent medicine gets such a big boom in the incidence of news-gathering, as is furnished in the above; but it is all set down just as it transpired, incidentally.

The whole Labrador party consists of Messrs. Tabor and Vincent, Prof. Reid, of Harvard College; Mr. Lyle Vincent, St. Louis; Dr. Baur, Philadelphia, a distinguished naturalist; Prof. Gillette, New Haven, Conn., and Hon. W. F. Ryder, Quebec. They expect to return with about fifty Esquimaux, with dogs, komatics, kayacks and a general collection of curiosities from Esquimaux land. The schooner is a handsome model, ninety-five tons, and is a fast sailer. John Silver and Co. furnished the supplies.

"German Syrup"

We have selected two or three lines from letters freshly received from parents who have given German Syrup to their children in the emergencies of Croup. You will credit these, because they come from good, substantial people, happy in finding what so many families lack—a medicine containing no evil drug, which mother can administer with confidence to the little ones in their most critical hours, safe and sure that it will carry them through.

ED. L. WILLITS, of Alma, Neb. I give it to my children when troubled with Croup and never saw any preparation so like it. It is simply invaluable.

Mrs. JAS. W. KIRK, Daughters' College, Harrodsburg, Ky. I have depended upon it in attacks of Croup with my little daughter, and find it an invaluable remedy.

Fully one-half of our customers are mothers who use Boschee's German Syrup among their children. A medicine to be successful with the little folks must be a treatment for the sudden and terrible foes of childhood, whooping cough, croup, diphtheria and the dangerous inflammations of delicate throats and lungs. ●

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, etc.

SCIENTIFIC AND SANITARY.

FINAL tables issued by the Census Office compute the entire population of the United States in 1890 at 62,979,766. Of the total population 7,638,360 are coloured, comprising 7,470,048 negroes and mixed blood, 107,465 Chinese, 2,039 Japanese, and 58,808 civilized Indians. The foreign-born inhabitants numbered 9,249,547, and those of foreign parentage numbered 11,503,675. The figures above given regarding civilized Indians do not, of course, cover the entire Indian population, which is put at 325,464, though this total includes some whites.—*Bradstreet's*.

DR. EMIL SCHMIDT, Docent of Anthropology in Leipzig University, and author of "Anthropologische Methoden," has in recent numbers of the *Globys* given the results of his studies on the native races of India. He classifies the different types as, 1, narrow nosed, fair skinned; 2, broad nosed, fair skinned; 3, narrow nosed, dark skinned; 4, broad nosed, dark skinned. The second type he is inclined to consider a mixed one, resulting from intermixture of the white Aryan and Dravidian. The third type is represented by the klings or day labourers observed in the cities of the Straits, and Dr. Schmidt thinks they are of Tamul or Telugur origin.—*Philadelphia Ledger*.

THE most beautiful mother-of-pearl, unless that of the obalone be excepted, is obtained from the nautilus, which is a cephalon and related to the cuttlefish. Occupying only the mouth of its dwelling, the latter is composed of a series of empty chambers, each of which the animal has successively lived in and vacated as it grew bigger, building up behind it at each move a wall of purest pearl. These vacant rooms of pearl are all connected by a pneumatic tube, which enables the creature to so control the air supply in its house as to make the domicile lighter or heavier at will, in order to ascend or descend in the water. The shell is too thin to bear grinding, and so muriatic acid is used to remove the outer coat and disclose the exquisite nacre beneath.—*English Mechanic*.

PEOPLE often ask what is the use of the abstract studies scientific men and women often indulge in. The reply is, you must first discover a new truth before you can tell whether you can make any value of it. The valuable discovery that the black rot can be prevented from injuring grapes by inclosing the bunch in a paper bag is the direct result of scientific studies. When it was found that the rot was caused by a fungus growing from a little seed or spore which, floating through the atmosphere, attaches itself to the grape berry, it was the easiest thing to think of putting bags over the bunch early in the season, so that the spore couldn't get there. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been saved to the cultivator by this bagging of grapes, which would have been totally lost but for the labours of scientific men.—*Meehan's Monthly*.

As these facts have not been reported by others, and yet are unquestionable, I venture to emphasize them with a few words of description. Near Lexington, Ky., is a vein of lead ore which is traceable for half a mile or more through cultivated and forest land. The ore is galena in heavy spar, which has resisted the solvent carbonic acid water that has removed the limestone wall rocks and shows conspicuously at the surface. Thus it attracted the attention of the mound-builders, who seem to have prized the galena only for its brilliancy, as we find it in many of the mounds, but so far we lack evidence that it was smelted. To obtain it in the mine to which I have referred, they made a deep trench along the course of the vein, taking out the ore to the depth of perhaps ten or twenty feet. One hundred yards or more of this trench is now visible, running through forest which has never been disturbed by the whites. Here it is five or six feet deep, and is bordered on either side by ridges of the material thrown out. On these, trees are growing which have reached their maximum dimensions, showing that at least five hundred years have elapsed since the mine was abandoned.—*From the Ancient Civilizations of America, by Prof. J. S. Newberry, in the Popular Science Monthly*.

PROF. W. O. ATWATER, the well known chemist, in an instructive article in the *Forum*, points out the curious fact that, in the extraordinary applications of science to practical problems in recent years, one of the most important fundamental problems has been strangely overlooked, viz., the scientific study of food. The coming man will avoid four mistakes that are now largely made: (1) he will not buy as expensive kinds of food as are now generally bought, because some of the least expensive foods are the most nutritive and palatable; (2) with further scientific information the coming man will value foods in proportion to their nutritive qualities; (3) if goods are bought and eaten with reference to their nutritive qualities, and not to mere fashion or habit, it would require a much less quantity to keep a man in his best working condition than is now generally consumed; (4) there will be a revolution wrought in the present way of cooking, which is both wasteful and primitive and far behind our advancement in almost every other art. Professor Atwater gives the results of practical studies in diets made to show these conclusions. And he asks: "Has man yet reached his highest development? The poorer classes of people—and few of us realize how numerous they are—the world over are scantily nourished. The majority of mankind live on a nutritive plane far below that with which we are familiar. We may hope for the best culture, not of the intellectual powers, but of the higher Christian graces in the minds and hearts of men, in proportion as the care of their bodies is provided for. Happily, with advance of knowledge comes the improvement of material conditions. May we not hope that the future development of our race will bring that provision for physical wants which is requisite for the best welfare of mind and soul?"

"I WOULD like to sound the praise of Hood's Sarsaparilla over the entire universe," writes Mrs. Longnecker, of Union Deposit, Penn.

A STRIKING fact about the Chinese use of tea, which is told on the authority of a Chinese officer, is that it is employed for preserving the bodies of the dead. A corpse placed in the centre of a box of tea, he says, will "keep" for year. He further asserts that tea which has been employed in this capacity is often exported for foreign consumption, the boxes being marked in a way known only to the natives.—*Court Journal*.

"TIRED ALL THE TIME," is the complaint of many poor mortals, who know not where to find relief. Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses just those elements of strength which you so earnestly crave, it will build you up, give you an appetite, strengthen your stomach and nerves. Try it.

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

THE RESULTS OF NEGLECT.—A slight attack of cramps may bring on diarrhoea, which in many cases followed by inflammation of the stomach and a dozen other dangerous complaints, any one of which if neglected will cause death. All such disorders are dangerous in hot weather, and should in their infancy be treated with the best-known remedy. The merits of PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER are so well known that it is recognized all over the world as the standard specific for cramps, cholera morbus, cholera, diarrhoea and dysentery. All druggists sell the PAIN KILLER, and directions go with each bottle. Only 25c. for large size.

C. C. RICHARDS & Co.

Gents.—I sprained my leg so badly that I had to be driven home in a carriage. I immediately applied MINARD'S LINIMENT freely and in 48 hours could use my leg again as well as ever.

Bridgewater, N.S. JOSHUA WYNAUGHT.

ALTHOUGH jade was first cut by the Chinese, their only ornamentation of it was sculptured figures. The jewellers of India were the first to use it as a ground for mounting precious stones, and the finest known specimens of this work are found in the India Museum at London.



Mr. Chas. N. Hauer

Of Frederick, Md., suffered terribly for over ten years with abscesses and running sores on his left leg. He wasted away, grew weak and thin, and was obliged to use a cane and crutch. Everything which could be thought of was done without good result, until he began taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

which effected a perfect cure. Mr. Hauer is now in the best of health. Full particulars of his case will be sent to all who address

C. I. HOOD & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner Pills, assist digestion, cure headache and biliousness.

LABRADOR, a country which we always associate with Arctic snowdrifts, icebergs, etc., has 900 species of flowering plants, 59 ferns, and over 250 species of mosses and lichens.—*Pittsburg Dispatch*.

AN interesting discovery has been made in a deep railway cutting at Andresy, near Paris, France, where the workmen ran upon a huge Merovingian cemetery of the sixteenth century. As many as six hundred tombs have already been uncovered, yielding a hitherto unheard of mass of carved sarcophagi, knives, spears, ornaments and pottery of unique shapes and styles of decoration. It is recalled now that the tiny hamlet of Andresy, in the generation succeeding the introduction of Christianity, was an important missionary centre.—*Philadelphia Ledger*.

MANY accounts of travellers go to show that residence in caves is not rare in modern times, and that it constitutes a feature of life, though not an important one, in some of the most civilized countries in Europe. Some of the most interesting pages in Mrs. Olivia M. Stone's account of her visit to the Canary Islands (Teneriffe and its Six Satellites) relate to the cave villages, still inhabited by a curious troglodyte population—mostly potters—found in various places in Gran Canaria. Appositely to an account by the Rev. H. F. Tozer of certain underground rock-hewn churches in southern Italy, Mr. J. Hoskyns Abrahall relates that when visiting Monte Vulture, and while a guest of Signor Bozza, at Barili, having expressed surprise at learning the number of inhabitants in the place, his host told him that the poor lived in caves hollowed out of the side of the mountain, and took him into one of the rock-hewn dwellings; and he accounts for their existence by the facility with which they are formed. The rock-cut village of Gh'mrassen, in the Ourghemma, southern Tunis, consists of rows of snug family dwellings, close to each other, hollowed out of the side of a cliff, the top of which, at an overhanging point, is crowned by the remains of a small mosque. At a recent meeting of the Royal Geographical Society of Madrid, Dr. Bide gave an account of his exploration of a wild district in the province of Caceres, which he represented as still inhabited by a strange people, who speak a curious *patois*, and live in caves and inaccessible retreats. They have a hairy skin, and have hitherto displayed a strong repugnance to mixing with their Spanish and Portuguese neighbours. Roads have lately been pushed into the district inhabited by these "Jurdes," and they are beginning to learn the Castilian language and attend the fairs and markets.—*From Cave Dwellings of Men, by W. H. Larrabee, in the Popular Science Monthly*.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.