Although it is a little early in the season to talk of summer vacations, yet many are giving the matter some consideration and asking "Where shall we go?" and "What shall we do?"

Of late years the popularity of "Trips to the Sea" has largely grown in popularity, the great difficulty, however, being to ascertain the names of hotels, etc., etc., and the cost of board. In order to meet this difficulty, Mr. W. R. Callaway, District Manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway at Toronto, has, with considerable trouble, prepared a full list of all the hotels and boarding-houses along the sea-coast and mountain district, including Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, etc., he is therefore prepared to give the names of all hotels and boarding-houses in any town, village or district, together with the distance from railway station and means of conveyance thereto, period for which they are kept open, their charges per day, week or month, and the domicile accommodation of each

We feel sure that this painstaking effort on his part will be fully appreciated by the public, and that they will not hesitate to communicate with him and obtain the fullest and most reliable information, and at the same time, ere the season closes, thousands of thankful people will remember him and his heroic work when meditating upon the pleasant vacation that they have spent at the sea-side.

THE latest invention for the saving of life at fires is the "emergency dress." is a woman's idea. It consists of a dress something like that used by submarine divers, but much more simple. The suit is in two pieces and made from asbestos cloth. The lower part of the dress combines stocking and drawers reaching to the waist. The upper portion of the suit is a combination of shirt, hood and mittens all in one piece, which can be slipped over the head easily and falls below the waist line. Glass is inserted for the eyes, and a piece of wire gauze, such as is used to enclose miners' safety lamps, allows the wearer to breathe without danger of inhaling the flames. The whole is made large enough to slip on at a moment's notice.

WHAT TO SAVE, and how to save it, are subjects which interest all prudent house. wives. This information is given in "Ayer's Home Economies," containing One Hundred Receipts for using odds and ends from table and market. It is a book especially valuable to young housekeepers, and will afford many new and useful hints even to those more experienced. "Ayer's Home Economies" mailed to any address on receipt of 2-cent stamp, by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

"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 in-

Doubting

icine into your throat. We don't want to. The money Thomas. is yours, and the

to your head or med-

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 Vomit

that she could not sit 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 have 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."

SCIENTIFIC AND SANITARY.

A SUBMARINE telephone has recently been invented, and a number of experts has examined it critically. The manner in which it is operated has not been made public, but the San Francisco Call states that it is applicable for communication with ships below the horizon, as a means of indicating submerged wrecks, icebergs or approaching vessels as far distant as ten miles, and for signalling the approach of ships to besieged

FROM a report recently issued it is learn. ed that the number of women pursuing studies at the various colleges in Paris have increased from 152 in 1890 to 252 at the present time. An analysis of the nationality of these fair aspirants to academic honours shows that at the School of Medicine eighteen are French, six English, three Roumanians, two Turks, one Greek, one American and no less than 103 Russians.

ONE of the disadvantages connected with the use of the circular lamp wick is that it is difficult to trim evenly all around. To meet this objection, La Nature describes an invention which consists of a disk of thin metal with six or seven slits radiating from the centre. By placing the disk on the wick and rotating it rapidly, the carbonized material is cut off by the slits, which act as so many knives, and is left on the surface of the disk.

IT will be interesting to those who have a use for phosphorescent paper to know that it can be easily prepared by the following process. Thoroughly mix in their dry state four parts of bichromate of potash, forty-five parts of gelatine, and fifty parts of the sulphide of calcium. The resulting powder is mixed in hot water until it becomes a thick paste, when it may be used to coat paper or cardboard. After several coatings the paper will be found to be phos-

A method employed abroad for preserv ing telegraph poles consists in first boring a small canal in the centre of the base of the pole, which is securely plugged at the bottom before the pole is placed in the ground. The antiseptic fluid is injected by neans of a hole bored in the side to join the central canal. The weak pressure due to the liquid enclosed in the central space is sufficient to obtain its penetration into every part of the trunk. This process is of service for all kinds of woodwork which is exposed to alternate dampness and dry-

THE London Lancet says that the system of cold baths in the treatment of typhoid fever, as employed in Germany, has been put to the test by Dr. Josias, and he reported to the Societe des Hopitaux that during the years 1888 and 1889 he treated thirty-six cases of typhoid fever by cold baths, that is to say, with water at 18 degrees C., repeating these every three hours. Of thirty six cases the experimenter obtained thirty-three recoveries. Doctors Renoy and Richards, who, on their side, had followed this method, obtained 103 recoveries out of 108 cases.

A GERMAN physician claims to have discovered a method of making a palatable and nutritious bread from wood. His process consists in transforming the cellulose into grape sugar, a substance readily assimilable by the animal organism. To this is added about forty per cent. of meal of wheat, oats or rye, and the biscuit made in the usual manner. Phosphates and other bone-producing agents may be added. This bread of wood-glucose is intended to be fed to cattle, taking the place of oil cakes and other feeds composed of indus-

In order to prevent sudden jars to the body when walking an inventor has secured a patent for a very ingenious arrangement. The heel of the boot or shoe has a cut out portion in its centre, in which is inserted a filling of elastic material, like rubber. Covering this material and extending to the leather portion of the heel is a metallic plate, which contains two holes for the passage of projections imbedded in the rubber. When walking these projections come in contact with the pavement, and relieve the body of the shock that usually occurs in the ordinary form of leather heel.

THE great Khojak tunnel in India, which was completed a few months ago, is a remarkable piece of engineering. the Khwaja Mountains between Beloochistan and Afghanistan, at an elevation of 6,400 feet above the level of the sea, and 2,000 feet above the surrounding plain, the grade on the Beloochistan side being nearly level, and that on the Afghan side being 1 in 40. The length of the tunnel is 12,-800 feet, and its cost was over two millions of dollars. A large number of English miners was employed in its construction, assisted by Pathan and Punjab labourers. Philadelphia Record.

In an address before one of the engineering societies of England on the question of smoke consumption reference was made to a new method of burning coal, in which forced draught was used, and the products of combustion after being conveyed into a chamber were washed with a water spray. By this means every particle of soot of carbon was deposited, and at the same time there were recovered ammonia and sulphurous fumes. It was stated that, while more coal was consumed, there was obtained from every 125 tons used four tons of sulphate of ammonia, which was worth at least one half more than the cost of the coal.

HERE is what a single ton of ordinary gas coal may be made to yield in addition to the gas: 1,500 pounds of coke, twenty gallons of ammonia water and 140 pounds coal tar. By destructive distillation the coal tar will yield 69.6 pounds of pitch, 17 pounds of creosote, 14 pounds heavy oils, 9.5 pounds of naphtha yellow, 6.3 pounds of naphthaline, 4.75 pounds naphthol, 2.25 pounds alazarin, 2.4 pounds solvent naphtha, 1.5 pounds phenol, 1.2 pounds aurine, 1.1 pounds benzine, 1.1 pounds analine, 0.77 of a pound toluidine, 0.46 of a pound anthracine and 0.9 of a pound of toluene. From the latter is obtained the substance known as saccharine, which is 230 times as sweet as the best cane sugar.

Ir is an important problem with railroad men to secure a method of cleaning the painted and varnished surfaces of the cars without injuring the surface. In a communication to the Railroad and Engineering Journal, the chemist and assistant chemist of the Pennsylvania Railroad states that the best method is to use a mixture of powdered soap and tripoli, in proportions of about three parts of soap to seven parts of the pumice stone. The mixture applied with friction by a damp or wet cloth. The slight solvent action of the varnish is due to the soap, and the mechanical action of the pulverized pumice stone result in the cleaning of a very dirty surface with little injury to the gloss of the varnish. The tripoli must, however, be very fine.

Your Brood undoubtedly needs a thorough cleansing this season to expel impurities, keep up the health-tone and prevent disease. You should take Hood's Sarsaparilla, the best blood purifier and system tonic. It is unequalled in positive medicine merit.

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

THE legend "048" is well known to most writers in this country. It is the number of Esterbrook's most popular pen, the Falcon.

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.

Albert Co., N.B. George Tingley.

MESSRS. C. C. RICHARDS & Co.

Gents, —I had a valuable colt so bad with mange that I feared I would lose it. I used MINARD'S LINIMENT and it cured him like magic. Dalhousie. CHRISTOPHER SAUNDERS.

DR. T. A. SLOCUM'S

OXYGENIZED EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL. They who use it - - Live. For sale by all druggists. 35 cents per bottle.

THE prostration after the Grip is entirely overcome by Hood's Sarsaparilla. It really does make the weak strong.

In the opinion of Mr. Winkler, of Bremen, the best means of treating erysipelas is to paint the skin with spirits of turpentine. He has been convinced by the twentytwo cases in which he has used it that this treatment gives immediate relief and rapid recovery. The diseased surface must be rubbed with a brush or a lump of cotton soaked in rectified spirits of turpentine. This process should be repeated four or five times a day, and the rubbing should always be made in the same direction, that is to say, from the healthy to the diseased surface, to avoid spreading the contagious germs. The first few applications produce an itching and burning sensation, which gradually diminishes, and in a very short time the patients cease to feel the disagreeable tension that is so characteristic of erysipelas .- New York Herald.

THE number of persons who approve of cremation seems to be steadily increasing, according to Nature. From the report of the Cremation Society of England for 1891, we learn that in 1885, the first year the crematorium at Woking was used, only 3 bodies were sent there; in 1886 the number was 10; in 1887, 13; in 1888, 28; in 1889, 46; in 1890, 54; and during the past year, 99. Crematoria are being built in various parts of the country. At Manchester a crematorium is in course of erection. and will, it is thought, be completed and opened for use during the coming spring. A company has also been formed, and is making rapid progress, with the same object at Liverpool; and the City of London Commission of Sewers is taking steps to obtain powers to erect a crematorium at their cemetery at Ilford. The Cremation Society at Darlington, and other associations, are moving in the same direction. - Science.

NATURE prints some notes by Mr. J. J. Walker, R.N., on ants' nest beetles at Gilbraltar and Tangier, with especial reference to the Hisperidæ. The search for ants' nest Hister is a somewhat troublesome employment, as only about two or three per cent. of the ants' nests contain the beetle. Mr. Walker, however, thinks "it is a pretty sight, and one which compensates for a great deal of strain to the eyes, as well as to the back, to see a Sternoccelis or Eretmotus lying motionless among the hurrying crowd of ants and then, suddenly developing an amount of leg quite surprising in so small a creature, marching off daintily on the tips of its toes (or rather tarsi) with a ludicrous resemblance, in gait and appearance, to a tiny crab." The comparatively weak mandibles of the ants are ineffective against the hard armour and tightly packed limbs of the beetles, which devour the helpless brood with impunity. Mr. Walker has more than once taken S. acutangulus with a half-eaten larva in his jaws, and they are usually to be found clinging to the masses of larvæ where these lie thickest. On the other hand, he once (but once only) saw an ant take up a S. arachnoides in its mandibles and carry it off into a lower gallery of the nest; but this may have been done under the influence of alarm, the frightened ant seizing on the first object that came in its way. - Science.

Sorts of

Describes a feeling peculiar to persons of dyspeptic tendency, or caused by change of climate, season or life. The stomach is out of order, the head aches or does not feel right,

The Nerves

seem strained to their utmost, the mind is confused and irritable. This condition finds an excellent corrective in Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, by its regulating and toning powers, soon cures

Indigestion.

restores harmony to the system, gives strength to mind, nerves, and body, while it also purifies the blood and removes all trace of Scrofula, etc.

Fast Eating

And irregular meals are causes of Dyspepsia, which will soon become incurable except by careful atten. tion to diet and taking a reliable medicine like

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N.B. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion. Sold by all druggists. Price 25 cents.