Almoush 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 difti culty, Mr. W. R. Callaway, District Man ager of the Canadian Pacitic Railway a Toronto, has, with considerable trouble, pre pared a full list of all the hotels and board ing-houses along the sea-coast and mountain district, including Nova Scotia, New Bruns wick, Prince Edward Island, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, etc., he is therefor prepared to give the names of all hotels and boarding-houses in any town, village or district, together with the distance from ailway station and means of conveyance thereto, period for which they are kep open, their charges per day, week or month and the domicile accommodation of each establishment.
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 a the same time, ere the season closes, thousands of thankful people will remember him and his beroic work when meditating upon the pleasant vacation that they have pent at the sea-side

The latest invention for the saving of life at fires is the "emergency dress." It 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 earily 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 gave it, are subjects which interest all prudent housewives. 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 re-
ceipt of 2-cent stamp, by Dr. J. C. Ager ceipt of 2-cent stamp
Oo., Lowell, Mass.

## "August Flower"

Perhaps you do not believe these statements concerning Green's Au gust Flower. Well, we can't make you. We can't force conviction in-

## Doubting

Thomas. to your head or med icine 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 delicate disposition. For five or six Vomit from Dyspepsia. She 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. it; and as for Dyspepsia, she does not it; and as for Dyspepsia, she
know that she ever had it.'
sClentifit and santiaky.
A subiarine telephone has recently been invented, and a number of experts has examined it critically. The manner in which it is operate. 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 ports.

From a report recently issued it is learned 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 consista 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 car bonized material is cut off by the slits which act as so many knives, and is leit 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 fol lowing process. Thoronghly mix in theirdry 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 il may be used to coat paper or cardboard. After several coatings the paper will be found to be phosphorescent.

A метнод 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 ruesns 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-

Tue London Lancet says that the system of cold baths in the tratment 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 dis covered 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 inten. ded to he fed to cattle, taking the place of oil cakes and other feeds composed of industrial wastes.
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 pasWhe 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 body of the shock that usually
ordinary form of leather heel.

The great Khojak tunnel in India, which was completed a fow months ago, is a re markable piese of engineering. It pierces the Khwaja Mountains between Beloochis $\tan$ 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. -P'hiladolphia Record.

In an address before one of the engineer. ing 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 carbon ans every pirticle of soot of there were recovered and at the same time phurous 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 naph tha, 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 kuown as saccharine, which is 230 times as sweet as the best cane sugar.

It 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 Engineer ing Journal, the chemist and assistant chemist of the Pennsylvania Railroad atates 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 mix ture applied 'with friction by a damp or wet cloth. The slight solvent action of the var nish is due to the soap, and the mechanical aution 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 Blood undoubtedly needs a thor ough cleansing this season to expel impurities, keep up the health-tone and prevent
disease. You should take disease. You should take Hood's Sarsatonic. It is unequalled in positive medicine merit.
Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, per fectly harmless, effective, but do not cause pain or gripe. Be sure to get Hood's.

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

Mrssis. C. C. Remamide © Co
Gent, TI was sired of a very severe attack of
rheumatisn hy using MLNARD IANIMENT, after trying ail other remedien for Le $^{2}$ yeary,
Albert Co., N.B.

## Messis. C. C. Rehamine \& Co.


hithiMENT and it crred him like magic.
Dalhousie.

## DR. T. A. SLOCUM's

oxygenized emulsion of pure cod liver orl. They who use it - . Live. For sale by all druggists. 35 cents per bottle.
The prostration after the Grip is entirely overcone by Hood's Sarsaparilla. It really does make the weak strong.

In the opinion of Mr. Winkler, of Bre men, the best means of treating erysipelas is to paint the skin with spirits of turpen tine. He has been convinced by the twenty two 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 alway be made in the same direction, that is to say, from the healthy to the diseased sur face, to 2 void 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 disagree able tension that is so characteristic of ery sipelas.-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 past year, 99 . Crematoria are being built in various parts of the country. At Manchester a crematorium is in cours $\in$ 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 trking 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. $\approx . J$. Walker, R.N., on ants' nest beetles at Gilbraltar and Tangier, with especial reference to the Hisperidic. 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 eves, 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 surpris ing in so small a creature, marching of daintily on the tips of its toes (or rather mblance, in gait and appearance, to a tiny crab." The com paratively weak mandibles of the ants are neffective 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 linging to the masses of larve where these ie 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.

## Out of Sorts

Nescribes a feeling peculiar to persons of dyspeptic life. The stomach is out of order, the head aches

## The Nerves

arritable , his comost, the mind is coufusor ective in Hood's sarsaparilla, which, by its reerulat

## Indigestion,

mind hamony to the nytem, gives strength to mind, nerves, and body, while it also purities the

## Fast Eating

And irregular meals are canses of Dyspepsia, which tion to diet and taking a
H oods $\mathrm{S}_{\text {arsaparilla }}$ N.B. If you decide to take Hood'x Sarsaparilla do Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation

