

with the stones of the field." It was a place visited, like the valleys of Switzerland, by convulsions and falls of mountains. "Surely the mountains falling cometh to nought, and the rock is removed out of his place." "The waters wear the stones; Thou wastest away the things which grow out of the dust of the earth." "He removeth the mountains and they know not: He overturneth them in His anger." He putteth forth His hand upon the rock; He overturneth the mountains by the roots; He cutteth out rivers among the rocks." I have not time to go further into this; but you see Job's country was full of pleasant brooks and rivers, rushing among the rocks, and all other sweet and noble elements of landscape. The magnificent allusions to natural scenery throughout the book are therefore calculated to touch the heart to the end of time.—*John Ruskin.*

NEW SHIP CANAL IN CANADA.—Our northern neighbors are not only distinguished for great and bold projects, but also for successfully carrying them out. The public works of Canada, in proportion to the number of inhabitants in the provinces, are, by far the greatest on our continent. The ship canal which unites Lake Erie and Ontario is a work without a rival; the great bridge over the St. Lawrence, at Montreal, is the most stupendous work of the kind in the world; and the Grand Trunk Railway, extending from Quebec to Lake Huron, has no peer in any land. In addition to these great works a new one is proposed for uniting Lake Huron, by a ship canal, with the Ottawa river, thence to Montreal, down the St. Lawrence. Such a canal would carry off all the shipping from the upper lakes connecting the great North-west, as it would obviate the long roundabout navigation of Lakes Erie and Ontario. The route of the new ship canal has been surveyed, and the project declared to be practical, at no very great expense. Our railroad lines communicating with the great North-west must look well to their arrangements; or they will find much of their business going by the shorter northern routes in Canada. The Canadian lines of steamers running between Liverpool and Quebec now form a continuous short connection with Europe and our western States.—*Scientific American.*

THE EFFECTS OF SMOKING IN FRANCE.—The remarkable research made by M. Bouisson upon the danger of smoking has attracted the notice of the Academy of Sciences in Paris, and has been rewarded with high praise. The horrors hitherto unknown, or unacknowledged, with which smokers are

threatened, nay more, convicted by M. Bouisson, are sufficient upon bare anticipation to ruin the revenue and the pipe-makers also. Cancer in the mouth M. Bouisson declares to have grown so frequent from the use of tobacco that it now forms one of the most dreaded diseases in the hospitals; and at Montpellier, where M. Bouisson resides, the operation of its extraction forms the principal practice of the surgeons there. In a short period of time, from 1845 to 1859, M. Bouisson himself performed sixty-eight operations for cancer in the lips, at the Hospital Saint Eloi. The writers on cancer previous to our day mention the rare occurrence of the disease in the lips, and it has therefore become evident that it must have increased of late years in proportion with the smoking of tobacco. M. Bouisson proves this fact by the relative increase in the French duties on tobacco which, in 1812, brought an annual amount of twenty-five millions, and now give a revenue of one hundred and thirty millions; almost that attained by the duties on wines and spirits, and far beyond that rendered by those on sugar.

The use of tobacco rarely, however, produces lip cancer in youth. Almost all Bouisson's patients had passed the age of forty. In individuals of the humbler classes who smoke short pipes and tobacco of inferior quality, the disease is more frequent than with the rich, who smoke cigars or long pipes. It becomes evident, therefore, that it is owing more to the constant application of heat to the lips than to the inhaling of the nicotine, that the disease is generated.—With the Orientals, who are careful to maintain the coolness of the mouth-piece by the transmission of the smoke through perfumed water, the disease is unknown. M. Bouisson, whose earnestness in the cause does him the utmost credit, advises a general crusade to be preached by the doctors of every country against the immoderate use of tobacco, as being the only means of exterminating the habit.

TAKING COLD.—A "cold" is not necessarily the result of low or high temperature. A person may go directly from a hot bath into a cold one, or into snow even, and not take cold. On the contrary, he may take cold by pouring a couple of tea-spoonfuls of water upon some part of his dress, or by standing in a door, or before a stove, or sitting near a window or other opening, where one part of the body is colder than another. Let it be kept in mind that uniformity of temperature over the whole body is the first thing to be looked after. It is