

SCIENTIFIC AND SANITARY.

It is said that a wet silk handkerchief tied without folding over the face is a complete security against suffocation by smoke; it permits free breathing and at the same time, excludes the smoke from the face.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Monthly Magazine of Pharmacy* says: "A bottle of bromide left in a closed room all night with the stopper out destroys all infection and insect life. I have cleared places which were infested with vermin many times. It is far more effectual than the vapour of burning sulphur."

THERE WAS blooming in Pasadena, Cal., recently, a gold of Ophir rosebush, a climbing variety, with 200,000 roses and buds on it. The owner of the tree, who certifies to the number, is said to be a returned missionary, and it should also be noted that Pasadena is in a land famous for its flowers.—*Philadelphia Ledger*.

DR. TASSENARI, a learned man of Rome, has successfully proved that smoking kills all kinds of germs. He demonstrates the fact by filling several glass globes with germs, each of a different malicious disease to the others, then he filled the globe with tobacco smoke—it is not said of what brand—and lo! in ten minutes the whole lot were dead, including the germs of the deadliest cholera and pneumonia.—*Philadelphia Record*.

THE additions latest to the London Zoological Gardens include a Rhesus monkey from India, presented by Miss Beatrice Raymond; a wild swine from Tangiers, presented by Mr. E. H. Banfather; a great kangaroo from Australia, presented by Mrs. Fraser; a purple heron, European, presented by Captain Woodward; a Bateleur eagle, a tawny eagle, from Africa, presented by Captain Webster; a raven, European, presented by Mr. F. J. Stokes; seven common vipers, British, presented by Mr. T. A. Cotton, F.Z.S.; a rufous-necked weaver bird, from West Africa, purchased; an English wild bull, born in the Gardens. A great rarity, in the shape of an Aepyornis egg, was exhibited at the Zoological Society the other day. This huge egg is as nearly as possible a foot long, and the specimen in question is valued at about £100, so that it rivals the egg of the Great Auk, which fetches such fancy prices. These eggs are occasionally found in Madagascar, but only a few of them have ever turned up. The bird which laid them is only imperfectly known, from fragments. It is supposed to be the origin of the fabulous Roc, but was not so large a bird as the size of the egg would naturally suggest. Some of the New Zealand moas were bigger.

"German Syrup"

J. C. Davis, Rector of St. James' Episcopal Church, Eufaula, Ala.: "My son has been badly afflicted with a fearful and threatening cough for several months, and after trying several prescriptions from physicians which failed to relieve him, he has been perfectly restored by the use of two bottles of Bo-schee's German Syrup. I can recommend it without hesitation." Chronic severe, deep-seated coughs like this are as severe tests as a remedy can be subjected to. It is for these long-standing cases that Bo-schee's German Syrup is made a specialty. Many others afflicted as this lad was, will do well to make a note of this.

J. F. Arnold, Montevideo, Minn., writes: I always use German Syrup for a Cold on the Lungs. I have never found an equal to it—far less a superior.

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

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

A MAN from whom, on account of his own contributions to the study of psychology and of his wide and deep knowledge of England and English thought, a more correct judgment might have been looked for—I mean M. Taine—has thus summed up his view of Mr. Spencer's work: "Mr. Spencer possesses the rare merit of having extended to the sum of phenomena—to the whole history of Nature and of mind—the two master-thoughts which for the past thirty years have been giving new form to the positive sciences; the one being Mayer and Joule's Conservation of Energy, the other Darwin's Natural Selection." Now, all this, to the extent to which expressly or by implication it relegates to Mr. Spencer merely the labours of an adapter, enlarger, or popularizer of other men's thoughts, is entirely false and unfounded—ludicrously false and unfounded—as the general survey of Mr. Spencer's writings which we have just taken shows beyond the faintest shadow of a doubt. So far from it seeming "rather absurd" to credit to Mr. Spencer any great personal contribution to the formulation of the doctrine of evolution; so far from his being in any sense of the term a pupil or unattached follower of Darwin, we have seen that he had worked his own way independently, from a different starting point and through an entirely dissimilar course of investigation, to a conception of evolution as a universal process underlying all phenomena whatsoever, before Darwin himself had made public his special study of the operation of one of the factors of evolution in the limited sphere of the organic world. A simple comparison of dates will serve to make this point sufficiently clear. The first edition of the *Origin of Species* was published in the latter part of 1859. The essay on the Development Hypothesis appeared in 1852; in 1855—or four years before the advent of Darwin's book—there came the first edition of the *Principles of Psychology*, in which the laws of evolution (already conceived as universal) were traced out in their operations in the domain of mind; and this was followed in 1857 by the essay on *Progress: its Law and Cause*, which contains a statement of the doctrine of evolution in its chief outlines, and an inductive and deductive development of that doctrine in its application to all classes of phenomena. Spencer's independence of Darwin is thus placed beyond possibility of question.—*From Spencer and the Synthetic Philosophy, by W. H. Hudson, in the Popular Science Monthly*.

I WAS now so near the crest of the divide that only a few yards remained before I should be able to see the country to the north; a vast region which no one had yet beheld. Pressing on, I pictured in fancy the character of the land beyond. Having crossed this same mountain-belt at the head of Lynn Canal, and traversed the country to the north of it, I fancied that I should behold a similar region north of Mount St. Elias. I expected to see a comparatively low, wooded country stretching away to the north, with lakes and rivers and perhaps some signs of human habitation, but I was entirely mistaken. What did meet my eager gaze was a vast, snow-covered region, limitless in its expanse, through which hundreds, and perhaps thousands, of barren angular mountain-peaks projected. There was not a stream, not a lake, and not a trace of vegetation of any kind in sight. A more desolate or a more utterly lifeless land one never beheld. Vast, smooth snow-surfaces, without crevasses or breaks, so far as I could judge, stretched away to unknown distances, broken only by jagged and angular mountain peaks. The general elevation of the snow-surface is about 8,000 feet, and the mountains piercing it are from 10,000 to 12,000 feet, or more, in altitude above the sea. To the northward I could see every detail in the forbidding landscape for miles and miles. The most distant peaks in view in that direction were thirty or forty miles away. One flat-topped mountain, due north by compass from my station, and an exception in its form to all the other peaks, I have called Mount Bear, in memory of the good ship which took us to Icy Bay. The other peaks were too numerous to name. To the south-east rose Mount Fairweather, plainly distinguishable although 200 miles away. At an equal distance to the north-west are two prominent mountain-ranges, the highest peaks of which appeared as lofty as Mount Fair-

weather. These must be in the vicinity of Mount Wrangle, but their summits were unclouded and gave no token of volcanic activity. I could look down upon the coast about Yakutat Bay, and distinguish each familiar island and headland. The dark shade on the shore, too distant to reveal its nature, was due to the dense forests on the lowlands between the mountains and the sea. This was the only indication of vegetation in all the vast landscape that lay spread out beneath my feet. The few rocks near at hand, which projected above the snow, were without the familiar tints of mosses and lichens. Even the ravens, which sometimes haunt the higher mountains, were nowhere to be seen. Utter desolation claimed the entire land. The view to the north called to mind the pictures given by Arctic explorers of the borders of the great Greenland ice-sheet, where rocky islands, known as "nunataks," alone break the monotony of the boundless sea of ice. The region before me was a land of nunataks. The divide which we had reached was a narrow crest at the north end, but broadened to about fifty yards at the south. Along each side were snow-banks facing each other, and inclosing a V-shaped area some ten feet lower than the bordering crests of snow. At four o'clock we had attained an elevation of somewhat more than 14,500 feet, as determined by measurements made with two aneroid barometers. The great snow-slope continued to tower far above us, and we saw with deep regret that we had not the strength to reach the summit and return to our camp, already 6,500 feet below us. Concluding that the only practicable plan would be for us to advance our camp on to the divide between Mount St. Elias and Mount Newton, and from there to attempt to reach the summit, we reluctantly turned back.—*Israel C. Russell, in Century*.

A POINT FOR YOU.—In view of what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for others, is it not reasonable to suppose that it will be of benefit to you? For Scrofula, Salt Rheum and all other diseases of the blood, for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Loss of Appetite, that Tired Feeling, Catarrh, Malaria, Rheumatism, Hood's Sarsaparilla is an unequalled remedy.

Hood's Pills cure Sick Headache.

A NUMBER of Scotch coopers have, during the past winter, been employed at the Bohnslan herring-salting establishment at the expense of the State and one or two local societies. Under the supervision of these coopers some 35,000 barrels of herrings were salted during the season. As herrings treated in the Scotch style fetch a better price, this new departure is expected to materially benefit the district in question.

No Other Sarsaparilla possesses the Combination, Proportion and Process which make Hood's Sarsaparilla peculiar to itself.

A METEORITE weighing 10½ kilogrammes (23.1 pounds) fell recently at Lundsgarden, O-Ljungby, Scandinavia. Professor Otto Nordenskiöld has analyzed it. It is a chondrite, and is inclosed in a black fused crust. The gray silicate mass contains, in addition to bright metallic grains, darker grains of sulphur-iron. The composition of the nickel-iron (soluble in HgCl₂) was: Iron, 83.67; nickel, 16.24; cobalt, 0.17; copper, 0.34.

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.

AT NO TIME is man secure from attacks of such painful and dangerous disorders of the stomach as Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cramps, Diarrhoea and Dysentery; but these complaints are particularly common during the heated term, when it is doubly dangerous to neglect them. PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER is a remedy that has never failed when tried, and the severest attacks have been cured by it. It leaves no evil effects, and invariably brings relief to the sufferer. Every reputable druggist in the country sells PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER. Large size New bottle, price 25c.



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.

THE entire coast line of the globe is 136,000 miles.

THE Leipzig Easter fair was only sparsely visited by porcelain buyers, but good orders were booked by Silesian and Saxon manufacturers.

THE French ministry of war has been engaged for more than a year in making experiments in the preservation of meats. The experiments have resulted in the discovery that frozen meat can be kept for eight months without any change in its appearance or powers of nourishment.

ONE of the most important problems of the hour is the cheapest way to extract aluminium from the inexhaustible deposits of clay abounding in this country. The latest process is that invented by M. Favre, by which he expects to reduce the cost to about 16 or 18 cents a pound.—*Inventive Age*.

ONE of the natural curiosities of Asia is the Great Salt Desert of Persia, which covers a large territory about seventy miles south of Teheran. C. E. Biddulph, who recently visited this place, says that Daryai-Namak is an extensive tract of ground, sloping on all sides toward the centre, covered with an incrustation of solid salt several feet thick in most places, while in some parts it is of unknown depth. As he saw it from the mountain top it stretched away for many miles, appearing like a vast frozen lake. It extended as far as the eye could reach toward the south and west, and glistened in the sun like a sheet of glass. His party finally approached the margin of the salt plain and decided to cross it. They found swampy ground for a mile or so and then entered upon the sheet of salt itself. Near the edge the incrustation was thin and the salt sheet was soft, sloppy and mixed with earth. At a distance of three or four miles from the edge the salt looked like solid ice as it is seen on any pond in northern latitudes during the winter. The surface was not quite level, but resembled that of ice which had partially thawed and then frozen again after a slight fall of snow. Of the solidity of this incrustation there could be no doubt, for camels, horses and mules were travelling over it without a vibration of any kind being perceptible. After marching for about eight miles upon this unusual surface the party halted to examine its composition. They tried, by means of a hammer and an iron tent-peg, to break off a block of salt to carry away as a specimen. The salt, however, was so very hard that they could make no impression upon it. They managed at last in another place to chip off a lot of fragments which were of the purest white. In two or three days they had absorbed so much moisture that they became soft and slaty blue in colour.—*Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine*.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, etc.