

THE EMPRESS OF INDIA'S DOUBLE TRIPS.—Commenced Thursday, June 9, the steamer Empress of India leaves Toronto at 8 a.m., as well as 3.40 p.m. Leaving at 8 o'clock will enable passengers coming in by the early G. T. R. trains east and west to connect with the Empress. A fast train will leave Port Dalhousie immediately on arrival of steamer for St. Catharines, Niagara Falls and Buffalo. By taking the early boat, passengers can spend over eight hours in St. Catharines, seven hours at Niagara Falls or five hours in Buffalo and be home the same evening. This will be a very convenient hour for excursion parties leaving Toronto. Passengers coming in by G. T. R. eastern trains and going via Empress have their baggage transferred free from the depot to steamer by giving their checks to the agents of the Verral Transfer Company.

SCIENTIFIC AND SANITARY.

ACCORDING to the *Chemiker Zeitung*, the number of patents applied for in Germany in 1891 was 12,775, an increase of 7.52 per cent. over 1890; the number granted, 5,550, or 43.5 per cent., against 39.5 per cent. granted in 1890. Since 1887 there has been, in fact, not only a yearly increase in patents applied for, but in patents granted; while from 1883 to 1887 the number granted decreased yearly. The number of those applied for in chemical and related industries, was 5,554; the number granted 2,506, or 43.5 and 45.2 per cent. of the whole number applied for and granted.

MUNICIPAL governments annually devote large sums of money for the care of the sick, the criminal, and the insane, but devote no energy to investigating and striving to prevent the factors that are constantly at work in producing these classes. Here, if ever, an ounce of prevention is equal to many pounds of cure. The Department of Public Charities and Correction of New York city, with its 15,000 wards, received \$2,166,237 in 1891, and requests an appropriation of \$2,877,245 for 1892. If a part of the money that is annually devoted to keeping alive the helpless and suffering could in some way be diverted toward remedying unhealthy domiciles, relieving overcrowded tenements, dissipating polluted air and foul gases, supplying the best food at cheap rates, educating the masses in the simple principles of hygienic living, closing the saloons, and in many like ways checking the sources of disease and degeneration, this knotty problem would find its best solution. The way we can cure is by preventing. We permit factors to exist that degenerate men physically, mentally, and morally, and then bring up a clumsy, mechanical, outside philanthropy to try and reform by patch-work.—*Dr. Henry D. Chapin, in the Popular Science Monthly for June.*

"German Syrup"

For Coughs & Colds.

John F. Jones, Edom, Tex., writes: I have used German Syrup for the past six years, for Sore Throat, Cough, Colds, Pains in the Chest and Lungs, and let me say to anyone wanting such a medicine—German Syrup is the best.

B. W. Baldwin, Carnesville, Tenn., writes: I have used your German Syrup in my family, and find it the best medicine I ever tried for coughs and colds. I recommend it to everyone for these troubles.

R. Schmalhausen, Druggist, of Charleston, Ill., writes: After trying scores of prescriptions and preparations I had on my files and shelves, without relief for a very severe cold, which had settled on my lungs, I tried your German Syrup. It gave me immediate relief and a permanent cure.

G. G. GREEN, Sole Manufacturer,
Woodbury, New Jersey, U. S. A.

THE eminent German histologist, Virchow, has been the latest to take exception to the Darwinian doctrine concerning the descent of man, and to express his conviction that even the most highly developed anthropoid apes are perpetual in their species, since they have never, within the memory of man, exhibited the slightest variation of type. And the trend of recent scientific thought lies in that direction; for the constancy and uniformity which experience has established are powerful arguments and leave the opponents of evolution in possession. Even allowing that untold cycles of time, or eons, are necessary for the development of fresh types, and that the transmutation of species is indescribably slow, still some recorded variation, tending toward specific change, would have been brought to light had it ever existed. But analogy is the only argument on which the advocate of extreme evolutionism rests his cause, and this brings us to a consideration of the validity of the argument as thus employed. The analogy of evolution is one of similarity and holds that structural and physiological resemblance denote an identity of origin. Herein lies the inherent weakness of the system, for it is quite possible for anatomical and physiological similarities to exist where essential differences prevail, and the existence of essential differences precludes the possibility of a specific identity of origin. Thus it is claimed that a portion of the brain closely resembles a corresponding portion of the human brain, that this similarity does not exist in the lower anthropoidal apes, and that consequently the existence thereof in the gorilla betokens its specific identity with man. But in fact this very resemblance militates against such a conclusion since it renders more conspicuous still the difference of function in the same organ. We know that the brain function of the gorilla is exceedingly limited and that it is utterly incapable of generalization and abstraction. The existence of a quiescent or rudimentary organ on which the advocates of transmutation so strongly insist as a proof of the transition of the types is but another instance of an accidental resemblance and points merely to the necessity of a general type which binds all animals in one genus. The popularity of this phase of the doctrine is to be found in its simplicity and comprehensiveness. It is so easy to view the entire cosmos as the outcome of one general substance branching out into numberless varieties through a slow process of differentiation by the operation of natural selection. The simplicity of the conception is fascinating, and men adopt it as the readiest method of explaining the marvellous phenomena of the universe. But simplicity, though possessing an indescribable charm, must be in complete harmony with facts, and till evolution adduces incontrovertible proof that the law of crossing is not inviolable, we cannot accept mere anatomical and physiological resemblances as an argument that man is the lineal descendant of the ape.—*Catholic Review.*

WHAT STRONGER PROOF is needed of the merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla than the hundreds of letters continually coming in telling of marvellous cures it has effected after all other remedies had failed? Truly, Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses peculiar curative power unknown to other medicines.

HOOD'S PILLS cure Constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal. They are the best family cathartic.

THERE is an emanation from the heart in genuine hospitality which cannot be described, but is immediately felt and puts the stranger at once at his ease.—*Washington Irving.*

DANGEROUS SUMMER COMPLAINTS.—Cramps, dysentery, cholera morbus, diarrhoea, and, indeed, all bowel complaints, require quick relief, or the result may be serious. At this season these troubles are common, and no family should be without a supply of PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER, a safe, sure, and speedy cure for all the troubles named. This medicine was discovered many years ago, and time has proved its excellence. Every reputable druggist keeps a supply on hand, and each bottle is wrapped with full directions. 25c. New Big Bottle.

Minard's Lintment Cures Garget in Cows.

THE ABBE KNEIPP is the most celebrated man in Europe, among those who undertake to cure all bodily ailments by methods out of the common. His panacea is cold water, and it is applied in the shape of douches, foot-baths, head-baths, sitting-baths; applied internally, the water is sometimes mixed with infusions, decoctions, or alcoholic tinctures. The basis of his system is the theory that most of our maladies are due to trouble in the circulation of the blood, and his remedy is to subject the body to the action of the open air, combined or not with ice-cold water. Short walks with bare feet on freshly fallen snow, or in running water, are a feature of his remedies for certain complaints. He has original ideas, also, regarding diet and clothing.—*Illustrated American.*

GEOLOGY, then, in its broadest scope should be taught in our schools and colleges, and for at least twelve good reasons. At the outset we would claim that it holds equal rank with astronomy or biology. The former science tells us of the existence of other worlds than ours, and gives us some conception of the immensity of space. The study of plants and animals carries an impressive lesson as to the unity prevailing amid all the diversity of Nature, besides affording the hope that we may at some time discover the origin of life, since it has already opened the way to an explanation of the origin of the existing forms of life; while the grand outcome of geological study is that it brings vividly before the mind the immensity of time, enabling us to realize that time is only less than eternity. It also teaches us that our earth has had a history, that our own race has had a high antiquity; and thus the contemplation of past geological ages, reckoned by millions of years, the fact that our earth is coeval with the sun in age—all these considerations tend to immeasurably expand our mental horizon, and thus to react in a way to broaden the mind. Geology is also the complement of biology. As soon as one has mastered the rudiments of botany and zoology, and of the distribution of life-forms in space, the range of his thoughts should be extended to take in the orderly succession of life in past ages, and the evolution of modern specialized plants and animals from the earlier, generalized types.—*Prof. A. S. Packard, in the Popular Science Monthly for May.*

A BIG DEAL.

\$250,000 PAID FOR A HALF INTEREST IN THE TRADE MARK OF DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR THE UNITED STATES.

The brilliant reputation achieved by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in Canada has not only extended to the United States, but has led to an important business transaction. One of the best known American proprietary medicine houses, the head of which is the president of a leading National Bank in New York State, has recently purchased a half interest in the trade mark of the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. for the United States only, for which, we understand, the consideration was \$250,000. This sale is probably the first instance in which an American institution has purchased an interest in a Canadian remedy, and offers the very best proof of the sterling merits of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, as we may be sure that the American capitalists, before venturing so large a sum in the half interest of the trade mark, fully investigated and verified the claims made for the remedy. It is a tribute, too, to Canadian medical science, which has brought to perfection this remarkable medicine.

C. C. RICHARDS & Co.

Sirs,—I was formerly a resident of Port La Tour and have always used MINARD'S LINTMENT in my household, and know it to be the best remedy for emergencies of ordinary character.

Norway, Me.

JOSEPH A. SNOW.

THE merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla is not accidental but is the result of careful study and experiment by educated pharmacists.



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 OPINION OF A FINANCIAL EXPERT.

A leading citizen, one who is connected with several wealthy corporations in Toronto, whose financial experience extends over half a century, was overheard expressing his opinion on the subject of life insurance last week. He stated that he had carried a life insurance policy in a company for nearly forty years, and during that time had paid in premiums a sum in excess of the face of the policy; now he would be unable to obtain but a very small value if he surrendered it. He expressed himself thus: After having looked over a pamphlet explanatory of a policy on the Compound Investment Plan of the North American Life Assurance Company of this city, had he been insured under this form of policy he could, at the end of twenty years, have surrendered the policy for the guaranteed surrender value named therein, and also withdrawn the surplus, and thus have terminated the contract after the necessity for life insurance had passed away, as was the case at that time with the citizen above referred to.

Or, supposing that at the end of the twenty years he had some member of his family depending upon him, he could have converted the whole of the policy's accumulations into paid-up insurance, and the policy being paid up, by its terms, would become payable at his death. This paid-up insurance could have then been carried until the object desired, viz., protection, had passed away, and then if he desired to surrender the policy, he would have received from the North American Life Assurance Company a cash surrender value for the same. Any person who is insured in some of the many Companies operating here, is well aware that after their policies have existed for some years, if they desire to obtain a cash value or a loan, they are invariably met with the reply "That the company do not loan on its policies or that they do not purchase the same for cash." This is undoubtedly the case with many of the leading American companies, and is in strong contrast with the liberal practice of first-class Canadian companies, all of which are pleased to be able to accommodate their policy-holders by making loans on their policies after they have run for some few years, or, if so desired, they will pay an equitable cash value. These are but two of the many advantages to policy-holders in dealing with a first-class home company. Intending insurers should be careful to see that the company they are insuring with has been successful, and is also under competent management, otherwise it is unlikely that satisfactory returns will be realised on the money invested by way of premiums. Under the Compound Investment plan all question as to loaning on the policy is removed after it has existed for ten years, because the contract definitely specifies that the eleventh and subsequent premiums will be loaned to maintain the policy, and, moreover, a further advantage is guaranteed in the contract, that if death occur before termination of the investment period, say twenty years, the loan will be cancelled and the full face of the policy paid. Intending insurers would do well to communicate with the Company at its head office, 22 to 28 King Street West, Toronto, when full particulars respecting this excellent plan of insurance will be furnished; or parties desiring to undertake an agency will find it to their advantage to communicate with the Company.

Minard's Lintment Cures Distemper.