

## SCIENTIFIC AND SANITARY.

THE largest telephone switchboard in the world is that in the exchange at Berlin, where 7,000 wires are connected with the main office.—*Public Opinion*.

A BOSTON man has invented a disk carbon, the perimeter of which is of spiral form, the object being to produce an even consumption of the carbon.

COOKING by electricity is becoming a fad in the fashionable quarter of London, several of the West End flats being fitted up with electric cooking stoves.

Two Swiss astronomers, Lemstrom and Tromholt, by means of a network of electrical currents between two mountains, succeeded, it is said, in producing artificial auroras.

THE electric car has reached India, a road being projected between Nannoya and Nuwara, the power to generate the necessary current being found in a neighbouring waterfall.

THE Steinways are making a sounding board for a piano of aluminium as an experiment; if successful, this will greatly reduce the weight of these ponderous household articles.—*Public Opinion*.

THE forty-fifth session and the forty-ninth anniversary of the American Institute of Homeopathy will this year be held in Washington, D. C., beginning on Monday afternoon, June 13, and continuing until Friday, June 17.—*Public Opinion*.

MEANWOOD Church, Leeds, England, is to have an organ controlled by electricity in a novel manner. The keyboard will be detached from the organ, enabling the performer to play from any part of the church. The organ will contain twenty-nine stops and 1,385 pipes.

A FRENCHMAN has invented a new ribbon loom which works automatically and needs no surveillance. If a thread or warp breaks, the shuttle is stopped instantly, and the attention of the weaver, who could by this system attend to many looms, is called to the defect.—*Manchester Union*.

DR. H. T. WEBSTER, of Oakland, Cal., has cured several cases of persistent snoring by cutting off the uvula and tonsils. When these organs are too large, and when relaxed in sleeping, the passage of air through the mouth causes them to vibrate, and noise results.—*Scientific American*.

STATISTICS show that 47,000,000 of people die every year, and that to each and every one of these 47,000,000 must be allotted 2x6 feet of ground, making a total of nearly twenty-one square miles of the earth's surface that is each year taken up for burial purposes.—*New York Medical Record*.

## "August Flower"

The Hon. J. W. Fennimore is the Sheriff of Kent Co., Del., and lives at Dover, the County Seat and Capital of the State. The sheriff is a gentleman fifty-nine years of age, and this is what he says: "I have used your August Flower for several years in my family and for my own use, and found it does me more good than any other remedy. I have been troubled with what I call Sick Headache. A pain comes in the back part of my head first, and then soon a general headache until I become sick and vomit. At times, too, I have a fullness after eating, a pressure after eating at the pit of the stomach, and sourness, when food seemed to rise up in my throat and mouth. When I feel this coming on if I take a little August Flower it relieves me, and is the best remedy I have ever taken for it. For this reason I take it and recommend it to others as a great remedy for Dyspepsia, &c."

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

A NEW penny-in-the-slot machine has been fitted up in England for the collection of letters. It is an electrical connection with the postal telegraph office opposite the station. On dropping a penny into the slot and pulling out the slide, a brown coloured envelope containing another envelope and a card appears. The act of withdrawing the slide sends the call signal to the telegraph office, and a messenger is at once despatched to the station to take the message.—*Pittsburg Dispatch*.

FREDONIA, N. Y., had a well of natural gas in 1821. In that year a woman went to a spring to draw water, and as the night was dark she took a lantern. On setting the lantern down on the bank the rising gas took fire, to her great alarm. The gas was collected for use by inverting large pots above the spring, but after a short time it was carried to a small tank made of copper, and was supplied from that to several houses, including a tavern that was lighted by it when Lafayette passed through the village in 1824.—*Minerals*.

THE prevalent notion that the mistletoe is injurious to the apple or other tree on which it grows is disputed, says *Nature*, by Dr. G. Bonnier, the professor of botany at the Paris Sorbonne, who maintains, not only that this is not the case, but that it is actually beneficial to its host, the relationship being not one of simple parasitism, but rather one of symbiosis. He determined from a series of observations on the increase in the dry weight of the leaves, that, while in summer the mistletoe derives a large portion of its nutriment from the host, in winter these conditions are reversed, and the increase in weight of the mistletoe is less than the amount of carbon which it has obtained from the atmosphere—in other words, that it gives up to its host a portion of its assimilated substance.—*Science*.

It is reported that the Volucere will transport about one hundred pounds of mail between two cities with a hitherto unattained velocity. It consists of a shell composed of aluminium, the interior, except the chamber for the mail and for the electric motor, being filled with compressed hydrogen gas to overcome the weight. It has a buoy-fan toward the front, operating on both sides, and side wings and propeller in rear. Two large trolley wires, supported on arms attached to posts and elevated to a suitable height, are placed from four to six feet apart, and between and below these the car or shell is situated, suspended on the wires by pulleys. The electricity from the wires communicates through the motor inside the car, and sets into rapid motion the front fans, the wings on either side and the turbine wind-fan in the rear. The wings are shaped like an umbrella divided in the centre. These close when propelled forward and automatically open, pressing forcibly against the air in the backward and downward stroke, and operated by a crank and piston, to which the wings are attached. The front is surmounted by an electric light. When coming into port the machine engages in a current breaker, and subsequently draws up a suitable weight until it is brought to the point for unloading. It is then reloaded, turned on a turn-table, the connections made, and it is sent on its mission. It may have many stations.—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch*.

ALL methods of sterilization that are in use in this country have the disadvantage of giving to the milk the taste which is peculiar to boiled milk, and also of rendering it less easily absorbed by the body. In France and Germany a method has been adopted which accomplishes the purpose without injuring the taste of the milk. Machines are in use in Paris and some other cities which will heat great quantities of milk to a temperature of about 155° Fahr. for a few minutes, and then cool it rapidly to a low temperature. The method has been called the pasteurization of milk. It does not kill all the bacteria, but it does destroy so many of them that it greatly increases the keeping properties of the milk. Moreover, it almost entirely destroys the danger from disease germs in milk, since nearly all forms likely to occur in milk are killed by this temperature. The advantage of this method is that the temperature of 155° Fahr. does not give to the milk the taste of boiled milk, which most people find unpleasant, and does not render the milk difficult of digestion. These pasteurizing

machines have not yet been introduced into this country, and the opportunity exists for some one to develop a thriving business by furnishing pasteurized milk in our large cities. A little experience with its superior keeping properties, and a little knowledge of its greater wholesomeness, would soon create a demand for it in America, as it has already done in the larger cities of France and Germany.—*From Bacteria in our Dairy Products, by Prof. H. W. Conn, in the Popular Science Monthly*.

IF you ask that convenient fiction, the Man in the Street, what sort of plant a cactus is, he will probably tell you it is all leaf and no stem, and each of the leaves grows out of the last one. Whenever we set up the Man in the Street, however, you must have noticed we do it in order to knock him down again like a nine-pin next moment: and this particular instance is no exception to the rule; for the truth is that a cactus is practically all stem and no leaves, what looks like a leaf being really a branch sticking out at an angle. The true leaves, if there are any, are reduced to mere spines or prickles on the surface, while the branches, in the prickly-pear and many of the ornamental hot-house cactuses, are flattened out like a leaf to perform foliar functions. In most plants, to put it simply, the leaves are the mouths and stomachs of the organism; their thin and flattened blades are spread out horizontally in a wide expanse, covered with tiny throats and lips which suck in carbonic acid from the surrounding air, and disintegrate it in their own cells under the influences of sunlight. In the prickly pears, on the contrary, it is the flattened stem and branches which undertake this essential operation in the life of the plant—the sucking-in of carbon and giving-out of oxygen, which is to the vegetable exactly what the eating and digesting of food is to the animal organism. In their old age, however, the stems of the prickly pear display their true character by becoming woody in texture and losing their articulated life-like appearance.—*From a Desert Fruit, by Grant Allen, in the Popular Science Monthly for May*.

WHEN you buy your spring medicine you should get the best, and that is Hood's Sarsaparilla. It thoroughly purifies the blood.

So great has been the development of the petroleum fields in Peru that pipe lines have been run from the main wells to the coast. The opinion is expressed that the Peruvian field will soon be able to supply the demand of all the west coast of South America.—*Pittsburg Dispatch*.

YOUR BLOOD 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 medicinal merit.

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

DYNAMITE has been superseded in Sweden for blasting purposes. Electric wires are introduced in the rock and then heated. The sudden heating of the rock rends it in pieces, quietly and effectively, without peril to human life.—*New York Ledger*.

A FAMILY FRIEND.—No family should be without Perry Davis' Vegetable PAIN-KILLER. It can be given to the infant for the Colic, and to the adult for Rheumatism. There is scarcely a disease to which it may not be beneficially applied. It contains no deleterious drug, but may be used for the various ailments of mankind. Get the Big 25c. Bottle.

MESSRS. C. C. RICHARDS & Co.

Gents.—Having used MINARD'S LINIMENT for several years in my stable, I attest to its being the best thing I know of for horse flesh. In the family, we have used it for every purpose that a liniment is adapted for, it being recommended to us by the late Dr. J. L. R. Webster. Personally I find it the best allayer of neuralgic pain I have ever used.

B. TITUS,  
Proprietor Yarmouth Livery Stable.

DR. T. A. SLOCUM'S

OXYGENIZED EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL. If you have Catarrh—Use it. For sale by all druggists. 35 cents per bottle.

## You Need It Now

To impart strength and to give a feeling of health and vigor throughout the system, there is nothing equal to Hood's Sarsaparilla. It seems peculiarly adapted to overcome that tired feeling caused by change of season, climate or life, and while it tones and sustains the system it purifies and renovates the blood.

We earnestly urge the large army of clerks, book-keepers, school teachers, housewives and all others who have been closely confined during the winter and who need a good spring medicine, to try Hood's Sarsaparilla now.

### Glad to Recommend Hood's.

"I had a very sore leg for a long time, owing to impure blood, and was advised to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, which I did and found it of great benefit to me. I have much pleasure in recommending it."  
T. CROW, Carriage Builder, 619 Yonge Street, Toronto.

### For Blood Poisoning.

"I have used Hood's Sarsaparilla for blood poisoning, and it cleansed my blood and cured me entirely. I recommend it to others as the best blood medicine."  
Mrs. E. JOHNSTON, 188 Chestnut St., Toronto, Ont.

# Hood's SARSAPARILLA Cures

Where other preparations fail. Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is peculiar to itself.

Hood's Pills Cure Liver Ills, Constipation, Biliousness, Jaundice, Sick Headache.

A. COPPEN JONES, writing from Davos Platz, Switzerland, to *Nature*, says: "In 1889 a French naval surgeon, M. Ledantec, published in the *Annales de l'Institut Pasteur* the result of some investigations he had made into the nature of the arrow poison of the natives of the New Hebrides. Wounds from these arrows give rise, as is well known, to tetanus, and M. Ledantec was able, by the subcutaneous injection of the scraped off poison, to kill guinea-pigs under typical tetanic symptoms. He learnt from a Kanaka that they are prepared by smearing the arrow-heads (which are made of human bone) first with tree gum and then with mud from a swamp, which mud he found to contain numbers of Nicolaier's tetanus bacillus. As far as I am aware, this has been recorded only of the natives of the New Hebrides and some of the neighbouring groups (the arrow poison of Stanley's dwarfs is certainly not the same), and I was therefore much interested some days ago by coming accidentally upon an old record which seems to show that the natives of the Cape Verd coast were accustomed, more than three hundred years ago, to get rid of their enemies in a similar manner. In Hakluyt's "Voyager's Tales," published in 1589 (I refer to the little reprint edited in 1889 by Henry Morley), is the narrative of one Miles Phillips, in which occurs the following passage: 'Upon the 18th day of the same month (November, 1567) we came to an anchor upon the coast of Africa at Cape Verde, in twelve fathoms of water, and here our General landed certain of our men, to the number of 160 or thereabouts, seeking to take some negroes. And they, going up into the country for the space of six miles, were encountered with a great number of negroes, who with their envenomed arrows did hurt a great number of our men, so that they were enforced to retire to their ships, in which contest they recovered but a few negroes; and of these our men which were hurt with their envenomed arrows, there died to the number of seven or eight in a very strange manner, with their mouths shut, so that we were forced to put sticks and other things into their mouths to keep them open.' In the language of modern medicine, they succumbed to tetanus traumaticus. The voyagers left the coast soon after, and there is no further mention of the natives or of the wounded. There is, of course, no proof that the arrows were poisoned with mud or earth, but the probability is considerable. The chief interest lies in the age of the record, which forms in some manner a pendant to the researches of M. Bossano (*Comptes rendus*, 1888), which showed the tetanus bacillus to have a very wide distribution in space. It is a curious consideration that this and the other famous arrow poison, curare, both kill by their action on the voluntary muscles, the action of one being diametrically opposed to that of the other."—*Science*.