

SCIENTIFIC AND SANITARY.

A NOTED engineer has proposed a scheme by which vessels drawing upwards of twenty feet of water can be pushed through canals like the St. Lawrence and the new Soo without deepening the canals or enlarging the locks. He would place large vessels upon steel rafts or pontoons, and thus float them over shallow places, the vessels to be placed on the pontoons, by means of hydraulic lifts established at the entrance of each canal. The plan has been successful elsewhere, and it is stated that it could be put into practice without much cost.

IN the February number of *Nature Notes*, Mr. Robert Morley vouches for the accuracy of a story which seems to indicate the possibility of very tender feeling in monkeys. A friend of Mr. Morley's, a native of India, was sitting in his garden, when a loud chattering announced the arrival of a large party of monkeys, who forthwith proceeded to make a meal off his fruits. Fearing the loss of his entire crop, he fetched his fowling-piece, and, to frighten them away, fired it off, as he thought, over the heads of the chattering crew. They all fled away, but he noticed, left behind upon a bough, what looked like one fallen asleep with its head resting upon its arms. As it did not move, he sent a servant up the tree, who found that it was quite dead, having been shot through the heart. He had it fetched down and buried beneath the tree; and on the morrow he saw, sitting upon the little mound, the mate of the dead monkey. It remained there for several days bewailing its loss.—*Science*.

THE mineral exhibit from Michigan for the Chicago Fair is sure to attract much attention. This will include, besides extensive collections from museums, etc., granites, marble, and other building material of rare and beautiful qualities, but which have not yet been marketed to any great extent; raw material from the iron mines in plates 69 to 70 per cent. pure as taken from the mines; and especially specimens of copper, which in its pure state is found only in the Michigan mines. A copper exhibit, the "largest and most extensive ever attempted," will be made by the Calumet and Hecla mines. In speaking of it, the company's chemist says that it will include "obelisks of pure copper ranging in weight from fifty to 500 pounds, also quantities of wire and sheet copper that has been drawn and rolled from the native metal just as it was taken from the mines; rods of copper bent into different shapes, and even tied into knots, as one would tie a cravat, without breaking or splintering, as would be the result of such an operation on the copper produced by other mines and containing an alloy, which renders it less ductile. A

"August Flower"

"I inherit some tendency to Dyspepsia from my mother. I suffered two years in this way; consulted a number of doctors. They did me no good. I then used **Relieved In your August Flower** and it was just two days when I felt great relief. I soon got so that I could sleep and eat, and I felt that I was well. That was three years ago, and I am still first-class. I am never **Two Days.** without a bottle, and if I feel constipated the least particle a dose or two of August Flower does the work. The beauty of the medicine is, that you can stop the use of it without any bad effects on the system. **Constipation** While I was sick I felt everything it seemed to me a man could feel. I was of all men most miserable. I can say, in conclusion, that I believe August Flower will cure anyone of indigestion, if taken **Life of Misery** with judgment. A. M. Weed, 229 Bellefontaine St., Indianapolis, Ind." ●

curious fact concerning the silver deposits sometimes found in the copper, is that nature has welded the silver and copper together without mixing them, whereas no process has ever been discovered by mineralogists by which the same thing can be done artificially; examples of this phenomena will be included in the exhibit."

THE Museum of Archaeology of the University of Pennsylvania has just received from the Egypt Exploration fund a colossal statue of Rameses II., which has been set up in the hall of the Library Building. The statue, which is eight feet in height, was found among the ruins of the Great Temple at Har-shefi (Hans), the herakleopolis of the Greeks, during the excavations undertaken by the Egypt Exploration Fund, under the supervision of Mr. E. Naville in the winter of 1891. Hans was the seat of government during the ninth and tenth dynasties of Mantheo (fourth millennium B. C.) as shown by the corroborative evidence of inscriptions found in contemporary tombs at Siit. Unfortunately, no remains of the older buildings were found, and the earliest dated fragments uncovered date from the twelfth dynasty, and even these were few. The temple was rebuilt by Rameses II., and this monument formed part of this later edifice (Ca. B. C. 1330). According to the curator, Mrs. Cornelius Stevenson, the hieroglyphs cut in the back and sides of the royal seat give the king's name and titles: the crowned "Horus," the "Mighty Bull," "Beloved of Amon," or "Maat," or "Ptah," or "Ra," or "Knum," "Son of Ra," "Ramesu Meri Amon," "Chosen by Ra," "Lord of the two Sands," "Lord of Diadems," "Giving Life like Ra," etc.—*Science*.

THE organ is the most magnificent and comprehensive of all musical instruments. While the pipes of Pan—aside from that mythical personage—indicate a very ancient use of pipes as a means of producing musical sounds, the "water-organ of the ancients" furnishes to the student of organ history the first tangible clew regarding the remote evolution of the instrument. In the second century the magripha, an organ of ten pipes with a crude key-board, is said to have existed, but accounts of this instrument are involved in much obscurity. It is averred that an organ—the gift of Constantine—was in the possession of King Pepin of France in 757; but Aldhelm, a monk, makes mention of an organ with "gilt pipes" as far back as the year 700. Wolston speaks of an organ containing 400 pipes, which was erected in the tenth century in England. This instrument was blown by "thirteen separate pairs of bellows." It also contained a large key-board. There are drawings of that period extant, which represent the organ as an instrument having but few pipes, blown by two or three persons, and usually performed on by a monk. The keys, which were played upon by hard blows of the fist, were very clumsy, and from four to six inches broad. About the end of the eleventh century somitones were introduced into the key-board, but to all appearances its compass did not extend beyond three octaves. The introduction of pedals in 1490, by Bernhardt—giving a compass B flat to A—was another important contribution to the instrument. These were merely small pieces of wood operated by the toe of the player.—*From Musical Instruments—the Organ, by Daniel Spilane, in the Popular Science Monthly for March*.

MESSRS. C. C. RICHARDS & CO.

Gents.—I was cured of a very severe attack of rheumatism by using MINARD'S LINIMENT, after trying all other remedies for 2 years. Albert Co., N.B. GEORGE TINGLEY.

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Gents.—I had a valuable colt so bad with mange that I feared I would lose it. I used MINARD'S LINIMENT and it cured him like magic. Dalhousie. CHRISTOPHER SAUNDERS.

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OXYGENIZED EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL. If you have Tightness of the Chest, Use it. For sale by all druggists. 35 cents per bottle.

A MONTREAL MIRACLE.

AFTER SEVEN YEARS OF HELPLESSNESS HEALTH IS RESTORED.

A Statement of the Remarkable Case of Miss Ramsay as Investigated by a Reporter of "Le Monde."

Le Monde, April 1st.

During the past year newspapers in various parts of the country have chronicled accounts of marvellous cures from the use of a medicine known as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. These remarkable cures, many of them in cases hitherto held by medical science to be incurable, were known as the Hamilton miracle, the Cape Breton miracle, the Detroit miracle, the Saratoga Co. miracle, etc., etc., and were vouched for by such leading newspapers as the *Toronto Globe*, *Hamilton Times*, *Hamilton Spectator*, *Halifax Herald*, *Detroit News*, *Albany, N.Y., Journal* and others, whose high standing left no room to doubt that the facts were as stated. And now *Le Monde* is in a position to add another laurel to the renown achieved by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, by giving the facts of a case, and certainly a remarkable one, which cannot fail to interest Montrealers inasmuch as it is not only local, but gives the cure of a young lady well known and esteemed in the district in which she resides. The young lady who owes her restoration to health and strength is Miss Ramsay, daughter of Mr. John Ramsay, the well known manufacturers agent, and one of Montreal's most esteemed citizens, who does business at 260 St. James street, and resides at 14 Coursol street. Some of the facts of this remarkable case having come to the knowledge of *Le Monde*, a reporter of this paper was detailed to make an investigation, and, in the interest of other sufferers, lay an accurate statement of the facts as he found them, before the public. Both Mr. Ramsay and his daughter were found to be enthusiastic in their praises of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and from the story told the reporter they had excellent reasons for their enthusiasm. At the age of 14, said Mr. Ramsay, my daughter was attacked by chorea, more commonly known as St. Vitus dance. Choreia, it may be said, is a diseased condition of the nervous system which may result from the feebleness of constitution, overstudy, or from a shock or fright, leaving the patient in a more or less helpless condition, control of the limbs being lost. The trouble was brought on through a fright she received at a fire which occurred in our neighbourhood. That was more than seven years ago, and those seven years have been filled with untold misery to my daughter. Her trouble was in the worst form, and until she began using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, medical science seemed unable to successfully cope with it. When she was attacked, I called in a physician who treated her for a long time, but without the least beneficial results. I felt discouraged, but determined to leave nothing undone that might tend to restore her health, and I accordingly called in another doctor. His treatment seemed to do her some good, but he left for the States and she relapsed into her old condition. I then placed her under the care of another doctor, whose treatment helped her, but she was all run down and so weak that she could scarcely move about. A year ago last summer I wanted to send her to the country, but the doctor said she could go no where as she was too far gone. He told me that I must get a nurse to take care of her, and that she must be kept in bed as her blood was all gone, and she might die at any moment. She lingered on, however, in this condition until last summer, when the doctor gave his permission to take her to the country, and she was away from the city from the 1st of June until the middle of September, when she came home much improved. But it did not last long, for in about a month she began to fail again; bottle after bottle of medicine was taken which would stimulate her a little, when another relapse would come. About this time I saw in the papers the article telling of the case of Mr. John Marshall, of Hamilton, and I told her I would bring her a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. She replied that there was another prescription for me to get which the doctor had left. I was now determined to give the Pink Pills a trial, and told her to say nothing about it, but to try two boxes of pills first. Before the first box was finished we could notice an improvement, and after the second box she was not like the same woman at all. Would you believe it, when she had taken the fifth box she actually was able to attend to her household duties, and was not a bit the worse for it. Before she began taking the Pink Pills, if she attempted to sweep out her own room she would be utterly done out. What more can be said in favour of the wonderful merit of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills? Those who knew my daughter, and have seen the remarkable change which the use of Pink Pills have wrought, can scarcely believe it, but it is a solemn fact, and my only regret is that I did not know of the wonderful medicine long ago. Since my daughter began to improve Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have been used by many of our friends and neighbours, and I do not know of a single case in which they have not proved beneficial.

The above are the facts of the case as related by Mr. Ramsay, and they certainly bear the strongest testimony to the great curative properties of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

The facts are also vouched for by neighbours, including the family of Mr. J. S. Randolph, the well known Grand Trunk conductor; who also says that the Pills have been of inestimable value in his own family.

The remarkable and gratifying results from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in the case of Miss Ramsay, show that they are a scientific preparation designed to enrich and build up the blood and restore shattered nerves, and are a specific for all diseases arising from either of these causes; that they are also a specific for the troubles peculiar to females and all forms of weakness. In the case of young girls who are pale or sallow they speedily enrich the blood, and bring the bright, rosy glow of health to the cheeks. In fact there appears to be no disease dependent upon a vitiated condition of the blood, or shattered condition of the nervous system that will not speedily yield to a treatment with these pills.

These pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and Morristown, N.Y., and are sold in boxes (never in bulk by the hundred) at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., from either addresses. The price at which these pills are sold makes a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive as compared with other remedies, or medical treatment.

AGASSIZ was above all else a teacher. His mission in America was that of a teacher of science—of science in the broadest sense as the orderly arrangement of all human knowledge. He would teach men to know, not simply to remember or to guess. He believed that men in all walks of life would be more useful and more successful through the thorough development of the powers of observation and judgment. He would have the student trained through contact with real things, not merely exercised in the recollection of the book descriptions of things. "If you study Nature in books," he said, "when you go out of doors you cannot find her." Agassiz was once asked to write a text-book in zoology for the use of schools and colleges. Of this he said: "I told the publishers that I was not the man to do that sort of thing, and I told them, too, that the less of that sort of thing which is done the better. It is not school-books we want, it is students. The book of Nature is always open, and all that I can do or say shall be to lead young people to study that book, and not to pin their faith to any other." He taught natural history in Harvard College as no other man had taught in America before. He was "the best friend that ever student had," because the most genial and kindly. Cambridge people used to say that one had "less need of an overcoat in passing Agassiz's house" than any other in that city.—*From Agassiz at Penikese, by Prof. David Starr Jordan, in the Popular Science Monthly for April*.

THE people of Vienna have been greatly alarmed by the outbreak of a new epidemic, which is believed by some to be connected with the influenza. It affects the intestines, its symptoms being fever and acute colic, with the ejection of blood. Its appearance seems to indicate the absorption of some poisonous matter. At first it was attributed to the drinking-water, but this view has been generally abandoned. A representative of a Vienna newspaper has taken the opinion of some of the Vienna physicians on the subject. Professor Nothnagel hesitated to pronounce any judgment of the illness, the facts not having been sufficiently studied. Professor Drasche thought it might be "nothing else than a distinct form of influenza," and was confident that it was not due to the drinking-water. Professor Oser was also sure that the drinking-water had nothing to do with the disease, and "did not consider that there was any indisputable evidence of its connection with influenza." Dr. Bettelheim seemed to think that there was something in common between influenza and the new malady called "catarrh of the intestines." He based his opinion on the fact that from the day when the latter made its appearance in an epidemic form cases of ordinary influenza had begun to decrease. He looked upon them both as being of an infectious nature. A chemical analyst, Dr. Jolles, said it would require three weeks to make a bacteriological enquiry into the character of the illness. A chemical analysis of the drinking-water, says *Nature*, showed it to be of normal purity.—*Science*.

Out of Sorts

Describes a feeling peculiar to persons of dyspeptic tendency, or caused by change of climate, season or life. The stomach is out of order, the head aches or does not feel right,

The Nerves

seem strained to their utmost, the mind is confused and irritable. This condition finds an excellent corrective in Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, by its regulating and toning powers, soon cures

Indigestion,

restores harmony to the system, gives strength to mind, nerves, and body, while it also purifies the blood and removes all trace of Scrofula, etc.

Fast Eating

And irregular meals are causes of Dyspepsia, which will soon become incurable except by careful attention to diet and taking a reliable medicine like

Hood's Sarsaparilla

N.B. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion. Sold by all druggists. Price 25 cents.