Mr. Goo, Reid, O.T.R. Operator, flow Hamburg, Ont., under date of March 3rd, 1876, writes as follows: "I was troubled for two years with Beils and Dyspopsia of the worst kind. Tried several medicines, but none gave much relief.
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Compound my blood was in a dreadful state, but I am happy to say
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MONEY TO LOAN so much so identify it without having the bothered to identify it without having soon it in the interval. This shows that light alone will make these negroes black before these grands in their skin black before these grands in their skin. J. A. GARDINER Real Estate and Insuran 1 1 Wollington St., Election. If you want the Cheapest

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AFRICAN'S SKIN.

THE SECRET OF ITS BLACK COLOR DISCOVERED.

A New York Physician, After Severs Years of Experiment, Believes He Br solved the Color Mystery of the Races the Earth.

What makes the negro black and the white man white?. And how are all the intermediate shades of color derived which distinguish the scattered races o the world?

These are questions as old as the human race. In them lies one of the dark est mysteries of mankind, and, indeed, they lie at the bottom of much of his history—geological, physiological, cli-matic, ethnological. And here is a scientist who has spent years studying the matter, and believes

now he has found the solution of it. But the solution involves no hope of doing away with the black man's blackness. "Can the Ethiopian change his skin, or the leopard his spots?" commands as strong a negative as it did the day it was uttered. Dr. Hobert L. Watkins, physiologist

and microscopist, has offices at No. 42 West Thirty-seventh street, N.Y. In his investigations of the race and color questions he has had under observation negroes, mulattoes, Chinese, Indians and the half-castes of all these different races, and has experimented in skin grafting, sweating and lighting processes.

It was by accident that Dr. Watkins made the discovery which started him

upon his course of investigation and experiment. He was making microscopical examination of a native African's blood for germs of consumption. In a piece of skin which had been scraped off he marked the enormous size of the sweat glands. The idea flashed upon him then that he had found the secret of race color. With that as a nucleus he began the great labor of investigation.

"Physiologically speaking," said Dr. Watkins, "there are only two general divisions of the human race-the white man and the colored man. And all the variation between the extremes of these -that is, between a perfect Albino in Massachusetts and an ebony black Matabele-is one of degree and character of pigment and its production.

"In the skin and hair of one there is not the slightest sign of black pigment. These features of the other are completely colored with pigment. The two are just alike chemically and in anatomy and all other respects physiologically. The long line that stretches between them may be likened to the column of a thermometer, beginning at cold, white zero, and reaching, in growing black figures, to the highest heat. On the column, ascending to a certain degree, are noted the various shades of color found in the white races; then follow the red and brown, and then the black. There are, of course, noted differences in physiognomy among the different races.

but these are probably secondary. "But down at the bottom of this difference in degree and character of pigment, or coloring matter, lie some vital facts. I have noticed with much interest how rapidly a patch of white skin, when grafted upon a negro's arm, will become black, and how the hopper like mouths in the pores of this skin will increase in size. The negro's skin on the white man, in the same way, will take a white hue even faster than the white man's will turn black on the negro. The sweat pores, too, of the black skin engrafted on the white man will

decrease their hopper mouths. "Then there is the outside of the secret. Every observer knows the negro perspires more than the white man does, probably a third more; and this accounts for his insensibility to great heat, light and moisture. It helps to explain, too, why he is black,

"Down under the skin of man, running from its surface to its lowest layers or strata, are long, crooked tubes. In these deep strata the tubes branch out into a number of tiny roots with small mouths. As they mount these roots they often make their way to the surface of the skin with the curves of a corkscrew, and end At the surface with a hopper-shaped mouth.

That is man's sudoriparous or sweat gland. In the average man there are some 2,500,000 of these corkscrew shaped tubes or glands. The size, depth and activity of these tiny glands have much to do with man's complexion and fiber of hair as well as his choice of geograp hical location and climate.

the sweat of thy brow thou shalt be black, white, red or brown is but little cross. less pregnant a sentence, for it has separated the human family into races, set up high barriers between them and caused them to hate each other with an intensity unknown in any other relation of life. Sweat is the badge of toll and the badge of race distinction.

gland is larger and more active than it is of the black and brown races, for, if I n the white race, and in the negro it is am correct in my observations, these saces inrgest. As has already been suggested, are under one of the severest curses of its size and activity are responsible for climate. But as they rise into intelli the deep color of his skip. Down about ge are and come into sympathy with him, the roots of this gland is stored a deep be may consent to share with them in layer of black pigment. In the Chinaman | this misfortune, if it continue to be a and the Indian, in the half castes and in many pure white men this layer of pigment is simply one of less degree. The white man, when he is swarthy or bronzed or olive hued, has a much less amount of it stored under his skin than is similar in a colored man in the brown and red races.

"There is a wide difference among physiologists as to what produces this pigment. Some authorities are of the opinion that it is the result of the action of the bloud upon the hemoglobin.
Others deny this, but confess their inability to explain it. But the fact remains that the larger and more active
the sudoriparous gland the more pigment there is produced and brought to the sur-face of the skin. It is not produced in the blood, for that, in all the races, is miscroscopically and chemically alike, but it is probably produced from the great action of the blood on these glands, and as it comes to the surface of the

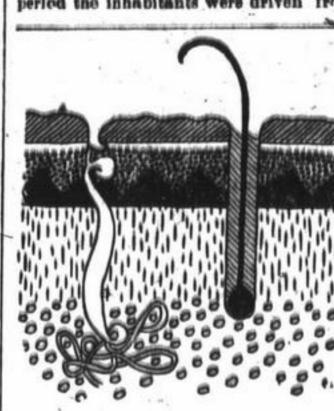
"We know that the skin of a negro poorly nourished, or for a long time ill, will take on an asky hue, showing that the skin has lost some of its pigment. This is due, perhaps, to a defect of the blood or the lack of energy in its action with the glands. The negro will also lose his glistening blackness if long confined in a dark room, as a white man will bleach under the same circum-

But light has a powerful influence in pening the color of this pigment, as heat and moisture of the atmosphere have in exciting the glands to produce it. Every pure negro child is been red. The skin is almost transparent. But in a wold, dry climate a few weeks of mild light will have greatly darkened its skin, so much so that its mother would be bethered to identify it without having.

"It would be very interceting, after a number of years, to observe what sort of solor a negro child would have if kept in a dark room at a temperature of, say, so degrees, and dry. If it were practicable to make such experiments it might be possible in two or three generations for the negro to become white. We know that the negross in the driver and colder elimates of the United States are much brighter in complexion than those in the hot, humid beits in the South. There is one notable fact in this connection, discovered among the dark ruces of

environment. The dry, elevated platns, say, of Colorado, would after a long time produce similar results. But 'the leopard cannot change his spots, nor the Ethiopian his skin,' remains practically true. "The fact that the size and energy of

the andoriparous glands are responsible for the hues of the colored races, as we know them now, ought to strengthen Darwin's theory of the glacial period, and the probable subsequent history. The old story that Ham was cursed blackness is not to be scientifically eredited. Shem's decendants are of shades only a few degrees lighter. In the glacial period the inhabitants were driven from



poles by the cold, toward the soun Man sprang from a common ancestor, and it is believed that he was racial ly alike in all his habitations.

"Judging from what is held to have been the conditions of the earth's climate previous to this period,man was probably white in complexion. At the termination of the glacial period, the last geological period we know of, the earth, it is certainly known, did not uniformly resume its heat, and for this reason some of the human family were able to return to their old homes in the temperate sones, fined to the growing heat of the torrid Paints. regions. They were cut off, probably, by many new obstacles thrown across their path. The Atlantic Ocean is one of the Oils.

"Many tribes, when they felt the growing intensity of the torrid heat sought in vain to escape it. In this way the uniform race was scattered and many of its tribes, under the burning sun n Africa and Asia, became victims of climate. I know that some geologists be lieve the earth was not peopled at this time, but there is nothing to show that it was not. It was certainly fruitful with vegetation and animal life, and could have accommodated man. This period of confusion and reformation broke up and scattered many old species, accord-

ing to Darwin. "If man was upon the earth then, the most natural theory is that the difference in the races is one of the results of that period. A thousand years in hot, humid atmosphere, with powerful sunlight, living naked and in savage state, would certainly tend to change man's physiological life. The lack of uniformity in resuming heat in Asia and Africa may explain the different shades of the colored races. At any rate, the difference in the sudoriparous glands teaches that the origin of the races is largely climatic. My belief is that a family of Englishmen, if they should grow naked and be left to themselves, would become negroes in Africa in a thousand years.

"There is nothing in the history of the brown races of Asia to give the slightest hint of the origin of the color. History finds them in a much higher state of intelligence than the tribes of Africa, and so they may have had a very different sort of climate or may have been better able to protect themselves against it.

"My observations of the sudoriparous gland of a Chinaman have shown that there is little difference between it and that of a white man, but it is more active, and there is to be found a good layer of pigment in his skin.

"There are many interesting questions in connection with the subject. Notably among them is this: By what percentage is the sweat gland reduced in a child of negro and white parentage? Why does the white child have straight hair? The negro's hair is woodly because of a lack of pith in the center of the half strand. That is the reason for its curling, for the pith remiers the hair stiff and straight. But a mulatto child, born of a pure negro and a pure white parent. almost invariably inherits the pith of its " By the sweat of thy brow shalt thou | white parent's bair. If its sudoriparous eat bread' is one of the most pregnant glands are reduced by more than 50 per sentences ever written. It condemned | cent from the negro's in size and energy man to a state of toil and labor. But by it will show at once the physiological predominance of the white race in the

> "This is, of course, a pretty fine split ting of hairs, but by careful observations under the microscope, and sided by a hot bath, with access to all the parties, it would be shown. "The white man cannot be blamed for

entertaining race prejudice, and for re-"In all the colored races the sweat fusing to stain his skin with the blood "In people of the white race who have

come to dwell in the torrid beits, the sudoriparous gland has, as a matter of fact, increased and become more active. That I know from microscopical observation, but the white race, with its inheritance and means of civilization, would never become . brown or brack in these regions any more than the colored races will be able to become white in the temperate zones, that is, if the present oilmates of the earth continue. "So, if man ever becomes physiologieally uniform again, it will be by the

mixture of the races." The difficulties attending Dr. Watkin's investigations on these lines with the that these cells and glands may only Branch Offices King he photographed by sections and put to-gether in drawings. Sometimes he has had to turn a section of pkin containing one of these glands for hours under his gians before he could get a focus of what he wanted. He has spent days on the study of one of these glands. He has put his subjects to a vast variety of experiments in studying the action of heat, light, moisture and cold upon their skins -such as hot bath sweating, exercise in sold air, skin painting and grafting, and bleaching black skin with peroxide and

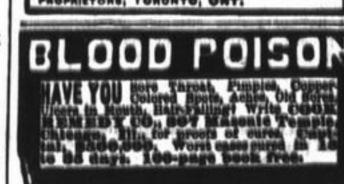
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BICYCLING MODES.

Ethics and Ankle Motion Displayed. If you are going to ride the bicycle for the sake of seeing how many miles you can go in a given length of time, and you don't care how you look, and you don't care what effect your riding has on the minds of others, and you don't care what the general opinion of the non-riding public is, and if you have a measir, hard saddle that hurts you when

you sit up, or if you imagine you are more comfortable with your nose point-



But if, on the other hand, you are as the wheel for health, comfort and happiness, if you-have the instincts that enable you to enjoy the beauties of na-ture, if you have in mind what your non-riding friends might think of you, i you are anxious to appear like a gentle-man, and show the world that a gentleman can ride a bicycle without losing any part of his dignity, then, of course, you will sit up like this—



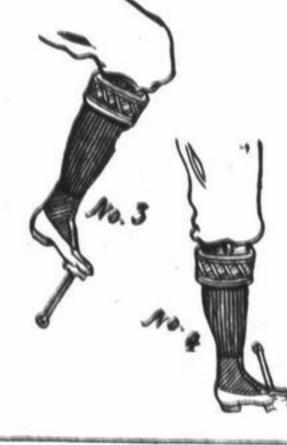
If, after you can ride with some degree of coufidence, and no longer find is convenient to keep the "hollow" of your foot on the pedals, you should want to make a study of the science of pedaling. so as to create the impression that you are an expert, the following may be of

interest :-"Knee action" is considered a good point in trotting horses, but it is not so admirable in the bicycle rider. The knee should not be moved more than is necessary after the ankle has done its part. Ankle motion is graceful; knee motion

is ungraceful. The saddle should be adjusted so that the "ball" of the foot can just comfortably reach the pedal when at its lowest point, as here shown. If the saddle is too low, so that the leg is not fully straight. ened at each stroke, the knee becomes tired much sooner. When the pedal comes up the ankle joint should be allowed to bend easily, so that at the beginning of the next downward movement the foot would stand in this fash.



Which allows the knee to rise to much less height than if the ankle had been kept rigid so as to appear at the uppermost point of each revolution, like



"The looks of the thing" has a great deal to do with bievoling, and proper knee action is worthy of coonsideration by all evellata.

If the enddle is so low that when the knee is straightened the heel comes down below the pedal. In this manner, then it is obvious that the knee autien must be much more at the top of the stroke. This excessive motion of the upper joints of the log is especially ungraceful when it involves the rateing each time of a skirs, which, in addition, may be flapping in the wind Ladres, especially, should study to use the ankle joint as much as possible, or

and, above all, have the saddle well up. Mand-I bear you are coming in contact with a good many more people at the seaside this year.

Marte-Yes; I'm riding a wheel thir

Fear Not. All kidney and urinary complaints, especially Bright's disease, diabetes and liver troubles, Hop Bitters will surely and lastingly cure. Cases exactly like your own have been cured in your own neigh-borhood, and you can find reliable proof at home of what Hop Bitters has and can do.

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When Hally was stole, we pays her Chater When she became Miss, she oling to Castori AN INVOLUNTARY HERO.

How Two Pieces of Hot Ham Won An Officer's Promotion. A Polish officer, now dead, who came to the United States soon after the Rus-sians suppressed the Polish insurrection under Gen. Chlopicki, in 1881, used to tell with much sest the story of his promotion from the ranks. He was a private of cavalry when Chlopicki's retreat began. The troops had made a weary night march, and were in a bivone for

breakfast when soouts brought word that

they were almost surrounded by a Russian force. Instantly the Poles hurried to their saddles, mounted, and sought a way of escape, The young cavalryman had been boil-ing some pieces of ham for himself in a camp kettle. Anxious to "save his bacon" he dumped the half-beiled ment into his saddle bags and joined his companions. Two ininutes later his horse scame restive, at a most inopportune moment, for on surmounting a ridge the Poles had found themselves confront-

ed by a Russian force of infantry.

There was but one thing to be done. The Russian line must be broken through at once. It was being rapidly reinforced. If the Poles should fail to out their way out at the first charge they

On they rushed at the order to charge, and now our young trooper's horse had become fairly frantic and quite uncontrollable. He sprang away far in advance of the charging line. The rider, determining to make the best fight he could, swung his subre, took a stronger grip with his knees, and gazed hard at the face of the Russian he expected to be launched against. Just then a volley hurled into the

charging line, but the feremost horse and rider escaped unharmed. A few moments and they were upon the enemy. Usually a horse refuses to leap at bayonets, but this one jumped furiously at the kneeling front rank, and such was the momentum and fury of the beast that the Russian just in his front lost nerve, broke, and gave him entrance. Through the gap thus made other Poles sprang a moment later, Striking right and left, they widened the breach, and in 10 seconds the Russian infantry was demoralized. The Poles escaped with slight less, and it was not leng before the young leader quieted his steed, dismounted, and found a chance to examine his half-cooled ham,

A few hours later the Polish general of cavalry rode up to the captain of the troop that had so distinguished itself. complimented him, and said: "By the way, captain, who was that splendid young officer that led you all in?" "He wasn't an officer; that was only one of my boys,'

'Not an officer! May the bullets strike me if I don't make him one! Call him The general shook hands with the youth, promoted him to a lieutenancy then and there, and gave him a place on

his staff. Some days later, when the captain called at headquarters, he sought out the new lieutenant, whom he found dolefully contemplating his unsaddled horse, which has a huge, raw sore on each side, "What on earth is the matter with your horse?" asked the captain. "Oh, nothing much!"

"But what made those terrible sores?"

"The same thing that made me a lieutenant," said the hero, "A big chunk of hot ham in each eaddle bag; but for the love of the saints, den't tell the general or the boys. THE STEAMSHIP'S EARS.

New Device for Detecting the Prezimits of Vessels. The aurophone is the latest davice with which the newest ocean liners are equin ped. It consists of a brass box which fits over the masts and which has projecting from each end a broad-mouthed funnel. From this box, close to the funnels, two tubes like ordinary speaking tubes lead down the mast and through the main deck to the deck below. Inside of the box there is a complex arrangement of placed that a sound will enter only one of the tubes when it is passing through the funnel on the opposite side of the

On the lower deck is an arrangement like an engine-room indicator, by which the box above may be turned round the mast, and directly under the indicator is a tell-tate compass. The man below places the tubes to his ears, where they are held in place by h cap. Unless the funnels above are pointing directly toward the sound which he wished to locate he will hear it only faintly, and In one car, because one of the funnels being turned away from the sound the tube opposite does not operate. He then turns the indicator in the direction from which the sound appears to come, and when the funnel is pointing directly at the sound, it passes through the funnel and out of the other, putting both tubes in operation, and the operator hears the sound distinctly, and in both ears at open. He then glances at the indientor, and the point on the tell-tale at which it rests gives the exact hearing of the sound.

The Bierele and the Street Car-

Although there have been many guesses as to the extent to which the bloyets has interfered with the profits of different industries, a great deal of the information on that head is unreliable. The influence of the bloycle on the street can however, has been so direct that it was quite feasible to attempt to compile figures to demonstrate it. This has been done. A street railway paper has addressed a circular letter of inquiry to a number of street ratiroads, and is publiming the answers in a condensed form. As might be expected, the tenor of the reglies varies according to the conditions reigning in the various cities. Denver, with its fine roads and its 15,000 bloroles, is very seriously affected, and on some of its lines a modification of the schedule has been necessary from the competition of the bleyels, Level Chicago loses 13,000 fares a day from the same cause. Hilly San Francisco finds no difference, but rather an advantage from the fact that the only place suitable for bicycling is Golden Gate Park, outside the city. As most of the cyclists keep their machines somewhere near it. they use the care to get to the bicycles. to the advantage of the street railway companies. Some of the cities are so badly paved that eyeling has no attracriding exercise in the country. Philadelphia, on the contrary, has recently laid down asphalt to a large extent, and the consequent diminution of street railway receipts from cycle competition is esti-mated at over \$2,000 a day, or over 8700,000 a year.

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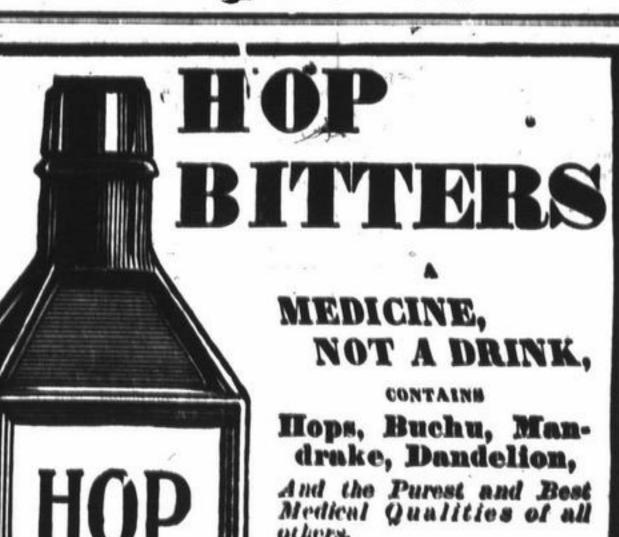
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