Medical science has advanced rapidly of late along the line of discoveries of Pasteur, Koch, Behring, and their colleagues. If the curative antitoxines now announced are shown by the test of continued use to be as efficacious as they are claimed to be, three, if not ifour, of the diseases most dreaded by mankind have been brought into subjection. These are cholera, leprosy, the "plague" or "black death," and abdominal typhus fever; the antitoxines for the three latter being the discovery of Dr. Kitasato, and the honor of that for Asiatic cholera being apparently divided between him, Dr. Behring and Dr. Haffkine. All three of these eminent bacteriologists were pupils of Dr. Koch in Berlin, and have reached their discoveries by the theory he established, that the origin and ravages of disease are due to bacteria, and that the bacteria must be destroyed in order to make possible the restoration of health. characteristic bacillus of the diseases State treasury instead of a source of with which they dealt, then produced revenue. the diseases in horses, sheep, and other animals by inoculation, and by the im- | Chinese, for not one in many thousands munizing process made familiar through of the natives knows any language exthe production of diphtheria antitoxine, cept his own. But the Chinese have secured a blood serum by which the no alphabet. Their literary charactdisease can be cured. The test made by ers, partly ideographic, partly phone-Dr. Haffkine in Bengal, India, of the tic, number many thousands. It is cholera antitoxine discovered by him has simply impossible to invent telegraphic She'll pay you well for all you do. not only added greatly to knowledge of signals that would cover the written the nature of the malady, but through language. Here was an obstacle in the more than forty thousand actual cases of inoculation has demonstrated its value as a preventive. The experiments of Dr. Kitasato with the same disease in Japan were conducted during the recent cholera epidemic in that country, and in the 196 cases treated his curative serum reduced the mortality from an average of seventy per cent. to one of thirty-three per cent. It is stated that all the cases in which no cure was affected were those of persons in the last stage of the disease when the remedy was applied, and that Dr. Kitasato asserts that the serum is a positive specific if used promptly at the beginning of an attack.

Experiments made with the antitoxine for the "plague" have, it is said, conclusively demonstrated its effectiveness when injected within six hours after the appearance of the disease; and Dr. Kitasato is satisfied that his serum for leprosy offers a certain cure, though owing to the nature of the malady, proof is not so easily obtained. While remedies for these old and dreaded diseases of the East have thus apparently been discovered, Dr. Cyrus Edson, of New York, has, he believes, found in a solution of phenol, a well known coal tar derivative, and pilocarpine, which he calls aseptolin, a cure for consumption. The remedy, like the various antitoxines, is based on Dr. Koch's theory of the origin of disease, though the injection employed to kill the bacteria is purely chemical, phenol having long been used as a very effective antiseptic and disinfecting agent. In the course of his investigations Dr. Edson discovered that phenol was a constituent of some of the natural secretions of the body and that it increased in amount in ill health, and acting on this knowledge he succeeded in so modifying it that it could safely be taken into the blood. The cure has been given a practical test with, in many cases, very successful results, though owing to the failure of Dr. Koch's much heralded remedy for consumption, further demonstration will be needed before accepting it as a "sure cure."

The Quakers in England have a remarkably business-like way of compiling their statistics of membership. At the end of the year they draw up a gain and loss account under the prosaic ledgor headings of incomings and outgoings. Under incomings they count their new adherents by convincement, as minors, by reinstalment and by birth. goings are counted by disownment, by resignation, by disassociation and by death. Most of their numerical gains are by convincement and by birth. Resignation, disassociation and death form their largest losses. Of recent years Quakers in England have gained a little in numerical strength, and now number sixteen or seventeen thousand. But the majority of them no longer adhere to many of the traditions and usages of the society. They take life much as other church members do. Most of them dress according to their ordinary fashions. Music is no longer frowned upon in the school and in the home, and many of those who have landed possessions, hunt and shoot for diversion in much the same way as the ordinary run of English squires. There are a number of Quakers in the House of Commons, several of them are members of the Peace Society; but they vote with th ir parliamentary colleagues when the army and navy estimates are before the House, and have ceased to make their eld time protests against expenditures test against this attack on my absent on ironclads and war materials. In one friend, for surely it is not right to respect the Quakers in England to-day are as they were when the century opened, and the colorless coat and the white hat and Quaker bonnet were to be seen In the marketplaces. Their meeting arms on the table during the entire mopey or dropping their wings, remove houses are still in the back streets. meal!" "Yes, mamma," was the hope-ful's reply; "I didn't want to give

but to reach a Quaker meeting house it is usually necessary to go to the older parts of the town and to traverse the alleys and the back lanes. The reason for this is until a few years ago Quakers in England were declining in numbers, and their growth in recent years has been so small and so well distributed over the country, that it has not been necessary to rebuild many of their old meeting houses which were erected in the days when all who dissented from the Church of England deemed it best to keep in the background.

CHINESE TELEGRAPHY.

Numerals Are Flashed Over the Wire and Then Translated by a Code.

According to the "Statesman's Year Book," all the principal cities of China are now connected with one another and with Pekin, the capital, by telegraph. Recent visitors to China say, however, that telegraphing there is a laborious and expensive process, and They have, accordingly, first found the that the lines are a charge upon the

> The despatches are, of course, sent in way of using the telegraph at all.

The difficulty was obviated by inventing a telegraphic signal for each of the cardinal numbers or figures might be telegraphed to an extent. Then a code dictionary was prepared, in which each number from 1 up to several thousands stood for a particular Chinese letter or ideograph. It is, in fact, a cipher system. The sender of the message need not bother himself about its meaning. He may telegraph all day without the slightest idea of the information he is sending, for he transmits only numerals.

It is very different with his friend, the receiver. He has the code dictionary at his elbow, and after each message is received he must translate it, writing each literary character in place of the numeral that stands for it. Only about an eighth of the words in the written language appear in the code, practical purposes.

But the Chinese system has its great dis-advantages. Men of ordinary education have not sufficient acquaintance | The authority writes as follows: with the written language to be competent telegraph receivers, and the literati are not seeking employment in telegraph offices any more than our college professors are. So the Government recruits its employees with much difficulty. Besides, the patrons of the telegraph are comparatively few in number. There are almost no Chinese who have business relations all over the country, as is the case with many thousands of our business men. The public is not invited to buy stock in the of thirty acres, which has given the best Chinese telegraph lines, and if it was, of satisfaction. I used Timothy, red grown. nobody at present would buy with a view to dividends. The receipts do not equal the expenses, and the Government makes up the deficit.

There is another great disadvantage of the Chinese telegraph system. All over the world the movements of rail- top I sowed all along the runs and of Korea, for every man to go home No Probability of That Country Being road trains are regulated by telegraph. washes, and the orchard grass on the at sunset, when the ringing of the large The orders received by the station agent bits of creek bottom and the new bronze bell of the city is a signal for ees, and if need be the switchman may ground. The result was very satisfac- every man to retire to his home. Any take temporary charge and carry out tory, as I had a good pasture from the man found in the streets after sunset the instructions from the central off-Railroads have been introduced into China to a very small extent, and there is talk of greatly extending the service. But how about running the

A writer in Le Mouvement Colonial of Paris says that if railroads are introduced to any extent in China the personnel must be exclusively European and American, or recruited from the literary class. He says the Chinese Government will not take foreigners into its service, and that the educated men of China, who alone among the people have sufficient knowledge of the written language to be intrusted with the actual running of trains, would refuse most emphatically to be either train hands or station agents.

ling blocks in the way of China's progress, but it is quite effective in its

NOTED AUTHOR'S MANUSCRIPTS.

their individualities. Order prevails with some-others revel in disorder. George Sand could only write on nicely field. I think this could be done best porary blindness. During the daytime her tales on torn envelopes or any tember the best month in the year for folio sheet of cardboard to write a ten- able. On clay upland clover should altor Hugo wrote on immense sheets of by the frost. Sow on a clear, bright and pasted in a great deal.

TWO FROM CORK.

with having thus spoken: There can epidemic, for I know of people lying dead from it who never died before, a mixture of a fine, quick-acting phos-The same gentleman thus chivalrously phate and pure ground bone." defended a colleague; I strongly prohang a man behind his back.

"Willie," said the boarding-house mistress to her young son, "I was ashamed of you at dinner. You kept your once a day, and if you see any birds cold, damp chill of the ague supervenes Other Noncomforming bodies have long the boarders a chance to say there was ago come out on to the front streets, | nothin' on the table."

PRACTICAL FARMING

THE COW.

When times are hard, as times are yet And cash is scarce and hard to get; When but little money can be made And debt and taxes must be paid,

To help us out, we must allow, There is nothing like the good old The gentle cow, the honest cow-

All honor to the good old cow. Once wheat would bring us at the door A dollar sure, and sometimes more; It one would pay from year to year, To feed and fat and sell the steer;

If sheep and wool one had to sell, They once would fill the pocket well; But times have changed, wool and sheep And wheat and steers are now quite cheap.

Their prices are so very low That of profit there's but little show. Tis dairying that pays best now, Our main reliance is the cow. Tis better business, year by year, Than raising wheat or sheep or steer. Deal gently with the good old cow

Don't worry her with dogs and boys, Don't pound her with your stool and ed.

Don't chase her round with clubs and

And treat her well as you know how;

But treat her gently and with care, Speak kindly to her as you would Your lady love in gentlest mood; Caress and pet her day by day, Feed her with meal and roots

Give her good feed, and feed her well, For good feed in the pail will tell. Do this and she will seldom fail. With foaming milk to fill the pail. And greet you with her pleasant

"moo." The factories her milk will take, Or you at home can butter make. In either case there is profit there Enough to pay for all your care. Now, when at breakfast-time you see The creamy milk poured in your tea And when at dinner-time you spread Delicious butter on your bread, And when you taste the creamy cheese

From whom they came, and then al Due credit to the generous cow. Recount her merits o'er and o'er, She'll serve you well ten years or

At any time, remember, please,

With luxuries for table cheer And wholesome food from year to

Of cash she will gain you quite a store, She'll pay expenses and much more. You are a mean man, I tell you now, If you abuse that faithful cow.

GRASSES FOR PASTURES.

A prominent agricultural writer, practical farmer, answers an inquiry gives his practical experience the inquirer will be able to gain further ideas.

of grasses for permanent pasture and time of sowing. In seeding a permanent the better, and then those which are best adapted to the soil will gradually nerves and organs of digestion. crowd out the others. Some eighteen years ago I seeded a permanent pasture and Alsike clover, bluegrass, orchard grass and redtop. I did not sow all of these over the entire field, only the Timothy, clover and bluegrass, but the redstart and as the clover and Timothy disgrasses which are to remain.

"One experiment that I tried on one acre gave excellent satisfaction, that was transplanting bluegrass instead of sowing seed. All of our roadsides are set with bluegrass, and I cut the penalty inflicted. sod about two inches thick, and with a spade cut it into pieces about two inches square, and we dropped these from baskets on a well-prepared seed bed in March, and stepped on them so as to press them into the soil. We dropped them about two and one-half feet apart each way, and a square foot of sod cut about enough pieces to cover a square This is one of the many small stumb- rod, and as a square rod contains 272 square feet, it will be seen that it wil furnish enough sod for over an acre and ors on board the ship El Capitan, which a half, or if cut to just two inch square for more than two acres. The result was very satisfactory, as these pieces grew to the size of a dinner plate the The methods of authors vary with first summer, and in three years covered the ground, and the acre I planted with sod in this way has produced more grass than any other two acres in the ruled note paper, Miss Braddon scribbles in September, to let it get rooted before they could see well enough, but at the winter sets in, and I consider Sepscraps of paper that are at hand, Char- seeding all the grasses, but would sow les Dickens' manuscript covered every the clover in February or March folinch of paper. Mark Twain will take a lowing when the conditions were favorline joke on. Charles Reade and Vic- ways be sown early, so as to be covered paper, with coarse quill and reed pens. morning, when the land is sharply froz-William Black and R. D. Blackmore en, but likely to thaw in the middle of cover dainty sheets of note paper with the day. This thawing sticks the seed microscopical handwriting. The late fast, so as to prevent its washing into Wilkie Collins wrote on large sheets bunches, or, if the land slopes, entirely of paper, and corrected, interlineated off the field in places, should a rain fall soon. Sowing thus early the seed will be well covered before the weather is warm enough to sprout it, and will be in less danger of damage from late A Cork Town Councilor is credited spring frosts than if sown later and left on the surface. I think it always be no doubt of the virulence of this pays in seeding a field to grass to use commercial fertilizers and I would use

REMINDERS.

in the English Fanciers' Gazette: Always carefully look over your flock them then and there, as one ill bird

may affect all the rest. Always keep some Epsom salts and known."

sweet oil by you, as you may want them at any moment.

Always give just enough food at one time that it will all be eaten up; none

should be left lying around. Always give as great a variety of food as possible; constant change of diet is the way to get the chickens on. Always give your birds a little hemp-

seed and cooked meat when moulting. Always keep the floors of the houses and coops well covered with sand or

Always rake the droppings off every morning. Cleanliness is a great preventive of sickness.

Always keep a sharp lookout for vermin, and eradicate them as quickly as possible. Always do little odd jobs that want doing, at once. "Procrastination is the

thief of time," and often a nail here or a tack there will save an hour's work. Always buy your food in as large quantity as possible, as you will then and the boat came alongside. In it generally be able to get it at a cheaper rate. Always keep a strict account of all

you buy or sell. By treating your hobby in a thoroughly business way, you the skins in trade, saying they wanted will derive greater pleasure by seeing exactly how much profit you have earn-

Always be particular when writing a description of what you have to sell to an intended purchaser; this often saves a lot of unpleasantness. Always remember that promptness in

replying to letters is the way to secure customers. Always bear in mind that by continually advertising you bring your name

before the public, and thereby build up a substantial business.

SPRING CARE OF HORSES.

The teams, for the work of seeding and heavy plowing should be at once put at moderate work to harden the shoulders. The horse's work for the first day should be doubled on the second day and followed every other day afterwards for a fortnight, by three or four hour's work. The loads to be drawn should also be increased from time to time. The condition of the roads is to be taken into account in loading the wagons, of course.

The young, unbroken colts are to be handled with great care. The lumber wagon with the stout tongue is the safest thing to use for the first twenty day's work, in the case of untrained horses. Very little, if any load, should be put on a wagon drawn by green colts during the first ten days of work. This is especially important if the ground is wet and soft.

The brood mares if already well broken to work may be worked moderately, but there are enough of them for all about permanent pastures, and as he and will be improved by the work, even up to the day of foaling, if handled carefully. A half day's work during the week previous to delivery is the safer A writer asks for the best mixture rule. Heavy pulling or a fast walking gait over soft ground or wet roads should be avoided. A place by herself -a box stall at night-should be propasture I use as many kinds of grasses as | vided for thirty days before the brood I think are suited to the soil, the more mare's date of delivery. Her food should be of the kind to regulate the entire system and give tone to pains should be spared to furnish every

attention needful. It is probable that horses will be val uable when this season's colts are

A STRANGE CUSTOM.

It is obligatory in Seoul, the capital when the city gates are closed, is liable to be flogged for a breach of the law. appeared the permanent grasses took The women are, however, allowed to go their places. The clover also furnishes out to take the air and gossip with their in its decaying roots plant food for the friends. Another curious distinction between men and women is that the latter have no name before marriage, and that after marriage the husband becomes answerable for his wife's misdemeanor and, in his own person, suffers

BLINDNESS FROM THE MOON. Peculiar Malady With Whicai

Are Sometimes Affected. Some notable cases of so-called moonblink, or moon blindness, were reported a few days ago, the victims being sailhad just returned to New York after a long cruise in Chinese and Japanese waters. These men, we are told, were in the habit of lying on the deck at night, with their faces turned upward, and as a result were stricken with temnight they could see nothing. This singular affliction beset them as long as they remained in the warm coun-

As to the cause or the exact nature of this disease no explanation is to be found in medical works. Sailors themselves believe that it is caused directly by the moon, and many who have looked into the subject of lunar influence agree with them. One thing is certain, moon blindness was recognized as a curious malady many years ago, and by one, who evidently wrote after careful consideration, was attributed directly to lunar influence. Martin, in his History of the British Colonies,"

book published many years ago, says: "I have seen in Africa newly-littered young perish in a few hours at the mother's side if exposed to the rays of the full moon; fish become rapidly putrid, and meat, if left exposed, incurable or unpreservable by salt; the mariner, heedlessly sleeping on the deck, becomes afflicted with myctologia, on night blindness; at times the face is The following suggestions are found hideously swollen if exposed during sleep to the moon's rays; the maniac's paroxysms are renewed with fearful REAL WEATHER NOMENCLATURE vigor at the full and change, and the on the ascendancy of this apparently mild yet powerful luminary. Let her influence over the earth be studied; it | wire. is more powerful than is generally

PERPETUAL LEAP YEAR THERE.

A Shipwrecked Sallor Washed Ashore and Married Befere He Was Dry.

News from the group of Tristan d'-Acunha, the three little islands midway between the Cape of Good Hope and the coast of South America, arrived at Victoria, B. C., by the steamer Miowera of the Canadian Australian line. To the Miowera it was given by the Captain of the ship Dartford, spoken by the Miowera in Australian waters while on the northward course.

The Captain of the Dartford, in reporting the events of the voyage from London, announced that in about latitude 37 degrees 5 seconds south, and longitude 12 degrees, 16 seconds, west, his vessel was hailed by a small boat. The yards of the Dartford were backed were several men and a quantity of potatoes, eggs, milk, and penguin skins. The men offered the fresh produce and clothing, tea, rice, sugar, and flour from the ship's stores in exchange for the articles they brought from their island home. They told the Captain that they depend on passing vessels for the provisions they named and for clothing, and that the inhabitants of the islands were in dire distress, because for six months not a boat had succeeded in hailing a ship.

The Captain of the Dartford lowered into the boat some flour and rice and tea and other groceries, and also some canned goods. Then the men begged for clothing for women, and particularly for corsets, hairpins, and ribbons. As the Dartford carried no such articles among her stores the ladies of Tristan d'Acunha must go corsetless and permit their hair to float in the breeze, not confined even by ribbons.

The population of the island of Tristan d'Acunha, as reported to the Captain of the Dartford by the men inthe boat is sixty, the women outnumbering the men in the proportion of three to one. Therefore there are forty-five women and fifteen men-that means thirty unmated women. The group consists of three tiny volcanic isles, Tristan, the largest, being seven miles in diameter, in the centre being a mountain 7,600 feet high; inaccessible, about two miles across, and Nightingale Island, a baby islet, just big enough to hold two hills. The islands have been under the British flag since 1816, though, as the men in the boat told the master ofthe Dartford, no European Government has paid any attention to them in the memory of any of the inhabitants. When Napoleon was at St. Helena, 1,300 miles distant, a British garrison was stationed on Tristan, but was withdrawn after the death of the exile. Corporal William Glass, his wife and family, and two private soldiers, were permitted to remain on the island when the garrison was withdrawn. The population had increased to sixty people, some of the accessions being due to shipwreck and some to desertions from

whaling vessels. The Captain of the Dartford reported to the Miowera no explanation of the extraordinary majority of women, but as his parting bit of information he related that the men who sought the corsets, the ribbons, and the hairpins told him that the latest addition to the population of the island was the second mate of the wrecked vessel Allen Shaw, who was washed upon the rocky shore. He was seized by the women and mar-

ried before he was dry.

Evacuated.

THE BRITISH IN EGYPT.

The little breeze about the British evacuation of Egypt of the demand of the Sultan seems to have died out says the New York Evening Post. There never was a particle of probability in it. The promise of England to evacuate has faded away before the enormous advantages of her rule and before the difficulty in finding anyone to take her place. It is fully admitted that Egypt cannot stand alone either militarily or financially. If she were left to herself the Mahdi or the Abyssinians would probably be in Cairo in two months; the finances would go to pieces (Egyptian credit now stands high), the old brutal modes of collecting taxes would begin again, and the reign of barbarism be resumed. The British have never retired before a prospect of this kind, and we do not believe any European power would under present circumstances think of insisting on her leaving, though France might be glad to see her do so. Compelling her to do so would be no easy task, as she can fling troops into Egypt very easily from India, some of them, the Sikhs and Goorkas, a match for any troops in the world. It was a force from India which drove the French out of Egypt in 1801.

END OF A CONVERTED BANDIT.

Lambros Telonis, a Greek bandit of great notoriety, has been amnestied and had accepted the position of executioner. This office is universally despised in Greece. After having cut off the heads of a good many of his former accomplices he retired from business and decided to finish his days peacefully in Rovolaki, his native village, a lovely little spot hidden in a valley. But hardly had he settled himself in his new abode than he became the prey of the villagers' contempt and insults. He was constantly reminded of his past life, doubly stained with the blood of his fellowmen, and little children fled from him as from a monster. One fine morning the inhabitants of Rovolaki saw a corpse hanging from the steeple of their church. It was that of the bandit and executioner Telonis.

How is the weather out? asked Mrs. Wickwire. Very pugilistic, replied Mr. Wick-

Very how? Windy and threatening.