

AGRICULTURAL.

Feeding Coarse Fodder.

Farmers differ as to the proper time to feed the coarse fodder to their stock. At a recent dairy school meeting the question was added, "Should farmers feed their coarse or coarsest fodder at the beginning of winter?" Such is usually the practice. But Mr. Powell very sensibly replied: "I think it is a mistake to do so. My own opinion is, we should feed our best food to our cattle and sheep when they first go into the stables in the fall." Mr. Ives added "That is true of sheep, they are a delicate animal, and the first month of winter is a trying and important one with them, especially with the lambs. If they must be fed coarse fodder, give it to them later—January or after." This is common sense and fully in accord with science. In shifting from grass to hay, something like a gradual change should be made and not only good nutritious food be fed but silage or roots of some kind be mixed with it. If the food is coarse and in nutritious, enough fine and concentrated food should be fed along with it to furnish sufficient nutrients to sustain the animal system without too much distention of the stomach and bowels, and a due balance should be preserved between the carbonaceous or heating elements and the nitrogenous or muscle and tissue-producing elements. The colder the weather, if the animal is exposed to it, the more carbonaceous material is required so keep up the heat of the body. But to get enough of one kind of element, the animal should not be compelled to consume an excess of the other kind, thus clogging the system with what is not needed and must be worked off at the expense of the vital energy; nor must some portions of the organism go without sufficient nutriment to repair waste in order to avoid excess of other kinds of nutriment that go to nourish other parts of the organism. A due balance must be preserved to avoid waste and promote the most healthful conditions of the animal. Hence it is all wrong to begin in the fall to feed all corn-stalks, straw and other carbonaceous foods for the purpose of having all clover and other nitrogenous foods to feed in the winter. For in this case both kinds of food are not only out of season, but should be mixed so as to give the most carbonaceous elements in the coldest weather, and the greater proportion of nitrogenous elements in the warmer weather—just the reverse of what is the common practice.

Interesting Notes.

Prof. Robertson was in Woodstock Ont. last week on a flying visit to the Oxford butter factories. One object of his visit was in connection with the shipment of the butter to England. About 200 packages, from 5 to 6 tons, will be sent from Woodstock station this week. The Mt. Elgin product will be brought here. The East Oxford factory will be able to run all winter. The make yesterday for the half week was 200 lbs.

W. J. Palmer, from the Guelph Agricultural College, writes to Hoard's Dairyman an interesting letter on the Oxford experimental butter factories under the direction of the Dominion Dairy Commissioner. He says: "If these experimental dairies prove a success as they surely will, and the butter finds favor in England, next winter we may expect to hear of several cheese factories being turned into creameries; thus winter dairying will become an established thing among the dairymen of Canada."

The best results with swine are obtained when they are kept on grass. Good succulent grass keeps them in health, and produces far better pork than grain-fed swine. The large increase in our export of pork should be followed by a universal effort to make better pork. The best pork is the lean, or at least where the lean predominates, and this is not obtained by feeding the animals on rich grain. Grass is the most natural food for swine, and it is also the cheapest. Next to this, vegetables are the most desirable, and fruits stand a good third. The corn and grain swine are the dearest to raise and the least desirable.

As regard color, gray horses live longest, roan horses nearly as long. Cream colored horses are deficient in staying power, especially in summer weather. Bays, on an average, are the best. Horses with black hoofs are stronger and tougher than others. There are some points which are valuable in horses of every description. The head should be proportionately large and well set on; the lower jaw bones should be sufficiently far apart to enable the head to form an angle with the neck, which gives it free motion and a graceful carriage, and prevents its bearing too heavily on the hand. The eye should be large, a little prominent, and the eyelid fine and thin. The ear should be small and erect and quick in motion. The top ear indicates dulness and stubbornness; when too far back there is a disposition to mischief.

Dehorning Cattle.

The charge against a Middlesex farmer of cruelty in dehorning cattle is still being investigated by a bench of Magistrates at London, Ont. A large number of witnesses are being examined, many of them being from the county of Oxford. George R. Thompson of Ingersoll had been a butcher and had had a large experience with stock. He considered the operation unnecessary. In shipping, the bodies not the horns took up the room. Wm. Storton of Dereham had never seen any injuries from cows hooking each other. The operation was cruel and unnecessary.

For the defence, Wm. Hawkins of Brownsville was called, and testified that he believed dehorning did not injure the cows, and for dairy purposes he believed it a benefit. He defended the practice of dehorning as the opposite of cruelty. Dr. Wm. Brady, V. S., of Tilsonburg, had inspected a number of dehorned cattle. He practiced right in the neighborhood where it was done. Took observations of the herds of Mr. Harris, Mr. Freeman and Mr. Scott. There was no unusual change in the pulse or temperature after this operation. "The animal's condition remained normal, and the flow of milk was not affected. The pain was in his opinion only momentary. He has found no pus discharge, only a little mucus. He showed a stump that was just two months from the time that the cut was made till the animal was butchered. Treatment or covering was not necessary in mild weather unless the animals were fed inside and chaff or such substances got into the cavities. The cattle were more docile and put on flesh better after the horns were off. The opera-

tion was neither cruel or unnecessary. The case is still in progress.

Mr. Wm. Bosomworth, of Speedle Bros., sheeps and cattle salesman, Glasgow, says that the practice of dehorning cattle is not cruel and greatly enhances the value of the cattle. In Scotland dehorning is legal, and without it the Scotch cattle raiser could not feed his cattle the way he does. In place of tying up the cattle during the winter season, as in Canada, they are allowed to run loose in enclosures, a system which is claimed to have superior food producing effects. If horned the stronger animals would injure the weaker, and prevent them from getting a fair share of food. Consequently, dehorning is resorted to, and Scotch buyers will pay more for Canadian cattle if dehorned, as they can then place them with their own herds. Mr. Bosomworth thinks it would be well if Canadian farmers should adopt the Scotch method of feeding, but if they do they must dehorn their cattle. In shipping horned cattle, either by rail or boat, serious injury is often inflicted by the stronger on the weaker.

PROFESSOR ROBERTSON'S OPINION.

To W. A. Elliot, esq., Brownsville, Ont.
DEAR SIR.—I have your letter of the 19th inst. asking for an expression of my opinion concerning the practice of dehorning cattle. A few articles in the public press have come under my eyes lately, in which the statements about dehorning have lent themselves quite agreeably to visionary reformation but did not concern themselves with sober statement of facts and sound arguments. I have to state:—

1. In the case of steers which are to be fed loose in yards, I think the operation of dehorning is attended with most excellent results. The prevention of "hooking" and infliction of other injuries more than compensates, from a human point of view, for the pain inflicted during the brief operation of dehorning. The animals are certainly quieter afterwards, and will thrive quite as well or better with the horns off than with them on. I have it on reliable authority that dehorned steers will fetch them 25 to 50 cents per 100 lbs. more money in the Chicago market than similar animals which have been shipped with the horns on. This is due not to any economy of space in the shipment of the animals, but to absence of bruises on the carcasses of the animals which have been dehorned. Complaint is frequently made, that in the case of steers which are shipped with the horns on, there are many bruised spots which disfigure the meat, make it less valuable. Of course the actual pain inflicted on the animals from such bruising must be considerable.

2. I have never superintended or taken part in the dehorning of any milking cows; but I have discussed the matter with several of my friends who have charge of experimental Stations in the United States, where the practice is quite common. I have also learned from conversation the opinions of prominent dairymen there, who have dehorned as many as 40 or 50 cows in single herds. Probably two per cent. of the animals yield a slightly reduced flow of milk for one or two days. In the case of the other animals, there does not seem to be any appreciable diminution in the quality or deterioration in the quality of the milk which is given.

3. I do not think this operation to be a cruel one. It is doubtless attended with some pain to the animals, but it does not seem to affect their comfort seriously for any prolonged period. If it did, the effect would be shown in the yield of milk or in the weight of the animal. It is not fair to attempt to describe every operation which is painful as a cruel one. The actual process does not require the use of a saw for one minute upon each horn. We have used Leavitt's dehorning machine upon the horns of steers. It clips the horns off with one snap, and I think would suit very well for animals under two years of age.

4. We have dehorned a vicious bull, which had put the lives of the attendants in jeopardy a few times. In that case I had the horns sawn off so close that a small portion of the skin and hair was taken off with the horns. The bull did not lose a thimble full of blood, and has been quite docile and harm less ever since.

In the compass of a brief letter it is impracticable to discuss this question in all its bearings, but, from the observations which I have made, you will understand that under many circumstances I consider the practice of dehorning to be beneficial in its effects upon the animals, and decidedly merciful and human when considered as preventing the infliction of injuries upon others, by depriving the domesticated animals of the weapons of attack for which they had use only in the state of wildness.

I am yours very truly,

JAS. A. ROBERTSON.

Ottawa, Jan. 29, 1892.

The Strength of the British.

The latest returns of the British regular army at home and abroad show that at the close of the year the strength has slightly increased in comparison with what it was at the end of 1890. The increase amounts to about 600 men, there being now a little over 211,600 on the rolls, to compare with 211,000 a year ago. The full establishment would be 216,000, the same as it was twelve months since, and the present total is larger by the 11,600 than that of six years ago. The cavalry are reckoned at 19,200; the artillery at 35,700; the engineers at 7,400; the foot guards and line infantry at 139,000; the army service corps at 3,500; the medical staff corps at 2,400; the remainder of the enrolled regular troops being made up of small departmental corps and special corps raised locally in the Crown colonies. Beyond these there is the great Indian native army and the Colonial Militia and Volunteers; and these, with the home Militia and Volunteers, make up a grand total whose numbers have never been fully ascertained. All the regular troops are now principally confined to the home country, India, and the great garrisons in the Mediterranean and the Crown Colonies; Canada and Australia having no Imperial forces beyond the 1,500 in Nova Scotia, while in South Africa there are little more than 3,000 men. At home there are in England and Wales, 73,000 men; in Ireland, 20,500 and in Scotland, 4,000; in India, 73,000; at Gibraltar, 5,000; in Malta, 8,000; in Egypt, 3,400; in Ceylon, 1,400; Hong Kong, 1,600; the Straits Settlements, 1,400; the West Indies 3,000 and Bermuda, 1,300—a considerable reduction from last year, caused by the return home of the exiled Grenadier Battalion. Elsewhere the establishments of British troops are very small.

LATE BRITISH NEWS.

English has been recognized as the official language of the Imperial University of Tokio.

Yarrow, the torpedo boat maker, thinks that oil for torpedo boats' fuel is almost in sight.

Mrs. Tom Mann is mentioned as a probable labor candidate for the Parliamentary representation of Dundee.

The estate of Underwood in Dumfrireshire, for which about twenty years ago \$110,000, was refused, has been sold for \$50,000.

The last language into which the New Testament has been translated is the Motu language of New Guinea, the latest tribe to become English subjects.

There is only one vessel in the British navy which in the last thirty years has been engaged in a sea fight with a hostile war ship, the Shah. She is to be sent to Bermuda to die a hulk.

Mrs. Sarah Luton, a widow, living at Bodmin, Cornwall, who was born on the 1st of January, 1792, at St. Kevarne, near Falmouth, has attained her 100th year. She is in good health, and retains all her faculties, not requiring to use spectacles.

The official figures of the Sheffield cutlery exports to the United States for the past quarter show a gradual recovery from the blow sustained when the McKinley Act was passed.

An interesting experiment is being made on some of the engines of the Great Eastern Railway Company to test the advantages of oil as fuel in the ordinary locomotives.

There were 290,000 insufficiently stamped letters posted in London during Christmas week, and the extra charge amounted to £2000.

A London barrister, who ventured to appear for his client directly, without the intervention of a solicitor, was objected to by the opposing counsel, and the Judge sustained the objection. In his view an advocate could not appear "uninstructed" by a solicitor.

The Dundee Advertiser has begun an examination of the debt of Dundee during the last twenty years in municipalizing various concerns in the city. The Police Commission, it shows, has a debt of £276,000, which at the rate it was reduced last year, will take 81 years to wipe out.

A sad suicide is reported from Penicuik. A young woman named Bainbridge, who had been in low spirits for some time placed her neck on the rails at an early hour one morning, and was decapitated by a passing train. She was the daughter of the station-master on the line.

The entire Roman Catholic population of Scotland is estimated at 352,749, and the Archdiocese of Glasgow claims 230,000 of that total, or nearly two-thirds.

The arrangements connected with the Dundee seal and whale fishing for 1892 have now been practically completed. Two or three steamers will return somewhat earlier than the others, with the view, probably, of making an experimental trip to the whale-fishing in the Antarctic Ocean.

The Waterford County Court Judge recently gave decision in the appeal against the conviction of the Rev. R. Casey, who, with six others, was sentenced to imprisonment for complicity in the recent Waterford riots. Mr. Casey's conviction was quashed, but decision in the remaining cases is held over.

The Parnellites are to make the most of the memory of the dead chief. The Christmas cards sent out by the Parnellite members consisted of a portrait of the late Mr. Parnell, with his "last words" printed beneath it.

Patrick Donnelly, of Tullyvallen, Armagh, one of the legatees of the miser, James Murphy, who died of starvation, although possessed of £40,000, has become insane owing to the sudden access of wealth.

A report on county government for Ireland has been adopted by the Executive committee of the Ulster Liberal Unionist association, in which various suggestions are made.

Baillie MacPherson of Edinburgh lately pronounced a verdict parallel to the famous "not guilty, but don't do it again." He said in a case of theft: "I find the charge not proven but remember, if you are brought back this will stand against you as a conviction."

The Rev. Dr. Philpott, formerly Bishop of Worcester, who died last week at the age of 88, never left the work of his diocese to take his seat in convocations or in the House of Lords. He had other work than lawmaking, and he kept away from convocations for the reason that he could not stand "theological jabber."

One of the last professions to receive social recognition in England has been the physicians'. The doctors have emerged very slowly and gradually from the condition of being looked upon as below tradesmen, until there is now heard a protest against the delay in sending some great medical man to the House of Lords.

The Ballinasloe Magistrates have committed for trial a man named Edward Fallon for killing his infant child and assaulting his wife. The prisoner swore he would scald his wife to death, and when chasing her round the room with a kettle of boiling water he stumbled over the cradle, the child sleeping inside being scalded to death by the water spilling over it.

A shocking gun accident occurred near Dundee the other day. Two young men, named Ross and McLean, went out shooting on the farm of Braidson. In clearing a stile the gun carried by Ross went off and shot McLean dead on the spot. In drawing back the weapon the other barrel exploded, and the contents lodged in Ross's face, shattering his jawbone and cheek.

The Chairman of the London Tramways Company sneers at the social nostrums for arresting the depopulation of the rural districts in favor of the cities, with the very practical statement that a man can earn thirty shillings or forty shillings a week in London and only ten shillings in the country. The fact is that, in spite of the constant change from country to town, there are still too many men in the villages and too few regular workers in the cities.

Great Britain's army, according to the recently published report for 1890, is 209,221 strong. There are 7,527 officers, 829 warrant officers, and 200,865 non-commissioned officers and privates. The cavalry numbers 18,846; the artillery, 35,379; the infantry, train, ambulance corps, &c., 147,788. In England there are station-

ed 105,668; in Scotland, 3,949; in Ireland, 26,566; in India, 72,698; in Egypt and the colonies, 39,855. In the last twenty years the strength of the British army has varied considerably. In 1871 it was 192,665; in 1876, 184,433; in 1883, 181,975; in 1888, 211,105. The infantry has 70 regiments and one chasseur brigade, containing together 148 battalions; the cavalry, 31 regiments; the artillery, 110 batteries, as well as 72 companies of fortress artillery; the engineers' corps, 45 companies, as well as nine depot companies, one pontoon battalion, two telegraph divisions, and one balloon division; the train, 37 companies.

The Anatomy of Suicide.

Dr. B. W. Richardson, in a lecture in London on the "Anatomy of Suicide," said there were living on this planet 1,460,000,000 of people. In the course of a year 33,000,000 die, or 52 per minute. Of those dying, 100,000 die as suicides, or at the rate of 5 per 1000 deaths. Race had a great deal to do with suicide, the Teutonic race being more disposed to it, while it was rare among Jews, among the coloured African races, and Turanians. Among Scandinavians it was high. With regard to countries, it was lowest in Portugal, being 16 per 1,000,000, and highest in Saxony, where it was 469 per 1,000,000. England had been mapped out into three suicidal fields—London, Midland, and North, and very remarkable figures had been obtained with regard to different towns and counties. London showed one-third more than any other town in proportion to the population, and Middlesex gave 105 cases, to one in Merionethshire. Climate seemed to have very little influence, while season made a marked difference. Summer showed most suicides, and winter fewest, the maximum being attained in the latter part of June, and the minimum in February. With regard to religion, Protestants stood far above other sects, as shown by figures taken from the year 1849 to 1884. Then as to education, it was a strange fact that suicide ran with education in all countries where facts had been collected. All occupations of a competitive character, inducing excitement, increased suicides, which were also frequent just after a war. France showed that wealth and competency did not prevent suicide. Women more often committed suicide on Sundays and men on other days. As to age, males generally averaged from 30 to 40, and females from 20 to 30. Late in life the tendency passed away. The nervous and lymphatic temperaments were most disposed to suicide. Widowers were more prone to it than widows. Then as to the causes. There were the insane, those who killed themselves in a delirium; the melancholic, who had the tedium vite; those who desired to die, the monomaniacs; others with a maniacal impulse; while heredity was a strong predisposing cause sometimes. When there were the sane suicides—who showed no insanity, were carried away by a sudden impulse, or made a deliberate choice of evil; or who, belonging to the pessimist school, argued that they had a right to end their life if they chose. Among determining causes were alcoholic excitement, religious doubt, and a variety of others. The best remedies were temperate life in all departments, abstention from distracting dogmas, and moderation in the scramble for education.

The Raid of a Toothless Alligator.

The Jawi Peranakan reports the gallant rescue of one Chinese brother by another from the jaws of an alligator, the death of the rescuer, the finding of the body strangely uninjured, and the explanation of this on the final capture of the supposed culprit, as follows:—Two Chinese who are brothers went to bathe in the river at Umbai (Malacca), when suddenly one of them (the younger one) was seized by an alligator. On seeing this, the elder brother immediately swam to his rescue, with the result that his brother was released and he himself caught. On gaining his freedom, the younger brother swam ashore and shouted for help. He could then see his brother being taken away. Several people came, but nothing could be done, as both alligator and man had disappeared under water. On report being made to the station there, a party of police came, headed by the corporal. Four or five men got into the river and searched for the body and three hours afterwards they found it concealed in some grass, life being extinct, just at the spot where deceased had plunged in; but strange to say, there was not a single injury on the body. An inquest was held and the body buried. The same day some pawangs (medicine men) threw a bait to catch the alligator. Just then the alligator rose to the surface. The corporal shot at it but missed. This somewhat frightened the beast and it did not appear again, though the bait was shifted to several places but failed to attract it. On another day, however two women, who had gone out fishing, saw an alligator in the channel of a creek, and shouted for the people in the neighborhood to come. Several came with various kinds of weapons, and by some means they managed to catch the alligator. When taken to the station it measured 11ft long, and what was most surprising, it was toothless. Everyone, therefore, concluded that it was the alligator which had caught the Chinaman and that it had killed him by gripping him in its jaws.

A Hulk With a History.

An Australian prison hulk called Success is, or presently will be, on its way to England. The vessel was built in 1790, and has been purchased for exhibition purposes. She contains sixty-eight prison cells, and has been fitted up with waxwork casts of noted prisoners, bushrangers and others, attired in their original clothing, manacles and all, among them being the notorious Captain Melville. Although built more than a hundred years ago the hull of the ship is said to be as strong as ever it was. She is coming to England under sail in charge of Captain Jenkins. The old ship was originally employed in the East India merchant service, but was purchased by the Victorian Government in 1853 for use as a floating prison.

Another View of It.

Wealthy Parishioner—"Doctor, that sermon of yours last Sunday from the text, 'A rich man shall hardly enter into the kingdom of heaven,' was a little tough on us fellows that pay about \$25 for every sermon we hear you preach."

The Rev. Dr. Fourthly—"Yes, but think my dear sir, of the immense comfort there is in that text for the fellows that can't afford to pay twenty-five cents."

A TIGER HUNTING INCIDENT.

The Tiger in the Role of Hunter.

"Did you ever see a cat play with its prey before killing it?" asked a gentleman, the other day, who had hunted big game in almost every land where big game can be found. "No doubt you have, and you regarded it with nothing more than curiosity. Perhaps you have also seen her instruct her kittens how to shake and worry it; and terror and dread were the things farthest from your mind at the time, as you looked with an amused smile at the clumsiness of the kittens when they let the prey get away from them, and the big cat had to pounce on it and bring it back to them again. Nothing about that to make you tremble, eh? Of course not, but I once saw the same thing, and I was sick and faint with the horror of it, and I am no coward, either. It took place years ago, but I remember every

BLOOD-CURDLING INCIDENT.

of it, as if it had happened yesterday, and I would never forget it, if I lived a thousand years.

"You don't understand, eh? Well, my cat was a bigger one than yours. She was a man-eating tiger and it all came about in this way. I was hunting in the jungle for birds, with one native gun-carrier, and as the day was broiling hot, we halted by a little stream, to bathe our heads and hands. We were not expecting any big game, as none had been seen in the neighborhood for some time; so we laid our guns down on the exposed roots of a tree, and we went perhaps a dozen paces from them to bathe. Suddenly, without a moment's warning, a dreadful snarl came from behind us and at the same moment a big black and yellow streak shot from the underbrush and lit full on the back of my man, who stood apart from me.

"He sank under the weight of the big tiger, like a rag, and she prepared to spring on me; but I, being perfectly defenceless, had darted to the nearest tree and quickly scrambled into the branches. She did not follow. Then I noticed that the big cat was followed by three of her cubs. She took my man by the cloth which was tied about his lions, and carried him, as gingerly as a good retriever does a bird, without setting a tooth into him, up the bank of the stream, and set him down before her young. Then she drew a little way and watched me in the tree, while her cubs smelt at their prey and began to paw him. One of them scratched him, and

HE REGAINED CONSCIOUSNESS.

I saw him throw the whelps aside and spring to his feet. In a jiffy the old cat was on his back again, and he was down. He seemed to realize the situation then, for the first time, and he lay still and rolled his eyes about in search of me. I shouted encouragement to him, and he spied me. He implored me to shoot and not to fear hitting him. I told him our guns were all under the tree where we had left them, and that he and the tigers were between me and the firearms.

"He was a brave man, an old hunter, so he said no more, but lay very still. And lying still was no easy thing to do, for the cubs had grown most lively and were scratching his face and chest and gnawing at his legs with their short, and sharp teeth. He endured it as long as he could and then he gave one cub a blow with his clenched fist on the ear, that sent it rolling over on the ground.

QUICK AS A FLASH

its mother darted at him and hit him one crack on the arm that made it fall limp and bleeding by his side. Then he lay still again and the whelps resumed worrying him. Presently I noticed a slight movement in his body. He was wriggling little by little away from the old tiger, toward a tree. The cubs did not notice it, as they tumbled over him and over one another, and the old devil did not appear to be aware of it either.

"By and by the poor fellow got within ten feet of the tree and, jumping up, made a dash for it. One of the cubs hung to his ankle and he stepped on the little brute and stumbled. The old beast was up by this time, but I made a move as if to come down from my tree and she hesitated a moment between me and him. That moment gave him time to clamber up the trunk of the tree, about six feet, to the first branch. There his wounded arm failed him and he hung, unable for a minute to get higher. Tigers do not climb trees, but their jumping power and wonderful. The big cat left me and in two bounds was at the foot of the tree. The third took her right up in the air, and she lit on my poor Ahmed again. They fell from the limb in a heap, and then for the first time the man's courage deserted him and

HE SHRIEKED TO ME

for help and to his gods for mercy. Every cry of the doomed wretch went through me like a knife: yet what could I do? She could kill him with one crunch of her jaws or blow of her heavy paw, and the lay me out long before I could reach the guns.

"Then followed the most horrible scene I ever witnessed. The tiger began to give her whelps a practical lesson. She snatched that poor fellow by the neck and tossed him about like a cat does a mouse, while his screams almost broke my heart. She threw him high and let him fall so often, pounced upon him so hard and sank her teeth in him in so many places, that his cries grew weaker and weaker, and finally ceased altogether. He had fainted or had died, and she lost interest in him at once. Leaving his limp body to the whelps, she came over to my tree and walked around it with her horrible old eyes fixed on me, and I expected her to try a jump for me, so I climbed up higher. She watched me for a long time, and then as she was evidently hungry, she took Ahmed by the neck, threw him over her shoulder like an old bag, and walked off into the jungle to make a meal on him in some hidden spot, turning for a moment to give me one long look that seemed to say: 'Follow me if you dare!' The whelps trotted along beside her, sniffing at Ahmed's heels as they dragged on the ground. I was too much unnerved to follow when I had got my guns again. Even when I think of that scene now, I shudder, and I can see Ahmed's limp body being shaken to and fro, and can hear his strangled yells and cries for help, which I dare not give."

Henry Irving is likely again to receive an offer of knighthood.

Almost any place in the Sahara Desert one can find glass sticks or tubes from one to three feet in length caused by lightning striking the pure sand instantly converting it into that fragile substance.