

## SEEN AT THE LONDON ZOO.

An Account of Some Well-Known Members of That Community.

**The Greatest Collection of Animals and the Best Kept in the World—The Energetic Barbary Ape and the Rising Young Chimpanzee—The Affectionate Python and the Seclusive Sloth—The Penguin Walks Abroad**

London has the largest and the finest collection of animals in its Zoological Gardens of any city in the world, and ample space is found for it in a park—Regent's Park—which is much smaller than our Central Park. It is managed by the Zoological Society, a private corporation. Every animal has a handsome and suitable dwelling-place, and may indeed consider it a fortunate one when cast in the Zoological Gardens in these days of shooting at everything in every corner of the world. During the past year between twenty-two and twenty-three thousand beasts, birds, fishes and reptiles were exhibited there. The time is not far distant, says the superintendent of the gardens, when many species will be extinct in their native places and survive in their London home only.

In the garden at present there are only four elephants—two Asiatic, which were brought from India by the Prince of Wales, and two African, one of which was sent to the Queen by the King of Abyssinia, and turned over to the gardens by her.

The African elephant, it is well known, is not so intelligent as his Asiatic brother, but much more docile and good tempered as the other, Jumbo, the largest elephant ever seen in Europe or this country, had most agreeable manners when he was in good health, and he was an African.

The London elephants have led a very active and useful life. During the year 1882, they have carried 1,074 children and young persons. This keeps them in good health and provides instruction and amusement for a vast population.

The great London beast garden boasts a most interesting hippopotamus family. There are three of them, a male, a female, and a young one born in 1877. The latter are probably the only living hippopotami that have been born and bred in captivity. Many were born and died in London and other places before this young one was raised. The birth of a young hippopotamus is, next to that of an elephant, the most interesting and delicate event that can happen in a menagerie.

The Zoological Gardens contain a very large and interesting community of monkeys. One member of it who invites the attention of visitors is the Barbary ape. This monkey has a habit of snatching eyeglasses. The first time he took a pair he endeavored to fit them on his nose as the owner had done, but he found that he was not built for this purpose and smashed them. All that have come into his hands since then have met with a similar fate. He is a very powerful, active animal, of a restless and dissatisfied disposition. It is necessary to keep him in a cage of his own, as he once wrought considerable destruction among the other monkeys. He is possessed of very sharp teeth, powerful arms and remarkable agility. He flourishes in the open air.

Most of the other monkeys, though not of a peace-loving disposition, are less blood-thirsty, and live together in a great cage where continually they make merry. Visitors can feed them with proper things and play with them through the bars. They are carefully watched by the attendants. No person with eyeglasses, however, should go very near them, as the monkeys are sure to snatch at them. A young woman with a new and attractive hat, moreover, is always liable to be despoiled.

Jim, the African chimpanzee, who, of course, has a place of his own, is an interesting inhabitant of the menagerie. He is young, and the directors, in their task of educating this near relative, have a heavy responsibility. A mirror has been provided for his entertainment. At first he endeavored to go behind the glass and find the monkey who was making faces at him. Now he seems to take a quiet pride in gazing at himself.

An Indian python of great size is remarkable for the regard which it shows for its keeper. This snake is a heavy burden for a man even when its body is arranged about him in the most convenient manner. Keeper Tyrrell feeds this reptile, and it not only distinguishes him from other men but displays something like affection. Few other would like to submit to its embraces as he does.

The marbled polychrics, a rare and curious lizard, with a tail three times as long as its body, and which it throws into graceful curves, is an interesting inhabitant of the menagerie. It is supplied with insect food. Another curious inhabitant is the chameleon, which has trees in its London home in order that it may display its power of changing color.

The penguin, a stout bird with a very large stomach, which walks upright on very short hind legs, is a great favorite with old and young. This bird, though apparently of slight intelligence, is handsomely attired and companionable. Prince, a rock-hopper penguin from New Zealand, is one of the best known members of his species at the Zoo, and is permitted occasionally to walk abroad. The penguin, being unable to run or fly, is easily killed in its native state, and men destroy it without cause or object.

The sloth is an animal so constructed that the only locomotion it can accomplish with ease is crawling on the lower side of the tree branch. There is a specimen in the London gardens of Hoffmann's sloth, a native of Panama. The creature is voiceless, and passes its life without social recreation of any kind. It prefers to live in the thickest of the forest, where it subsists entirely on leaves and fruit. Having stripped one tree of its foliage it climbs another does the same with that. It is of small size, but its strength is so great in proportion that a man can with difficulty detach it from a tree. It seems to be a small and poor relative of the bear.

This is merely a glance at some dozen members of the most interesting animal community in the world.

Some men like a hornet, are always found stinging upmost. They sting their friends to show their independence; their enemies, to show their impartiality; and each other, to keep themselves in practice.

## THE NEW VOLCANO.

Lively Doings at Shamugin Island, South of the Alaskan Peninsula.

Advices from Alaska give new and interesting facts in regard to the new volcano which suddenly appeared on Shamugin Island during the last week in August, and the ashes from which fell 250 miles out at sea. Meagre details of the eruption have been received before, but the first full story is told by D. J. Applegate, who was on the otter-hunting schooner *Everett* Hays.

The schooner on Aug. 27 was lying in Ivanoff Bay, near the eastern end of the Alaskan Peninsula. The weather was clear and calm. About midnight the crew were startled by a hoarse roar like the breaking of surf on shore. Nothing could be seen, but early in the morning the mate reported a black cloud in the southwest sky. The rumbling grew louder, and soon the whole sky was filled with smoke. The alarmed sailors just before daylight saw a huge column of smoke suddenly shoot up for more than a mile, and then expand in the form of an immense cauliflower from ten to twelve miles in diameter. From the lower edges of the cloud blinding lightning flashes shot down and the air was filled with thunder. The spectacle was magnificent, but at day-light the schooner put to sea. For miles the country was heavily covered with ashes.

The volcano is thirty miles from the coast and hidden from view by higher mountains which border the sea. It must be of considerable extent, as ashes from it fell on the steamer *St. Paul* and the cloud of smoke from its summit was estimated to be 100 miles long. It is interesting to note also that this season has seen unusual volcanic activity in this part of the Aleutian Islands. On Sept. 23, while the cutter *Rush* was cruising near Akulan Island, the volcano on the island belched out smoke to a height of 1,000 feet, while the land was shaken by an earthquake.

## JUSTICE IN RUSSIA.

A Story to Show that it is not Entirely Excellent.

Justice in Holy Russia! Gen. Van Wahl chief constable of police at St. Petersburg, when he was Governor at Kieff, received a visit one day from a poor woman, the widow of a police agent who had fallen a victim to his duty. For a long time she had solicited the pension which was her due. The head of the police to whom she had addressed her demand sent her always brutally away. What was to become of her and her children! She took the resolution to go and see the Governor, and told him all her story. "Sit down there and write," replied the General, pointing to a writing-table. The trembling woman took her seat and wrote from the General's dictation a long supplication. "Now address it and wait for me in the next room."

Two or three minutes afterwards the woman was recalled, and the General gave into her hands a sealed letter, saying to her: "Take this letter, to the head constable, take care not to open it and come back to me as soon as you have the reply." A week passed, at the end of which the woman went to the palace again, but this time joyfully; her pension had been granted to her, and she thanked the Governor with joy. "It is useless to thank me: I am nothing in the affair," and he immediately gave the following order: "The head of the police at Kieff is dismissed from his post and sent into exile! The reason, because he granted a demand after having received a sum of money for so doing." In the letter which the widow had written to the head of the police, Gen. Wahl had, unknown to her, slipped a bank note for twenty-five roubles, which accounted for her supplication being granted!

## BY RAIL TO JERUSALEM.

The Whistle of the Locomotive Now Heard in the Holy City.

The first locomotive from Jaffa has arrived at Jerusalem. The associations of the Holy City and its contact with the railway system is something incongruous to contemplate. It will be sufficient to excite the wrath of Mr. Ruskin, as it must appear to him to be a greater sacrilege than that of the British tourist shooting on Mount Sinai.

Letters received from Jerusalem by the Palestine Exploration Fund, announce that the locomotive had reached the city. Trains are not yet running, but the rails have been laid down all along the line, and the line, which is being made by a French company, will be opened on the 20th of this month. The terminus is unfinished; it will be on the west of the road to Bethlehem, not far from the south end of the Montefiore Almshouses, the Wadi Rababeh, perhaps better known the Valley of Hinnom, will separate the railway station from the town; and it will thus be about half-a-mile from the Jaffa Gate Luckily, the Temple site, and Gethsemane and the Mount of Olives, is on the opposite side of the town, and will not be much disturbed by the noise of the railway. It may be mentioned that the Wadi Rababeh means "The Valley of the Lute;" the Arabs will now have to call it—if Arabic words can be found for the sentence—"The Wadi of the railway whistle."

## Good Grounds For Hope.

Travellers who have just returned from Manitoba and the Northwest report that people beyond the great lakes have an abundant faith in the future of the West. This faith is well grounded. Whatever cause for dissatisfaction there may be with the progress of the Old Dominion, but little complaint can be made in regard to the development of that greater Canada which stretches out towards the setting sun.

The advancement of the Western Province and Territories, notwithstanding railway monopoly in the early days and land monopoly and tariff burdens lasting even until the present, is simply wonderful. The population of Manitoba increased by one hundred and forty-eight per cent and that of the Territories by nearly one hundred and sixty-five per cent, in the last ten years. The number of live stock in the Territories jumped from one hundred and fifty-three to three hundred and seventy-three thousand head inside of five years. While the Eastern Provinces are being drained, also, to add to the population of the United States, Manitoba and the Territories are actually drawing population from the Republic. And to-day twelve train loads of golden grain, crossed by other trains carrying back the wealth of the east in return are leaving Winnipeg for the seaboard every twenty-four hours. With all these proofs of pro-

gress already accomplished, and even better prospects for the future in view, it would indeed be strange if the westerners were not confident.

**The Marriage Question in Different Countries.**

Recent French statistics show that there is a continued decrease in the number of marriages and births in that country in proportion to population. If it were not for the fecundity of the foreign inhabitants, the population of France would decrease. A similar complaint is heard in the United States, and, as far as they can be obtained, statistics bear out the statement. It is within the observation of all that large families are now principally confined to either the foreign-born population or their immediate descendants. Previous to 1890 the census did not contain statistics on this subject; hence comparison cannot be made. But a writer in the *Ladies' Home Journal* calls attention to the records of this Province as having an important bearing on the question. From these official records it appears that in the past seventeen years the marriages of men between twenty and twenty-five years of age in this province have declined from thirty-nine to thirty-three per cent; while the marriages of men between thirty and thirty-five have increased in the same period from eleven to fourteen per cent. The conditions which give rise to this change in Ontario are substantially the same in the States. Men are marrying later, and the number of unmarried is rapidly multiplying.

It is estimated from the basis of the Ontario statistics that there are to-day over 3,000,000 unmarried men in the United States between the ages of 20 and 30 years. And of course there is an equal number of unmarried women of the same age. About 600 young men in every 1000 who have reached the age of 30 are single. This is a conjugal condition so different from that of some other countries that it deserves serious attention. If it is a good thing for the nation it should be encouraged; and if not, a remedy, if one can be found, should be applied. In Russia 373 men and 573 women in every 1000 who marry enter the conjugal state under 20 years of age. But our young people will hardly find anything in the condition of Russia to inspire them to follow the subjects of the Czar in this respect. And the same may be said of England, where 766 men and 829 women in every 1000 are married between 20 and 30. If the average number per family in the United States had been as great in 1890 as in 1850 there would have been 6,000,000 more people in the country. But there will be very few persons to complain because of this change.

One important result of the comparative decrease in the number of marriages is to swell the numbers of workers in every trade and business open to women. In comparatively a few years they have entered such professions as law and medicine, and have begun to compete with men in nearly every branch of business. There are over 2,000,000 women in the United States earning their living in that way, beside the vast army employed in mechanical labor and as clerks in stores, etc. This serves to make women more independent and less willing to accept undesirable husbands. In that way it increases the number of unmarried men; and in fact this very change has probably had a good deal to do with the increase in the number of bachelors. It has not been altogether due to the unwillingness of young men to marry. Philip Gilbert Hamerton, who has studied the question thoroughly in France ascribes the decrease in marriages there to the greater difficulties now experienced in maintaining a wife in a satisfactory style as compared with former times. The same thing is unquestionably true of the United States. The modern style of living demands more than young men as a rule can afford in the way of maintaining a wife. Hence they delay entering the marriage state, or put it off altogether. The only remedy seems to be a return to a more simple and less expensive manner of living. There is no probability that this will be done. Hence the next census is likely to show a continued increase in the number of unmarried in comparison with the population. It is no doubt an evil; but apparently an incurable one.

## The Columbus Anniversary.

Last week was dedicated to the celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus. In New York and in Genoa, even in Toronto, where the school-children furnished the programme on Thursday, and in many other parts of this continent, and of the world generally, demonstration have been held in commemoration of the event that practically doubled the known territory of this mundane sphere. According to the best authorities it was avarice that prompted Columbus to start on his great voyage into the unknown. It was a desire for gold that sent him across a tract of water which probably was, to a man as superstitious as Columbus must have been, as almost dark in its significance as the River Styx. But years before Marco Polo had crossed through leagues and leagues of territory to the golden Indies and conversed with the mighty Khan, reputed to be so fabulously wealthy, and had come back to his native Venice to tell the tales of the gorgeousness of the Indies. Columbus must have heard these wonderful tales of Marco Polo, for the Asiatic explorer had been for years imprisoned in Genoa in his old age, and it is to a Genoese chronicler that the world is now indebted for the account of the great Venetian's adventures in China and Tartary. Columbus was first of all a seaman, and though these tales fired his imagination he could not consider such an immense journey overland as Marco Polo had taken. This was what led to his resolve and his ceaseless endeavors to organize an expedition. His endeavors were harassed by his own exorbitant demands. The King of Portugal would have sent him forth long before Ferdinand of Spain did had it not been so difficult to make terms with the Genoese seaman; Columbus wanted an immense share of any wealth that might accrue from the enterprise of going to the Indies by a water route. Even on Columbus' triumphal return from the new continent, the first communication he received from King Ferdinand was in the nature of a business letter reminding him of his immense gains. And there was some dissatisfaction in Spain when it was found that Columbus' unceasing and almost hysterical demands for gold while on the new continent, the Indies, as he called it, had led to his almost entirely forgetting the interests of science and religion. All his energies had been devoted to dis-

covery of gold. It had blinded his eyes to the immensity of what he had done. He least of all the men who had interested themselves in the discoveries realized what significance the opening of a new world might have in the history of the world. And yet Columbus was a religious man withal. He believed that Christ watched over him and would carry him through to the end. His courage and determination and strength of character have been unequalled. The character of Columbus is significant when viewed in connection with the race of men in America to-day. The people of this continent taken en masse are characterized by those very qualities of courage, determination and strength of character. And the desire for gold that has caused the whiteman to crush out the Indian has probably made America what it is to-day.

## A FAST ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP LINE.

The Object of Van Horne's Visit to England Accomplished.

The object of Mr. Van Horne's trip to England, from which he has just returned, has been kept a profound secret and has afforded ground for many speculations. When William IV. died the first news of the event reached the continent through a cable from a London dealer to his agent in Italy, telling him to order nothing but black hats. A gentleman who was a fellow-passenger of Mr. Van Horne on the last steamer from England is another proof of how news sometimes reaches the public in a roundabout way. He is a well-known Englishman who is interested in Canada and came up to the capital yesterday, and in the course of conversation with your correspondent repeated part of what the C. P. R. magnate told him was the chief mission he had in England, from which it appears that Mr. Van Horne arranged for a fast Atlantic steamship line to be in operation in two years to Quebec. "It will," said Mr. Van Horne, "be a purely passenger line, as the rate of speed at which the steamers will run will preclude the carriage of a pound of freight."

He added: "The steamers will run in connection with the C. P. R. across the continent. They will cross from land to land in one hour less than three days, and land passengers at Quebec in five days. We will therefore be able to take a great deal of American travel away from New York. In fact we must do so. They will see the advantage of using our fast line of steamers and through line of railway when we show them that we can land a Chicago ocean voyager at his own door in the same time it would take other lines to land him in New York. That will be at least an advantage of twenty-four hours. The advantage to the ocean passenger of being on the open sea only three days will attract thousands to the Quebec route." Mr. Van Horne also dwelt on the advantages to England offered by fast time on a through route from Great Britain to India via the fast Atlantic service, the C. P. R. transcontinental line and the C. P. R. Pacific steamers to the east. He also thinks that the Canadian government will increase the annual subsidy from half a million dollars to a million, or at least that was the impression Mr. Van Horne's view left upon his fellow-passenger's mind. It would seem from all this that the Dominion government has left to Mr. Van Horne and the C. P. R. to accomplish what it failed to do. Three or four years ago the government advertised for tenders for a fast mail service, but the subsequent negotiations fell through. In November, 1891, another call for tenders was issued, but with no result. At that time an interview with our high commissioner was published, in which he stated that the imperial government only consented to subsidize the C. P. R. steamers to China and Japan, "on the assurance," to quote Sir Charles' own words, "that we should endeavor to secure a fast service between Canada and this country." It is, of course, impossible to discern clearly the identity of the "we" who gave this assurance, but this government of Canada, Sir Charles Tupper and the C. P. R. illustrate the phrase "In union there is strength" so perfectly that it is not important to make any discrimination. This shows how vital a matter it is to the C. P. R. to have established this fast Atlantic line; for the British subsidy of £600,000 or about \$300,000 annually, to their Pacific line is dependent, Sir Charles says, on a fast line from Great Britain to Canada. The high commissioner anticipated, then, the building of the Atlantic ships under admiralty supervision, so that they would be of certain high standard and entitled to receive an imperial subvention of \$150,000 a year in the same way as the *Majestic*, *Teutonic* and other fast liners, and be prepared to carry a certain armament and be available in a case of war for the service of the British government. It is perhaps hardly worth noting that our sanguine high commissioner went the length of anticipating such a speedy fulfilment of the project that most of the European passengers for the World's fair would come via Canada.

## Canadians Abroad.

When the band of the 13th Battalion, Hamilton, returned from its recent trip to Denver its members were "interviewed," and the following resulting paragraph has been going the rounds of the papers: "Another thing which pleased the bandmen was the love of native land which was shown by all the Canadians they met in Chicago and Denver, and indeed wherever they went. Men of all ages and conditions would eagerly press forward to shake them by the hand and tell them that they, too, were Canadians—though often from parts of the Dominion hundreds and even thousands of miles from Hamilton. At the free open air concert which the band gave in the city park of Denver a great crowd was present—variously estimated from 5,000 to 10,000 persons. One of the pieces played was a favorite medley called *Albion*, consisting of a potpourri of national airs. When the lively British Grenadiers was struck up the crowd cheered lustily; while *Home Sweet Home* was being played scores of men standing near the band were seen to weep; but when the final air—*God Save the Queen*—was played the people seemed to go mad. They cheered so loud that the band could scarcely be heard, waved their hats, and continued cheering for a minute or two after the music had ceased. It was a scene never to be forgotten."

There are some who refuse a favor so graciously as to please us, and there are others who confer an obligation so clumsily that they please us less by the measure than they disgust us by the manner of a kindness.

## Calling the Roll.

The nineteenth century is calling the roll of the children of its first quarter, and one by one its great men are, like Colonel Newcome, answering "Adsum." Lowell, Whittier, Whitman, Renan, George William Curtis and now Lord Tennyson, have recently answered the call and the waning years of the century will, in all probability, place the fatal asterisk against the few remaining names of the great men who began life in the century's first quarter. As Alfred Austin, in his tribute to England's dead poet laureate, wrote on the day Lord Tennyson, at the good old age of 83, "crossed the bar:"

This day extinguishes a star as bright As any one upon our dying century. Here, as in that great England over-sea, Light after light goes, but yet not night.

In America the lone "Autocrat" remains the one distinguished link with the great past of American literature, while Ruskin, in England, holds relatively the same position in the Victorian era. New singers and new writers are pressing to the front in England and in America, but in both countries they must win their way by the divine right of genius grandly exerted to win as secure a place in the hearts of the people as America's recent dead or the master singer upon whose placid brow will ever rest the laurel wreath of the Victorian age.

The present is especially a time for memory and retrospection. The dying century itself will soon pass into history, and before the growing music of nineteen hundred begins to intrude, and lead our thoughts and affections out to the new era with all the high achievements and great events it will bring, it is well, perhaps, for a time to take note of the past. The number of great men who, within the last few years, have fallen asleep before their century closed, inevitably suggests the query whether the present numbers as many whose renown will be prolonged as surely as that of many who have recently left us.

Leaving that question to be decided as only it can be decided, by time, it is interesting to note how prolific names world-famous, and apparently not born to die, was the first quarter of the nineteenth century. Some of these names, it may be said, will owe their perpetuation to fortuitous circumstances, but upon such circumstances has fame always depended in the majority of instances. And in the list of the great men who began life in the early years of the century some have as clear a title to lasting renown as any that the century can show. To select a list of the most noted men and women born in the period between January 1st, 1800, and December 31st, 1825, is not as easy a matter as it might appear at first glance, so much depends upon individual preference and training in such selection. But as far as possible the following list has been selected in accordance with what is believed to be the claim of these names, as ascertained by general familiarity of the public with their achievements or by the particular position they occupied. The date of birth alone is given:

- 1800—Macaulay, Pusey, Heine, Bancroft, Catherine E. Beecher, Francis Lieber, Von Moltke, Millard Fillmore.
- 1801—Cardinal Newman, Bulwer.
- 1802—Victor Hugo, Dumas the elder, Von Ranke, Hugh Miller, Landseer, Cardinal Wiseman.
- 1803—Ralph Waldo Emerson, Liebig.
- 1804—Benjamin Disraeli, George Sand (Mme. Dudevan), Richard Cobden, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Franklin Pierce, Johann Strauss, the composer.
- 1805—Hans Christian Andersen, De Lesseps, Sainte Beuve.
- 1806—Bulwer-Lytton, John Stuart Mill, Kosuth, Edwin Forrest.
- 1807—Longfellow, Robert E. Lee, Garibaldi, Jules Grevy, Agassiz.
- 1808—Whittier, Gautier, Merrivale, Rothschild, Strauss, the theologian; Andrew Johnson, President MacMahon, Cardinal Manning, Mazzini, Jefferson Davis, Napoleon III., Wergeland (Norway).
- 1809—Mrs. Browning, Charles Darwin, Alfred Tennyson, O. W. Holmes, Gladstone, Abraham Lincoln, Poe, Jules Favre.
- 1810—Montalembert, Cavour, De Musset, Napier of Magdala, Schumann, Leo XIII.
- 1811—Thackeray, Dury, John Bright, Wendell Phillips, Liszt, Leverrier, Frances Kemble.
- 1812—Robert Browning, Charles Dickens, Thalberg, Horace Greeley.
- 1813—Henry Ward Beecher, Richard Wagner.
- 1814—Charles Reade, Motely, Jules Simon, Edwin Stanton.
- 1815—Anthony Trollope, Dean Stanley, Prince Bismarck, General Meade, Sir John Macdonald.
- 1816—Charlotte Bronte.
- 1817—Mommson, Livingstone, John B. Gough Van Sybel.
- 1818—James Anthony Froude, Emily Bronte, Turgenoff, Gounod, Karl Marx.
- 1819—Charles Kingsley, John Ruskin, J. C. Holland, James Russell Lowell, Cyrus W. Field, Walt Whitman, Queen Victoria.
- 1820—Marian Evans (George Eliot), Herbert Spencer, John Tyndall, Victor Emmanuel, Florence Nightingale, General W. T. Sherman.
- 1821—Jennie Lind, Rachel (the actress), Flaubert.
- 1822—Lavelleye, Mathew Arnold, Pasteur, Schliemann, R. B. Hayes Hon. Alexander Mackenzie.
- 1823—Freeman, Renan, Max Muller, Goldwin Smith, Count Andrassy, General W. S. Hancock.
- 1824—Wilkie Collins, George William Curtis.
- 1825—Professor Huxley.

Of course such a list of names as the above suggests criticism, but it at least presents compactly some of the more famous names of the first quarter of the century, and furnishes some sort of a standard by which to judge that era as an era of great men.

Of the above list Gladstone, Bismarck, Tyndall and Huxley are the most eminent among those who survive, and the past week recorded the death of Ernest Renan, author of the *Life of Christ*, and Tennyson. How many "immortals" are in the above list is another question. Froude, in a recent utterance, declared that in literature the only two immortals of our age are Carlyle and Tennyson. But in America, at least, Emerson and Longfellow are equally certain of lasting renown—the one as a bold, original, optimistic thinker and poet; the other as America's sweetest and best loved singer.

"I've just been vaccinated," she remarked. I asked her whether 'Twas on the right limb or the left. She blushed and stammered, "Nether!"