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as of Mesopa The importance of shade trees should, der no circumstances, be overlooked by of earth and der no change and where there is a vacant ere the pilace where these gitts of Nature can be ren a location, it should be done. the time to prepare for spring p anting, d this should be accompushed one mod laid bare all ent the frost is out of the ground, and beets and place re the buds of the spring trees to be transa walked and lanted begin to swell. They can be used ed bas beggin both utility and croament around farm wellings, and they may be planted near d. The most borders of cattle yards, thus affording ngs preserved le juxury of shade for domestic animals in the clay books weather. In pastures, trees can y oi Nineveh . Kenyunjik ef out in group: for the like purpose, excially when the fields are to remain perned are com. d with very inently in gras. The cost is so unimwint that there is no excuse for its omisthe prettiest country one is the one that is almost hidden from nd of the one lew by foliage.

Value of Milk to Young Animals.

to wean a calf as soon as it can crack mand eat grass, is to wean it earlier than state intended, and earlier than it is proour librarians to wean it. The same rule applies melitiet of jig . Acundance of milk at mer. and far: owing time can only be septions of ani. egetables, as den of the dam up to a reasonably high etc Perhaps during the winter, and feeding berally during the flow. The parent anioung folks of lal tout starts in with a full flow, because beasts, and being in a condition to make this possie can, without undue trouble, have the astronomy. wkip: up to the maximum, but if she the sun, and sits in a low condition, with an udder t called a sun signely fieled, she will not be likely to to a high standard of milk production watches can many portion of the season.

The Bee of the Future.

"man apiary; sir!" said a shiny being Given Free. o called upon me the other day. ring the last "An apiarist is, I believe, the more ho have used meet term, sir, and I am soliciting orders of Asthma, "my new hives!" How that man did finding that He had got hold of some schemenancially un. Lam seriously informed it is actually wastble one-for increasing the normal of the common domestic bee (Apis igconsult the maissimaly) somehow knocking two cellsinpat and Lung one, and producing a sort of a doubleticulars and areled bee, "and adding enormously to press to any stock of honey, sir." It appears that Ex-aide Sur. Rean absolutely increase the size of our indefinitely, and that the men of the ee can only have hives as roomy as an omniwould re. Appalling prospect! Think of a bee t generally big as a 1at bouncing into your greenmie, bellowing hoarsely while he ravishes f pain. Pol. seorchards, or flopping into the nursery fficient and arbasin, glaring with its huge eyes at eterrified baby. Edith Evangeline-for be obtained with April have gone to a better world owing com- ald drep down mane, a lump of hysterinach, chills, despair. We shall have to suppress t the great sethings by act of Parliament at last. anwhile, my shiny friend does not lack man who prorders, and if he has his will he will sued for a seally improve off the face of the earth re looking lelittle busy bee whom we used to sing of, i, because we sang of, to love.

Farmers' Homes.

Frank D. Curtis, in his address before the Fork State Agricultural Society, said fetal good things in regard to farmers' mes, but none more to the point than the lowing, in regard to the location and surtailings of the dwelling :- "A house on a with no trees around it, looks cheerless unhomelike. Have grounds around the felling. Tear away the fences, they cost tey, and are useless. I mean fences shutthe house up as if there was danger of Coming away. Let there not be less than acre of dooryard; ten will be better. at a rich lawn of this and cut the grass. an be no waste, but it will be a thing of saty; and a thing of beauty is a joy for-There need not be any loss to be field; nature and beauty are synonymous; at taste and economy can therefore be handmaids to each other. Set your at trees in this inclosure, and dig around with a spade each year, and top dress whole, and the trees will grow finely, and grass will grow luxuriantly, and the will grow beautiful, the children will ontented, the fathers and mothers as grow old will grow happy, the neighwill grow to emulate and excel, the roship will grow attractive, and the young and the young women will grow up to that there is no place after all, like | boys. me, Sweet Home.""

How Cheese Can be Made in India.

te close connection and interaction of ons, statescraft, and science in the Gern world is illustrated in an interesting If in a recent number of the "Proceeda of the Royal Society of London." The tese making as an Indian industry was met the difficulty that the religious beliefs of arge portion of the population of India em of cheese, in the manufacture of which anet obtained from the stomach of an inal had been employed. The leaves of species of Pinguicula are used by the to coaguate reindeer-milk; and the dernment circulated in India a request information as to any Indian plant which known to have a similar property. Major Aitchison called attention to Eignia coagu'ans, a Himalayan and thern India plant, the seeds of which tre said to coagulate milk. A quantity of material was sent from Kew to Mr. Ceridan Lee, of Cambridge, for examina-He was able to extract from it a ferentidentical with the rennet ferment of regastric mucous membrane of animals, a capable of preservation in solution as mmercial article in a similar way. The ment exists in the seeds in considerable antity, and is readily and cheaply (x. acted from them.

Roots for the Dairy.

Recently the writer visited a large dairy i term is daily giving hundreds of pounds av rich milk. The ration fed was cover but of sugar beets per day. The point why this particular herd of cows, hit due to calve in March, should, withy days of calving time, give each more eighty pounds of milk per week.

dairyman could not explain the fact, but this he knew, that clover hay and beets not or ly made the cows give good yields of milk, but it also caused them to give milk ten months instead of six or seven, as when fed on hay or grain. The beets, we think, sr not rich in nitrogen, but they do contain an abundant supply of natural juices. Clover hay is very rich in nitrogen, and if oat shorts are fed, all the better. Tais brings up the inquiry : Do not the juices of roots-and ensilage, for that matter-possesses a food although rated by chemists as water?

The discrepancy hetween what should be the proportionate value of green grass and the same grass in the form of bay, can but raise the inquiry why the superior feeding yalue of green and naturally succulent food. Does this explain why the owner of the dairy in question was so successful in extending the season? The feeding value of the beet, as rated by the chemist, is small, estimated by what he can find in it, and the fraction found would not account for the increase in production unless the water reported be given a food value when combined with the acids, alkalis, etc, of the stomach of the cow. This is an interesting point, and one in which we wish every dairyman would interest himself. Wno will be the first to raise an acre or two of sugar beets next scason, try their feeding value, as compared with dry foods ?- Pennsylvania Far-

Queer Conveyances.

Some birds are known to fly long distances, carrying their young on their backs. Small birds take passage across the Mediterranean Sea on the backs of larger and stronger ones. They could not fly so far. Their strength would give out, and they would drop in the water. Along the northern shore of the sea, in autumn, the little birds assemble to wait the coming of the cranes from the north, as people wait for the train at a railway station. With the first cold blast the cranes arrive, flock after flock. They fly low over the cultivated fields. They utter a peculiar cry as of warning or calling, It answers the same purpose as the ringing of the bell when the train is about to start. The small birds understand it; they get excited. They hasten aboard, scrambling for places. The first to come get the best seats. If the passengers are too many some will have to flit back again to the hedges until the next train. How they chatter their good-byes-those who go and those who stay. They have no tickets, but all the same they are conveyed safely. Doubtless the great birds like this warm covering for their backs. In this way the small birds pay their fare. And it is these last who must be out in the wet if its storms. The little passengers are of different species, like Americans, Irish, Germans, and Chinese, travelling together in steamships. Their journey takes them through the air, high above the waters. They are close companions on the way. By-and-by they reach the beautiful south country. There they build nests and sing—as they build here and sing for us in our happy summer time. Surely it is plain that God cares for the

Hunting Fish with Dogs.

Captain Mayne Reid in his last story, "The Land of Fire," now appearing in St. Nicholas, gives in the March installment the following interesting description of a pethe four canoes have arrived at the entrance to the inlet, and are forming in line across it at equal distances from one another, as if to bar the way against anything that may attempt to pass outward. Just such is their design; the fish being what they purpose

enfitading. "Soon the fish-hunters, having completed their 'cordin' and dropped the dogs overboard, come on up the cove, the women plying the paddles, the men with javelins upraised, ready for darting. The little foxy dogs swim abreast of and between the canoes, driving the fish before them, —as sheep dogs drive sheep,—one or another diving under at intervals, to intercept such as attempt to escape outward. For in the translucent water they can see the fish far ahead, and, trained to the work, they keep guard against a break from these through the enclosing line. Soon the fish are forced up to the inner end of the coves, where it is shoalest; and then the work of slaughter comthe canoes and bending over, now to this side, now that, plunge down their spears and fizgigs, rarely failing to bring up a fish of one sort or another; the struggling victim shaken off into the bottom of the canoe, there gets its death-blow from the

"For nearly an hour the curious aquatic chase is carried on; not in silence, but amid a chorus of deafening noises,—the shouts of the savages and the barking and yelping of their dogs mingling with the shricking of the sea-birds overhead. And thrice is the cove 'drawn' by the canoes, which are taken backsto its mouth, the line reformed, and the process repeated till a good supply of Government, desiring to introduce the fish best worth catching has been secured.

> Suspicions. Groundless suspicion is not only a cause of torment to the suspicious person, but it often proves a positive injury to the person suspected. Many a man, originally innocent, has been driven, through the pressure of unworthy suspicion, to become that which he was once falsly thought to be. There is hardly a single action which is not susceptible of more than one interpretation; and those who would do justice to their fellow-men should not only remember that fact, but also the wise old Roman law, that, in a doubtful matter, the kindlier interpretation is not less just than safe. And those who profess to follow Christ will have the additional incitement to careful watching of this possible means of influencing others for evil, that one of the offences for which the sorest punishment is reserved in Christ's kingdom, is the giving occasion for any of his little ones to stumble. Take the kindlier interpretation, act on no suspicion which is not supported by grave reasons, if you would avoid putting a rock of perhaps fatal offense in the pathway of a brother.

A teacher asked a bright little girl what country was opposite to us on the globe. the of grain and about a half "I don't know, sir," was the reply. "Well, now," pursued the teacher, "if I were to bore a hole through the earth, and you were to go in at this end, where would you come out?" "Out of the hole, sir," replied the The | pupil, with an air of triumph.

STUFFED MONARCHS.

Ridiculous Collection in a Corner of Westminster Abbey.

Many, even among Londoners, are unaware that one of the weirdest relics of "pomp and vanity" in connection with the grandeurs of the past, lurks in a recondite corner in Westminster Abbey-in an eyrie up a winding stair, triple vailed with dust, defended by a low door of venerable oak. In Pope's "Life of Seth Ward" we find the fact recorded that "Tis the custom of the servants of the church on all holidays to show the tomb; and the effigies of our soverigns to the meener sort, at a toll of two cents per person;" and a brave sight it must have been to look on Henry Vil. and his fair Queen, Henry V., and the noble Prince Henry, King James' eldest son, and James and Elizabeth and Anne, all in the chapel, done in wax, clad in their own garments, as they lived. And these Old World royal phantoms are there still, visible to the inquiring and practical eye of the adventurous explorer of the nineteenth century! Not all, alas! for wax, silks and velvets are perishable substances, and Father Time has scant respect even for regal periwigs and farthingales. It is said to have chronicled that there exists, hidden away under the antique abbey roof, a certain vast cupboard, as close locked as Fatima's blue chamber, whose ancient and worm-worn door conceals a veritable Golgotha, to wit, the strawstuffed body of Edward III., clad in mouldy rags, his whilom beauteous Queen with battered plate, and illustrious Elizabeth of York with naught save a ruff to cover her, and a half a hundred gruesome things beside. Such of these figures as still remain more or less erect (eleven in all) are rickety, and need a friendly prop; and yet they are wondrously fresh, considering their tale of years and all the London fogs that have enwrapped them. Charles II.—what we can see of him through a glass plentifully scrawled with the names of visitors-looks nothing if not merry.

debonnaire enough, if wan, for one who was In George III,'s time (1754) the figures of Willism III., Mary, and Anne are described in a local chronicle as the gems of the collection, "greatly admired by every eye that beholds them;" and they are worthy of admiration still. Anne is conspicuous for gaudy attire and a redundancy of paste jewels, the meretricious effect being relieved by the magnificence of a pair of lace sleeves, into the fabric of which the royal erms of England have been introduced. William looks as saturnine as might be expected and turns away in seeming pettishness from the wife he loved so well; nor can his displeasure be in any way quite justified, for Mary, if the least steady and dignitied of the distinguished company, has propped herself with becoming caution in the angle of her dress, and seems in no present danger of falling on her face. Not so Lord Chatham, the "Great Commoner," who is in a shamefully tottering and imbecile condition, with periwig awry and ankles bent, and, though one may recall to memory the fact that he was a martyr to the gout, yet it is a pleasant relief to find that this | and c. figure is a spurious one, having been manufactured on the premises in 1779, the popularity of the distinguished statesman rendering it possible to raise the exhibition fee by his mimic presence from three to six pence, to the benefit of the minor canons and lay vicars. The Guide Book of 1783. observes: "The eagerness of connoisseurs | their varieties, the deaf mute depends en culiar Fuegian manner of fishing: "By this, and artists to view this figure, which hath tirely on watching the relative positions of seven years to complete the section. been introduced at considerable expense, and | the lips and the tongue. These organs are the satisfaction it affords, justly talke it | the two principal agents in vowel among the first of the kind ever seen in this or any other country." Well, it wast be admitted that the earl of Chathamemakes but a poor show now—no finer a office than

that of great Queen Bess, close at hand, kind the following characteristic examples whose plastic representative is mentioned by Dryden as having perished in his time. The present ngure stood in King Henry VII.'s Chapel so late as 1783, and is probably the one which was specially fashioned by order of the chapter to commemorate the | while in forming long e, the closest lingual bi-centenary of the Collegiate Church in or palatal sound, the mouth is much less 1760. At any rate the present Queen Bess is a fraud of the deepest dye, fit only to fright babes withal. The phantom of Nelson-who, cheek by jowl, stands poised up- | lest possible passage, through which a vowel on one toe—is chiefly remarkable for an sound can be uttered. Ah is consequently accurate portrayal of his diminutive size, the easiest and e the most difficult vowel ing and for the breeches and vest of white | sound to teach. In teaching the pupil, becloth, which are his own. So, it may be rides having his attention directed to the presumed, is his hat, for it was borrowed | teacher's mouth, which is opened as wide as mences. The dusky fishermen, standing in | and used by Maclise, R. A., when at work | it can be consistently with the production on his fresco in the Parliment House hard of the sound, is also made to place one hand by. The original and identical cost worn on the teacher's and the other on his own as a rule, the employes of the company seem by the hero at Trafalgar is, as all the world | threat, so as to feel and imitate the peculiar | in fair health, and the Europeans have sufknows, one of the most sacred relics of Greenwich Hospital; but this hat and these breeches, to say nothing of sundry gold medals and other decorations, may also be looked upon without suspicion, and treated with respect accordingly .- London Tele-

A Sixteenth Century Breakfast.

Mr. W. S. Caine, M. P., has been holding forth to the inhabitants of Peckham on ths advantages of a "free" breakfast-table. is te be feared that in this degenerate age we shall never think of that solution of the question which commended itself to our ancestors and even to the spicurean Brillat Savarin. "I breakfasted," he says somewhere, "as one should—that is, not at all" In Holinshed, whose chronicle appeared in 1577, one reads: "Heretofore there been much more time spent in eating and drinking than commonly is in these days for whereas of old we had breakfast in the forenoon, beverages or nuntions after dinner and thereto rear suppers generally, when it was time to go to rest . , . now these odd repasts, thanked be God, are very well left, and each one in manner (except here and there some yong hungry stomach that cannot fast till dinner time) contenteth him self with dinner and supper only." And yet one scarcely knows whether the nineteenth century man would be most depressed at having to go without his breakfast or at being called upon to fact the kind of morning repast which was in fashion in the earlier part of the sixteenth century, as one paper folder. gather from the household book of the Percy family. The following is a pretty and seem to indicate a healthy appetite in "my lord and lady" of Northumberland : A loaf of bread in trenchers, two manchets, one quart of beer, one quart of wine, two pieces of salt fish, six bacconn'd hearings four white herrings, and a dish of sprats."-London Paper.

Two Connecticut lovers has just made up after a quarrel which took place 58 years ago. Some people cannot hold malice.

MAKING THE DUMB SPEAK.

Not by a Miracle, but by Patience, Ingenuity, and Practice.

A hundred years ago most persons if asked how the dumb could be made to speak would no doubt have answered without hesitation: "By a miracle!' Yet nearly a quarter of a century earlier, in 1763, a German. Samuel Heinicke, had started a school in Leipsic for teaching deaf mutes to talk. This school is still in existence, and other schools based on Heinick's method, which, of course, has been greatly improved, have been founded in different countries, so that at the present time the teaching of the dumb to speak forms an important branch of educa'ion. Few persons who have not paid special attention to the subject have any idea of this.

Oa the west side of Lexington avenue, extending from sixty-seventh to sixty-eight street, New York, stands a five-story br ck building with a quaint little cupola over its eentral division. It is called the institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes. Within its walls nearly 150 little tongues, upon which nature has imposed the burden of silence, are daily taught the intricacies and usefulness of speech. As a rule children are dumb solely because they are desf, and therefore unable to hear and imitate the vocal sounds uttered by those around them. It is very rare that the vocal organs of a deaf mute are defective. On the other hand, children under 7 years who have learned to speak perfectly almost always become mute if they lose their hear ing, as they frequently do by such causes as measles, scarlet fever, and cerebro-spinal meningitis. Children born deaf are tec inically termed congenital deaf mutes, and those that become so in early childhood are called semi-mutes. Strange as it may appear, it is generally easier to teach the former than the latter to talk.

Since the child cannot hear, his other senses must be enlisted as substitutes for hearing and the method of teaching him to speak must, therefore, consist in making him see and feel the words spoken to him. How this is done can best be seen in the primary class, made up as a rule of children from (to 9 years old. At present it consists of about a dozen little boys and girls and is taught with much skill, patience, and good humor by Miss Keeler. These little ones who entered the institution perfectly dumb in September last are all able now to utter simple words and sentences distinctly while one or two can speak almost fluently. But another thing that surprises the visitor quite as much as their speaking is the youngest of these children can write readily and legibly as well as spell correctly any word he can utter.

The difficulty of teaching the dumb child to speak is in reality, not so great as it may seem to the reader. Nearly all deaf mutes on. can utter inarticulate sounds resembling somewhat "An," "Oo." The first step is to teach them to utter those simple vowel sounds correctly as well as o, ou, o, i, and the easier of the consonants, as p. b, t, f,

"To teach the vowel sounds," says Mr. David G cenberger, the principal of the institution, "it is generally sufficient to let the pupil place his hand on the teacher's chest, where he can feel the vibration, and to let him watch the shape of the teacher's mouth, for, in order to distinguish between

modification." The details of instruction are, of course, numerous, and, as a full examination of them would be tedious in a sketch of this are selected to give a general idea of the process; In the formation of ah, the most open of fall vowel sounds, the mouth and throat are opened wide and the tongue lies in its natural, almost horizontal, position, opened, and the tangue is raised convexly within the dome of the palate, pressing against its sides and leaving only the smalvibration. The vibration of e can also be felt under the angle of the jaw and upon the teaching e is to make the papil feel that while in sounding o the laryux is depressed, in sounding e it is raised.

Modulation of the voice is taught from the very outset. When the pupil's voice is too high and sur.ll, pressure on the front of the larynx diminishes the tension of the vocal chords, and thereby lowers the pitch. Simultaneous pressure on both sides of the larynx increases the tension of the vocal ehords and elevates the pitch. The nasal tone is corrected by diracting the pupil's attention, through holding the back of his hand alternately to his own and the teacher's mouth and nose, to the fact that in the proper utterance of the sound the breath escapes through the mouth, and not through the nose. If this does not succeed, the teacher closes the pupil's nostrus by press. ing them between the thumb and forefinger, and thus forces the breath through the

The simplest consonant sounds, and cons :quently the most readily taught, are r, t, and k. The pupil is made awar; of the differences in the utterance of them by having the back of his head held close to the teacher's mouth, and then he is encouraged to exercise his own vocal (rgans until he is able to emit his breath in the same manner. He is assisted in the production of the sound by having the fore part of his tongue press ed downward and a little backward with a

As soon as a pupil has succeded in uttering a sound correctly, the letter or comsubstantial breakfast for two persons in Lent | bination of letters, representing it is written on the black board and he is encouraged to repeat the sound, and write the letter himself so as to clinch the indentfication. As soon as he is able to utter simple | nition would be very great. That the general vowel and consonant sounds he is taught to combine them into easy words, as " toe" is explained to the pupil by means of pic-

taught to utter ar iculate soun s to read them from the lips of his teacher, to asociate words with their signification, and to write the letters and words as he le ras them. the most difficult sounds for a deaf mute to learn are the hissing sound of s. ch, and j, but these are acquired like the rest by patience and practice.

The pupils in most cases show a remarkable spiness to learn, and they express a p sculiar delight when they first find out the rea: object of the funny paffs, blows, and hisses, which they learn to produce, and they labor cheerfully to overcome the difficulties necessarily attending their attempts at articulation.

The development of specci sounds occupies, according to the capicities of individual papils, from three to tour or, at the utmost, five months. They are kept in the primary class generally for one year, then instructed in the English language, and final y carried through nigher branches of study The more advanced papils, as a rule, enunciate clearly, though they are apt to fall into a kind of lisp. But when their attention is called to in they quickly remedy the defect. It is not an uncommon thing to see one of these advanced papils talking with his hand on his chest. Being asked why he holds his hand there, he replies that it assists him in modulating his voice.

Progress on the Panama Canal.

There are many who yet doubt whether De Lessens and his associates will eventually succeed in piercing the Isthm is of Panama with a practical canal. The work has now been fairly commeaced, and some \$40,-000,000 has thus far been expended, not including the money paid for the Panama Railroad, but it is plainly apparent that the magnitude of the undertaking has been greatly underestimated, as it is also that the canal cannot be completed by the year 1888, the t me announced by M. de Lessees for its opening.

Lieut. Raymond P. Rogers, of the U. S. Navy, has lately passed over the line of the canal, where every facility was afforded him of m king a thorough inspection, and his report brings our information conc raing the work up to date. The number of men em. ployed in all sections is probably at least 15,. 000 brought chiefly from Jamiica and Carthagera, and the amount of excavation has gradually increased until 700 000 cubic meters per month have been reached. It was hoped that the month of February would produce 1 000,000 cubic meters, and that later the amount of 25,000,000 meters would be removed each month. The rainy season begins in May and continues till December. and it is estimated that the rains will reduce the examination of the dry season by about one-fifth, so that it is r t unlikely that from the 1st of May next an annual excavation of 25,000,000 cubic meters may be counted up.

It is not impossible, with the requisite money, that the sections of the canal, exclusive of those of Obispo, Empire, Culebra, and Paraise, may be ready for service by the year 1888, but it does not seem possible that these most formidable sections, with their cuts of great depth and width, can be made realy, nor that the ports at th: extremities can be completed for some years later. Consider the section of Chebra, with its great excavation of more than 25,000,000 of cubic meters, and suppose that the large amount of 300,000 cubic meters be removed each month from it; at this rate it would take

There is an immense amount of machinery and material now on hand or contracted for, and it is probable that there remains sufficient funds from the amount already subscribed to meet promptly the current expen es for two years to come. After that, with the enterprise well begun and with a fair proportion of the whole excavation already removed, it would seem plausible that the prestige of M. de Lesseps' name, and the confidence which the investors of France hav in his ability to carry through successfully this grea; work, would procure the further necessary subscriptions. Whether the estimated sum-600,000,000f.—will prove sufficient time alone can decide; but as one third of this amount has already been expended, it would seen insufficient to complete this most formidable undertak-

The climate has thus far not proved so fatal in most of the sections as might have been anticipated. Of course, exposure to the sun, heat, and fatigue have produced fevers and have occasioned mortality; but, fered more than the laborers, natives of the tropics. But, while most of the sections crown of the head. Another method of | have not been very sickly, the neighborhood of Panama has proved an exception to the general rule. Here, during the past six months have appeared, in larger numbers than usual, pernicious fevers, and there have been several cases of yellow fever which have proved fatal.—Scientific American.

For Want of Money. It is now generally admitted by the Ger-

man military authorities that financial con-

siderations alone prevent the immediate adoption of a magazine, or repeating rifle, as the general armament of the infantry of their army. Not only would the direct expense of providing the new weapons be very great, but the cartridges now used with the Mauser, of which immense supplies are stored in the German fortresses and arsenals, would be rendered useless, as, owing to certain weak points in their manufacture, they could not be safely fired from a magaz'ne rifle. How enormous must be the amount of ammunition which would have to be replaced may be deduced from the fact that, according to lately published returns the war establishment of the German army comprised on the 1st of January last, including all ranks and arms of the service, no fewer than 2,075,563 officers and men, while the total number of trained men available in the empire will shortly not tall far short of 3,090 000. Of the actually organized forces 1,521,405 are infantry soldiers; so that, even leaving out of account altogether the ammunition which would be required for magazine carbines carried by troopers, gunners, engineers, &n., it is evident that the cost of substituting new cart. ridges suitable for a ma azine weapon for the present stores of breech-loading ammuintroduction of a magazine rifle will be sooner or later inevitable is no longer denied, but "tea," "out." "eye," "c)w," which are the change of armament will be deferred by immediately written upon the blackbord. Germany to as distant a date as possible. At the same time the meaning of such words | unless some one or other of the great European armies, by adopting the new arm. tures and objects. Thus he is simultaneously obliges Germany to follow her example.