of hearing can be reached directly through the teeth and bones of the head and face. Both principles have an abundant demonstration in the familiar experience, that the vibrations of the strings of a piano or violin are heard with even painful intensity, by placing the teeth or any portion of the head or face against the instrument.

The inventor of the audiphone, R. S. Rhodes, of Chicago, while searching for some means by which he might improve his hearing, accidentally placed his watch between his teeth and heard it ticking. After numerous experiments, based upon this observation, the inventor was completely successful in his own case.

The instrument with which he readily hears "all ordinary sounds and conversations," consists essentially of a piece of thin, hard rubber, of exactly the shape of a Japanese fan, being in the form of a square, and presenting a collecting surface of about one square foot. When in use, the upper and lower edges are made to approximate by a silken cord, so as to present a concave surface to the listener and a convex one to the speaker. When adjusted, the upper edge is pressed firmly against the anterior surface of the upper teeth, allowing the upper lip to rest upon the rubber, and the deaf person is then ready to listen. False teeth may be used, especially if they fit tightly; should they not, however, they may be made to do so by pressing the lower teeth against them. If the natural teeth be too far gone to be used, the roots may in many instances be utilized by having artificial teeth set into them.

Some deaf persons can profit by instructions like the above, many, from awkwardness or, worse, from despondency and want of faith, will fail. Some, holding the instrument rigidly, destroy its power to vibrate; in many ways such persons require repeated instruction, as a tyro would require teaching in order to play a piano; they are clumsy and unapt.

Others fail to derive any assistance because the tooth they have selected is loosened or otherwise imperfect; yet on account of this remediable defect or some one of the many little obstacles met with, they hastily conclude that they cannot be benefitted and the instrument is thrown aside.

Quite recently, a gentlemen well known all over the coast, was describing to the writer his want of success with the audiphone, and his consequent disappointment, as his deafness is considerable. Suspecting some faulty adjustment of the instrument, the writer handed him an audiphone, and watched his application of it to the teeth, which was entirely faulty. On adjusting it properly he was pleased to find his hearing for conversation much improved.

What is more remarkable, is that the same method of applying the rubber to the teeth does not always prove of equal advantage to two patients, due heed must be given to individual peculiarities.

Another case of equal interest is that of a gentleman personally known to the writer, far advanced in years, so deaf that it was necessary to approach the mouth to the ear and speak loudly. On a first trial of the audiphone, he pronounced it of no assistance whatever, and would have thrown it aside but for the commendable determination of a relative, who insisted upon its repeated trial. In a few days the patient began to find his hearing improved, and in a short time could readily distinguish all that was said in ordinary conversation, listen to sermons, etc. Not only this, but to his astonishment he found that he need no longer depend upon the audiphone in conversation, for he could hear quite well, though not normally, without it. No fictitious excellence of the audiphone as a *curative* agent need be urged from this latter circumstance, as it is readily explicable by the same reasons given for the recovery of many chronic invalids, paralytics for instance, whose nerves have recovered their conducting power, but the will has never been aroused sufficiently to make the necessary exertion.

Dr. Chas. Turnbull, of Philadelphia, has lately suggested the substitution of bristol-board for rubber, as equally advantageous in the construction of the audiphone. This, the writer finds, must be taken with some reservation, as the bristol-board becomes moistened by the lips and loses its transmitting power. Neither can a makeshift compensate for the compactness of handle and conductive power of the rubber audiphone.

The Dentaphone is an ingenious instrument constructed and used after the same principles as the audiphone, but is made after the plan of the telephone. It consists, in brief, of a telephone-shaped box, about three inches in diameter, having in it an exceedingly delicate, easily vibrating, diaphragm. Connecting this with a wooden tooth-piece is a silken cord. The person using the dentaphone simply holds the instrument in his hand with the tooth-piece between the teeth and the diaphragm facing toward the speaker, the cord being kept tense. The dentaphone weighs but one ounce and a half and is easily carried about the person. In testing, it compares favorably with the audiphone. Each has its peculiar uses. For protracted listening the audiphone is clearly less fatiguing, and less conspicuous, while for use on the street, etc., the dentaphone being carried in the pocket, has the advantage.

In conclusion, the inventive spirit of our time will inevitably render this still crude invention more perfect. Already it has been much improved by its combination with the microphone.

Patience, ye deaf, and hope for better tidings!

Wool.—Competent judges, men who make it a business to keep an account of the number and condition of the sheep between the Cascade and Blue mountains, estimate that the clip in that region will, this year, reach the very large amount of 4,500,000 pounds or 2,250 tons. That the wool clip will prove valuable this year is evident from the fact that the common grade is to-day worth 30 cents per pound in this market, while the very best quality would bring 9 or 10 cents more per pound. A year ago it was worth 15 cents and less per pound. A recent New York market dispatch was as follows: Wool—Active, but the great bulk of sales is foreign, as the stock of domestic is small and under the control of holders who will carry it and await developments. Advices from abroad continue very strong and values tending upward. Cables from London say that buyers are eager for Australian at ½d higher.

Emory City, B. C.—The sale of lots in this new city (as yet only on paper), the western terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway, took place on the 16th at the salesrooms of J. P. Davies & Co., Victoria. $550 was the highest price realized for choice spots, $250 being about the average price paid for lots which may in three years from to-day be worth $5,000 each.

There is one consolation in being broke. You have nothing to lose and everything to gain.