

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

An Epitome of the Principal Events Now Attracting Public Interest.

King Otto, of Bavaria, has been officially declared insane.

Gov. Hill, of New York, has signed the bill abolishing stoves from railway trains.

By the burning of the steamer Champlain off Charlevoix, Mich., twenty lives were lost.

One man was killed and many people injured by a railroad collision at Havre de Grace, Md.

An explosion in a mine at Wilkesbarre, Pa., killed four men and injured three others, probably fatally.

During a squall on Lake Erie the steam barge H. Walter capsized, and twelve people on board were drowned.

A tornado blew down twenty-five buildings in Grand Forks, D. T., killed four people and injured fourteen others.

At North Industry, Ohio, Conrad Doll, a carpenter, quarreled with his wife and killed her and a stepson with a hatchet.

A collision between two trains between Melbourne and Brighton caused the telescoping of the cars, the death of five persons and the injury of over fifty.

At Philadelphia Dr. Carver, the marksman, suffered a severe injury to his eyes by the explosion of a cartridge. If inflammation sets in the result will be a total loss of sight.

Carnegie, Phipps & Co., of Pittsburgh, granted the terms of the coke-strikers because a continuance of the strike would have entailed an expense of nearly \$3,000,000.

A collision occurred between two trains at Potsdam, Germany. One car was burned. The bodies of three persons killed, two women and one man, were taken from the wreck. Several others were injured.

Over 400 Chinese laundry employees at New York struck for higher wages. Ironers wanted \$4 a day instead of \$3, and washers wanted \$2.50 instead of \$2. The bosses of the laundries accepted the terms through sheer necessity.

The east-bound California express on the Southern Pacific Railroad was robbed near Ft. Clinton. It is estimated the robbers got \$15,000 in money besides much valuable jewelry. The robbers escaped and are believed to be now in Mexico.

Two carloads of shelled corn recently passed through Nogales, W. T., which were labeled: "For Topolobampo, Rush through." This will be aid for those suffering colonists who went south expecting to find an el dorado. The corn came from the East.

It has been proved beyond doubt that the steamer Sir John Lawrence was lost in the recent cyclone off the coast of Hindostan. The steamer carried 730 passengers, and it is believed all were lost. The largest part of the passengers were native leaders en route to the Juggernaut in Orissa, to celebrate the Juggernaut festival.

Mrs. Henry Miller, wife of a rancher near Ukiah, Cal., left her baby in charge of two of her children, the oldest being five years and the younger three. In her absence the children laid the baby on the floor and while one held it the other took a can of coal oil and poured it down the child's throat, and on the mother's return the child was found in a dying condition from strangulation, living only a short time afterwards.

A prize fight took place between two women at the Abbey in Sussex, near London. The contestants were Mrs. Christmas and Mrs. Noonan, and the battle appears to have been fought with greater vigor and determination on the part of the former than are usually exhibited by latter day exponents of the fist art. Mrs. Christmas won the fight and Ellen Noonan died in the ring from the injuries inflicted by her adversary. The victor was jailed.

Fire broke out in the Gould & Curry mine at Virginia City, Nevada, imprisoning Edward Jeffrey, Martin Tregallis, John Kennedy, P. Eddy, Chas. Dougherty, Richard Bennett, W. James, H. T. Carah, W. Williams, James Trenbath, J. C. Morgan, W. C. Carpenter, Andrew Bean and a man whose name had not been ascertained. At latest accounts every effort possible was being made to rescue the unfortunate miners but with little hope of success. The origin of the fire is a mystery.

Rev. Charles Stowe, Beecher's nephew, has been chosen by Plymouth Church as Beecher's successor. Stowe is 38 years of age. In early life he ran away and served before the mast on the old Black Ball line of Liverpool packets. He worked up to the position of first mate and then quit. He graduated at Harvard, entered the ministry and first settled at St. James Episcopal church at Bennington, Vt. Later he became a Congregationalist, and is now located at Hartford, Conn. He is a son of Harriet Beecher Stowe.

Later particulars show that the recent ferry accident at Paks, on the Danube river, was much worse than at first reported. The boat was fearfully overloaded, having 400 passengers on board. It is stated that the boatmen were intoxicated. The panic on the boat was fearful. The Abbe Szeptalszky, a pilgrim, jumped overboard and swam ashore with a child, but died an hour later from rupture of a blood vessel. The bodies recovered give evidence of fearful death struggles in their tattered clothes and distorted faces. It is estimated that 300 persons were drowned, over 200 bodies having been recovered.

OREGON NEWS.

Everything of General Interest in a Condensed Form.

Frank Stewart was found dead in a box car at Ashland.

May E. Smith has been commissioned postmistress at Nehalem.

The Eagle creek bridge on the Pine creek road was washed away by high water.

Wm. Hopkins fatally shot George Simpson at the Rock corral in Jordan valley.

Oswald Kolzendabler, while intoxicated, shot himself through the heart at his home in Portland.

U. S. Marshal Kelly sold at the public levee at Portland, the steamboat City of Salem for \$2,850. She was built thirteen years ago at a cost of \$27,000.

Reynolds Lelle, a German, of Drewsey, Grant county, is supposed to have been murdered by a horse thief while on his way from Devine's ranch to Mr. Grave's place.

A Portland merchant sued Dairy Commissioner Sunderland for damages in the sum of \$10,000, on account of the complaint made by the latter that the P. M. was handling bogus butter.

The Malheur and Harney lakes were formerly separated by a large sand reef, but it is now said that, owing to break made in the reef, they are united and should be denominated as one lake.

Fred Roder, more generally known as "Hans," mate of the steamer S. G. Reed, while under the influence of liquor, fell off the boat at the foot of Ash street, Portland, and was drowned.

Gustav Johnson was drowned in the river, near the railroad bridge, at Umatilla. He had been swimming, and evidently was taken with cramps. He had been bathing, and the finding of his clothing on the river bank gave a clue to his fate.

A youth named Hubbard, aged about 18 years, was drowned in the mill pond at Milwaukee. In company with a number of boys and young men he was bathing, and in diving met with some accident that must have disabled him, for he never came to the surface after the fatal plunge.

Four saloon-keepers in Baker City were indicted for selling liquors to minors, and pleaded guilty to the charge. They were fined \$50 each and costs. In addition to this their licenses were revoked in accordance with the new law on that subject passed at the last session of the Legislature.

After remaining out forty-eight hours, the jury in the Saunders case, at Salem, returned a verdict of murder in the second degree. The jury was evenly divided during the entire time of disagreement between murder in the first and second degree. Saunders was sentenced and at once taken to the penitentiary for life.

The Secretary of the Interior has passed upon the claim of Martin Combs, of Douglas county, for losses sustained by depredations, in 1855, of Cow Creek, Rogue River and Grave Creek Indians. The amount of his claim was \$7,494, but the Secretary decided that the loss sustained was only \$5,620, which amount he ordered to be paid in full.

Work will shortly be commenced on a road extending from Astoria to Forest Grove, a distance of 110 miles. The line will connect with the Oregon & California branch of the Southern Pacific Railroad. Rails for the line are expected shortly from England. Locomotives and rolling stock are being constructed in the East. The cost of the road and equipment will be about \$1,000,000, and the entire sum has been subscribed.

G. L. Eastman, a California artist, has sued Clackamas county for \$7,300. Plaintiff alleges that while traveling on the Gerdes and Salmon river road, which leads from Sandy to Mount Hood, and in crossing the bridge over Salmon river one of his horses shied at a hole in the bridge, and there being no railing the whole outfit went off the bridge, down to the rocks some twelve or fourteen feet below. Mr. Eastman's arm was broken, and he received other injuries, for which he seeks to recover damages in the sum above named.

Three young men, James Simple, Eddie Snipes and Harry Mahear and two young ladies, Mollie and Lizzie Hoy, were boat riding on the Columbia river at The Dalles. When opposite the freight depot the boat began to leak and caused excitement, and the boat capsized, throwing the occupants into the water. Lizzie Hoy, James Simple and Harry Mahear clung to the boat and were rescued. The others were drowned. Eddie Snipes was a son of George R. Snipes, aged 20 years. The girl was about 20 years of age.

The State Military Board, consisting of Gen. J. M. Siglin, of Marshfield; Col. J. T. Bowditch, of Ashland; Gen. J. C. Schofield, and Col. M. F. Freeman, of Portland, met at Salem. Surgeon General Saylor was absent.

The session was informal, and the status of the Oregon National Guard was generally discussed. Owing to the failure of the Legislature to provide for paying the expenses of the organization from the present date, no general encampment will be held this year. The Board divided the State into the following regimental districts: First Regiment—To include Multnomah, Clackamas, Yamhill, Washington, Columbia, Clatsop and Tillamook counties. Second Regiment—Marion, Linn, Polk, Benton, Lane, Douglas, Jackson, Coos, Klamath and Lake counties. Third Regiment—To include Eastern Oregon counties.

COAST CULLINGS.

Devoted Principally to Washington Territory and California.

An exploding lamp at Los Angeles caused a \$25,000 fire.

A hook and ladder company has been formed in Spokane.

Idaho is said to have a population of 80,000 and has thirty-three newspapers.

Spokane Falls is to have a stove factory, paper mill, oil factory and woolen mills.

A German Methodist Episcopal Church is to be erected at Spokane Falls.

A company has been organized to navigate the Columbia above Priest's Rapids.

H. Wachorst leaped into a blazing basement at Sacramento, and saved his little boy's life.

Joseph Porter fell under a wagon which he was driving near Gualala, Cal., and was killed.

Thos. Hartley was killed by falling down the shaft of the Burlington mine at Butte, Montana.

John Thomas was killed on Stock creek, Idaho, the wheel of the wagon he was driving passing over his head.

The President has accepted two sections, aggregating thirty-four miles, of the Cascade branch of the Northern Pacific Railway.

Chas. Williams and Dan Sheehan fell down the shaft of the Jay Gould mine at Idaho City, Montana, and were fatally injured.

Mrs. J. M. Bowers was fatally crushed by the collapse of a brick building which workmen were raising to the street grade at Butte, Montana.

Charles, a bus driver, of Olympia, W. T., who was thrown from a wagon and killed, was the second man killed by the same team within six weeks.

Judge Dillenbaugh, ex-probate judge of Chehalis, W. T., attempted to commit suicide by shooting himself with a 32-caliber revolver through the head.

S. D. Topine, a Tuscaraona (Nev.) steamer, fell asleep while on the way with a load from that town to Bull Run Basin and fell off his wagon and was killed.

A heavy sea tore the schooner C. H. Merritt from her dock and cast her on the rocks, at Westport, Cal., where she soon went to pieces. Part of her freight had been landed. The crew escaped with difficulty.

Some kind of a disease last winter killed every rabbit in the Weiser valley, Idaho. In the winter of 1879-80 a strange fatality tackled the jack rabbits of Nevada and came near exterminating them.

The new hotel in the Yosemite valley, for which the State of California appropriated \$40,000, is nearing completion. It is expected that the hotel will be ready for the reception of guests about the latter part of August or the beginning of September.

John Coleman, a workman of the O. & C. R. R., was drowned in the lake near Sisson, Cal. It is supposed that he was stricken with cramp or became entangled in the weeds. He was found under water, in a standing position, with about one foot of grass over him. He was a native of England.

A freight train was derailed by the spreading of the rails at a point near Ferris, Cal., on the Southern Pacific. Engineer George Stone was caught beneath his engine and was cooked to death by escaping steam, the train hands who could see him and hear his cries of agony, being powerless to release him.

Lou Robertson, formerly clerk of the court at Rathdrum, I. T., was fatally shot at Wardner. The deceased was in a room with a woman when the shot was fired, and the woman states that she does not know whether he shot himself or was shot by some parties outside. The whole case is shrouded in mystery.

A party of five persons, composed of a young man named Manuel Joseph, John Roth and wife, Annie Bartolme and James Ross, went out on San Francisco bay for a sail and have not since been heard from. According to the testimony of a young girl on the shore, the boat capsized near Goat Island and all were drowned.

A disastrous fire raged in the business part of Dayton, W. T., destroying property to the value of \$115,000. About one-half the amount is covered by insurance. All the city records were destroyed. The office of the Columbia Chronicle was burned, but Messrs. White & Rainwater, the publishers, immediately purchased from Palmer & Rey, Portland, a complete outfit and issued the Chronicle with full details of the fire.

A 3-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bates, who live at Ilwaco, W. T., met with a somewhat remarkable accident, which came near proving fatal. The child had been missed for about three hours, and after a thorough search was found in a well near the house. The little fellow when found was standing in the well, the water up to his chin, and was about exhausted. He was taken home, and restoratives being applied, came around all right.

An unknown man called at a house in Smith Hollow, near Dayton, W. T., and stated that he had taken a drink from a bottle found at a sheep camp close by, and believed he was poisoned as he felt very bad. He called for a drink of milk, which was given him, and as soon as he had taken it he fell over dead, without giving his name or further particulars. It was found that the bottle he had drank from contained aconite, which he mistook for brandy.

AGRICULTURAL.

Devoted to the Interests of Farmers and Stockmen.

Food and Care of Brood Mares.

A majority of colts are raised from mares that work more or less regularly on farms, and while this is trying on the mares, it is remarkable how well they do if given proper food and care. Continuous hard work, such that a strong gelding can barely endure, should never be required of mares kept for breeding. Before foaling, the mare should not be driven at more than a very moderate gait, neither should she be heavily loaded, especially when the foaling is poor. A week or so of rest should always be allowed after foaling, and she should not be allowed to become very tired or warm. A common mistake among farmers consists in keeping their horses through the spring on corn and hay alone. For the brood mare this ration is particularly poor, as she must furnish material to grow muscles, bones and nerves in the colt. Corn not only lacks much of the growth-making material, but its one-sidedness has in it an element of injury. It is rather heating than cooling. No one food comes so nearly answering the requirements of a grain food as do oats. Together with a good allowance of nice hay, oats supply the wants of the system.

Mixing food, or more especially compounding rations, should receive more attention. Very often the farmer has no oats for any of his horses, and a substitute is very desirable. He has plenty of corn, but oats cannot be purchased without paying out money for them. In this case bran and oil-meal can be mixed with corn so as to make a good ration. The corn furnishes cheap fat and heat producers, while the bran and oil-meal furnish the nitrates of growth-producers. Bran and corn in equal parts by weight furnish about the same proportion of nitrates and fat-formers as oats, and a little less in weight of this combined ration is required for a feed. Six parts corn, three parts bran, and one part ground oil-cake, also furnishes nearly the same proportion of the food results if care is taken to not increase the oil cake beyond the danger line. For general use this last mixture is not so good a substitute for oats as the former. Very little oil cake should enter the ration of the mare before foaling.

Green foods are adapted to keeping both dam and colt in good condition. Whenever practicable they should be allowed to run in the pasture together. Green fodder should be fed in the barn if the mare is not frequently out in the pasture. If the mare is a poor milker the proportion of bran should be increased. Where a great many chores make the time in the field each half day rather short, it is usually best to keep the colt in the barn or adjoining lot while the mare is in the field. But where the mare is absent full half days, she is irritated by the large quantity of milk in the udder, and the colt is compelled to take all this milk when the mare is heated. If both mares in the team have colts they usually play together, and are not much, if any, bothered in the field.

Chicks for Early Market.

In raising chicks for early market it is very desirable to have some breed that grows very fast during the earliest period of life, and experience soon shows that there is a great deal of difference between the breeds in this regard. Some grow very fast and feather out in less than a month, which of course is a protection to them and materially assists in rapid growth at this time. If it is the object of the poultry breeder to sell broilers for early market he should use some variety of this kind that will grow fast while young so as to be desirable for table use at an early age.

Good crosses are perhaps better than the pure stock when raised for market purposes alone; as they seem to grow faster and generally make larger birds, which point of course is always desirable to obtain. The breeder should, however, be very careful to dispose of all the half-breed stock at market time, for if they are kept and allowed to grow up on the place there is a considerable liability of their becoming mixed with the pure stock, as oftentimes it is hard to distinguish in looks, but the foreign blood will most surely show itself sooner or later, and generally when it is least expected by the breeder.

To one who has not given the matter much attention it would be surprising to note the difference in the growth of the different breeds during the earlier part of their life. For instance, such fowls as the Houdans or any of the laying breeds, will grow very fast for the first month or two and generally mature earlier than the larger breeds do, while on the other hand, the larger breeds of the Asiatic classes are very slow in their growth for the first month at least, but after that time they seem to take a jump and they continue to grow remarkably fast until they are fully matured. These large breeds are undoubtedly the best for market purposes when they are kept all the season and sold during the fall and winter, but my experience has been that they are not the most profitable to raise for the earliest markets.

A cross between the two breeds will be much better for early market and will partake some of the nature of both.—G. E. M.

Planting Fodder Corn.

It is coming to be the practice of many of the dairymen to provide a crop of fodder corn or other green crop that will supplement pastures during a drought. A crop of corn in drills is entirely practicable and profitable. If no drought comes the corn can be allowed

to nearly mature, then cut and shocked as ordinary corn fodder, or if a silo is already built, the crop will make good silage. The amount to sow depends very much on circumstances. The number of cows, the length of time drought is liable to affect the pastures, the desirability of the corn fodder, and many other things must be considered. Feeding should begin before drought has materially lessened the flow of milk. Not only is there a loss of milk for the time being, but liberal feeding afterwards does not furnish the same amount of milk that would have been produced had not the fall-off occurred. A less percentage of gain on food eaten is produced afterwards than if the flow had been regularly sustained by sufficient food. The additional supply of milk produced while the fodder is being fed, will usually pay for the crop.

A supply of good water is another matter to receive attention. Insufficient or stagnant water during drought is as serious a matter as is poor pasture. If never-failing streams, well or spring, are not already provided, plans should be laid for making good wells. These can best be dug in dry times, because easier to get to the proper depth, but they should not be left until the drought is nearly over. Where water is pumped from wells, good pumps should be provided, especially if hired men or boys are to do the work. While laying out the drains, it is well to have in view a trough in each field, where such an arrangement can be provided at outlets. Shade trees in pastures are another help in the production of milk. What the shade tree or cool porch is to the farmer for his few minutes rest after a hearty dinner, the clump of shade trees on the breezy knoll is to the cow while digesting the great quantities of grass she must eat to make large supplies of milk and butter.

Rich Soil for Potatoes.

The potato requires more expenditure for both seed and labor than any grain crop, and it follows that they should be planted on rich soil. It is not safe to manure late potatoes heavily with fresh stable manure, as its fermentation in the soil makes just the condition in which the potato rot fungus flourishes. But in rich land from previous manuring this evil does not exist. For early potatoes the land can scarcely be made too rich. The crop is marketed before rot in even the most favorable season can do serious injury. Fresh manure is often a great benefit to early potatoes on land that is amply fertile to produce a crop without it. As it ferments it keeps the soil moist, which for early potatoes set during the extreme heat of the summer is a point of the greatest importance. Moisture is apparently a greater necessity in making an early potato crop than fertility, though rich soils are more apt to keep moisture in dry weather than those less fertile. The most successful growers partially insure their crop from severe droughts by subsoiling. This requires extra labor, but the reservoirs of moisture thus stored in the subsoil keep the plants fresh and green long after those on land not subsoiled have withered from combined heat and drought. Subsoiling is a partial protection against the potato blight. It saves the plants from the sudden extremes of temperature which prevail in shallow soils and are the most common causes of the blight.

It is said that 1,000 women own and manage farms in Iowa.

About 76,000 sheep are being driven from various points in Oregon to Nebraska this year.

Sulphide of potassium has been recommended as a remedy for mildew of the strawberry leaf.

An exchange says that Arlington, Oregon, is the largest wool-producing section in the United States.

Lompoc, Cal., produced 25,000 cents of English mustard last year; this year the yield will be greater.

The fastest sheep shearing ever done in Washington Territory, was accomplished near Sprague, for Coolidge & Reshaw, of Colfax. Twenty-one men sheared 2,380 sheep in one day, eight of the number being bucks. The highest tally was made by Joe Burlingame, of Pomeroy, 174 sheep. Gordon Burlingame sheared 160.

The acreage of hops in Washington Territory this year is estimated to be fully 20 per cent. greater than last year. The prospects for a bountiful yield is good. Not only is the hop acreage larger this year than heretofore, but the number of growers is also quite largely increased. Washington Territory stands first to-day over every State or country for the prolific yield and superior quality of its hops. This is the record given in the Eastern and foreign markets.

Every farmer who has hay rained on while lying in the swath after being nicely cured, knows how seriously it is injured as a food for stock. During the curing process the evaporating moisture leaves a great deal of nutriment in a soluble form. That is, it is easily taken up again by water. A soaking rain takes out the sugary and soluble nitrogenous substances, together with other food elements which are in a soluble form. These soluble substances give to the hay its relish, and form a great part of its digestible food. Some of the carbohydrates (starches, etc.) which remain in the hay, in fact from the greater part of its bulk, are said to be changed into a form called crude fiber, which is much more difficult of digestion. Dews injured cured hay in the same manner, only in less degree. In a word, the best food is extracted by the rain, and the remainder is made less easily used by the animal.

RIVER DRIVING.

The Skill and Daring of the Men Employed in This Pursuit.

Probably no other industrial pursuit involves such hardship and danger as river-driving—guiding the rough logs out in the remote wilderness down the river to civilization and the saw-mill—nor can any other show a finer body of men than those who conduct this operation. They are all young, since the physical wear and tear to which they are subject breaks down the strongest in a few years; and all are athletic, since none but the most vigorous have the muscular power and agility necessary to carry them safely through the daily perils of their vocation. Under a long canvas "lean-to" the "screw" pass the few hours devoted to sleep, lying like herring in a box, side by side, upon an equally long coverlet composed of double blanket stuff quilted with cotton. One similar quilt covers them all. At the first gray of the morning the voice of the cook calls all hands to breakfast. Another meal follows at eleven a. m., another at four p. m., and another at dark, when the day's work is done—somewhere from eight to nine p. m. The commissariat over which the cook presides, and which is called the "Wongum," follows the crew, so as to be at hand at meal-times.

The skill and daring of these men would excite the admiration of the most apathetic. He who can not, standing upright, keep his footing on a single log while it plunges and rolls down a rapid so rough that an ordinary man would refuse to attempt to pass its seething waters in a boat, is "no kind of a river-driver" in his comrades' estimation. For such a feat is often the only line of retreat from instant death when driving "quick" water; and he who can not keep on the upper side of his log under such circumstances, and once falls among the hundreds of other loose logs churning in the fierce current, is almost a moral certainty a dead man. Many are the lives thus lost every season. For two of them to mount, standing upright, on the same floating log, and each try to unhorse the other by some motion imparted to the log, is one of their favorite trials of skill. Under the quick action of their feet the log spins upon its axis like the main shaft of a steam-engine. Suddenly one bounds into the air, and descending with his spiked shoes upon the log, seeks victory by the sudden check thus given to its motion. This and many other evolutions are tried, till at length, through fatigue or unequal skill, one loses his balance and tumbles into the water. These contests are often quite protracted, and he who defeats all comers earns the envied reputation of a "champion bubble-walker."

Not only does the river-driver undergo the most severe physical exertion and face constant danger as long as there is light to work, but the seven-teen or eighteen hours of his daily toil are passed as much in as out of the snow-water which then swells the streams. From the time the drive begins until it ends, neither day nor night does he know what dry clothes are. Such is a river-driver's life. No wonder some think that it is rather the excitement of constant peril than the wages earned which induces so many to brave it.—Harper's Weekly.

GREAT EARTHQUAKES.

List of the Most Disastrous Ones That Have Occurred Since 1437.

The following is a list of the principal earthquakes that have taken place since the twelfth century, with the casualties caused:

Table with columns: Year, Place, Persons killed. Includes entries for Sicily (1437), Syria (1485), Chile (1534), Naples (1456), Lisbon (1531), Naples (1629), Schamania (1667), Jamaica (1692), Sicily (1693), Aquila, Italy (1703), Yeddo, Japan (1703), The Abruzzi (1706), Algiers (1736), Palermo (1738), Pelehu (1731), Lima and Callao (1746), Grand Castro (1754), Kashan, Persia (1757), Lisbon (1755), Syria (1759), England (1755), Country between Santa Fe and Panama (1792), Naples (1805), Aleppo (1822), Murcia (1829), Canton (1830), Cape Haytien (1842), Calabria (1847), Quito (1829), Mendoza, South America (1860), Tientsin in Peru and Ecuador (1868), San Jose de Cuesta, Columbia (1875), Sicily (1881), Charleston (1886), The Riviera (1887).

—N. O. Times-Democrat.

Mimicry of a Caterpillar.

S. E. Peal, writing from Assam, notices a singular case of mimicry on the part of a caterpillar, which, when suddenly surprised, erects its head in an attitude that caused the writer to mistake it for a shrew, probably the very animal that preys upon it. The resemblance is caused by two lateral prolongations and a pointed tip to the head; these, when lifted in the peculiar attitude assumed, simulate ears and a long muzzle, while the mouth parts in profile look like the mouth of a vertebrate. The same writer states that the tiger causes the Sambar deer to run to it by uttering a whistle which only an expert can tell from that of the deer. The eye and nose lumps of a crocodile are so like lumps of foam that Mr. Peal confesses he has been deceived until he saw the supposed foam sink. He believes this simulation useful to the crocodile in obtaining its food.—Nature.