

THE LIFE OF THE MAMMOTH.

Prof. Henry A. Ward, of Rochester, who recently mounted the celebrated Stuttgart mammoth, speaks as follows, in a letter to the Rochester *Democrat*, of the habits of the animal: But by far the greater mass of the great herds have left us nothing except their bones, teeth and tusks. The number and volume of these remains, which are dispersed over this entire region, is something almost incredible. Certain islands in the Siberian sea have the soil crowded full of them. This is particularly the case at the Laichovian Isles, north of the mouth of the River Seva. The tusks are so numerous and are in a state of such excellent preservation that they form an important article of commerce and are annually shipped in large quantities to Russia and to England, there to be employed by the ivory turner in the same works as is what may be termed the living ivory of Asia and Africa. The preservation in Siberia of these countless large bones, buried under ground and frozen in the ice, has long been a wonder to the inhabitants of the country, who had no reasonable explanation of their source or origin. With absurd credulity they attribute them to a gigantic mole, which they thought burrowed in the ground, living on roots and only appearing at the surface during the darkest nights. To this creature they gave the name of mammoth, which in their language is a term applied to any burrowing animal. This name has been universally accepted in Europe, but limited to the species studied by Cuvier, and described by his friend Blumenbach as *Elephas primigenius*. Cuvier showed the near relation of the mammoth to the modern Indian elephant, its degenerate successor, while another fossil species called *Elephas priscus* was more closely allied to the African animal. Bones of these and still a third species of mammoth are abundant in nearly every part of Europe from England to Spain and Southern Italy, although, strange to say, they become less and less abundant as we approach southern lands, the present home of the race.

In short, the mammoth was once an inhabitant of northern temperature and frigid zones; now his descendants inhabit the tropics. Its remains occur chiefly in beds of gravel, clay and other loose material of the post-pliocene age. In Europe, at least, it seems to have lived coeval with early man. In the bone caverns of England, France and Germany, those great charnel-houses of early animal life, there are found scores and hundreds of the remains of the mammoth commingled with those of the rhinoceros, hippopotamus, aurochs, cavern bear and other animals now quite extinct, or living in other continents. It is clear that the mammoth did not themselves crawl into these caves, often with an extremely narrow opening, and die there, nor do the surroundings allow the idea that they were brought there by the flow of waters. In many cases the abundant marks of teeth and gnawing of the bones show that they were dragged to the cave by wild beasts who made it their den and fed upon them. But in a few special cases the cavern has been the home of early men, who brought there remains of the animals which they had hunted and killed. In these caves there are found, with those of other animals, many bones of the mammoth, and of these every long bone, as those of the leg, has been carefully split open to obtain the marrow from the central cavity. Mingled with these bones are found here and there the flint knives and stone hatchets which served as utensils at these early feasts. On a tusk of a mammoth, found in one of these caves in Dordogna, in Southern France, was a rude engraving of the animal itself, scratched thousands of years ago, with the sharp point of a flint. These troglodytes are now no more. They and their giant neighbor, the mammoth, have perished one after the other in the lapse of infinite ages by those changes of circumstances in the organic and inorganic world which are always in progress.

JABORANDI IN BRIGHT'S DISEASE AND ŒDEMA.—In a report from Bellevue Hospital, in the New York *Medical Journal*, it is stated that a woman, aged thirty, entered the hospital suffering from acute nephritis, with general œdema and symptoms of uræmic poisoning. The value of the remedy was very decided. Within three days the dropsy had in great part disappeared. In cases of œdema of the lungs decided benefit resulted from the use of the drug, and a sufficient number of cases were observed to test its value.

THE TRINITY BOARD have determined to undertake the building of the new lighthouse at the Eddystone themselves, the tenders sent in being much above the estimate of the engineer. That is the wisest plan, as of necessity it must be a great risk for a contractor to run.

BARTHOLDI'S STATUE OF LIBERTY.

Bartholdi's statue is pretty well known by this time in America, so many thousands having looked at the hand and torch which were set up in the centennial grounds, and afterwards in Madison Square, in New York city.

The head now adorns, if that be the proper word, the esplanade between the Palais du Champ de Mars and the Seine. On the day of the inauguration of the Statue of the Republic, in front of the Palais, the authorities, the crowd, and the band walked over to the Bartholdi bust, gave the "Star Spangled Banner," three cheers, and then rushed back to repeat the "Marseillaise" around the draped figure of the Republic. The statue is designed to be 105 feet high, on a pedestal of 82 feet additional. The bust is 29½ feet high, and a fraction over 13 feet in diameter. It will be placed, when completed, on Bedloe's Island in New York Bay, facing the City of New York. It is the noble gift of the citizens of the French Republic to the citizens of the United States.

LIBERAL REMUNERATION.

In *The Life and Letters of Lord Macaulay* published by Harper & Brothers, it is mentioned that 26,500 copies of his history had been sold in ten weeks. Longman, his publisher, one day came to him and said they were overflowing with money, and proposed to pay him £20,000 in the following week. The check is still preserved as a curiosity among the archives of Messrs. Longman's firm. "I went to the city," says Macaulay "to give instructions, and was most warmly congratulated on being a moneyed man. I said that I had some thought of going to the Chancellor of the Exchequer as a bidder for the next loan." This payment, large as it is, has been exceeded in this country. Harper & Brothers have paid as copyright to Marcus Willson, the author of their series of school readers, about \$200,000; to the late Professor Charles Anthon, about \$100,000; to Mr. Motley, about \$60,000; to Jacob Abbot, about \$50,000; to the late Albert Barnes, \$75,000; and to English Authors over \$300,000. These are among the largest, and are quite sufficient as a hint and incentive to young persons about to enter upon literature as a profession. The mine is as inexhaustible as ever; or, as one might say, there yet remain in the vasty deep oviparous animals as copious in size and as toothsome in quality as any that have hitherto been adroitly captured by the expert angler.

NOTES ON CONSUMPTION.

Dr. Geo. H. Napheys, an eminent physician, says: A particular kind of exercise is to be recommended for those whose chests are narrow, whose shoulders stoop, and who have a hereditary predisposition to consumption. If it is systematically practised along with other means of health, we would guarantee any child—no matter how many relatives have died of his disease—against its invasion. It is voluntary inspiration. Nothing is more simple. Let her stand erect, throw her shoulder back, and the hands behind; then let her inhale pure air to the full capacity of her lungs, and retain it a few seconds by an increased effort; then it may be slowly exhaled. After one or two natural inspirations let her repeat the act, and so on for 10 or 15 minutes, twice daily. Not only is this simple procedure a safeguard against consumption, but, in the opinion of some learned physicians, it can cure it when it has already commenced.

A correspondent of an English medical journal furnishes the following recipe as a new cure for consumption: Put a dozen whole lemons in cold water and boil until soft (not too soft), roll and squeeze until the juice is all extracted, sweeten the juice enough to be palatable, and then drink. Use as many as a dozen a day. Should they cause pain or looseness of the bowels, lessen the quantity and use five or six a day until better. By the time you have used five or six dozen you will begin to gain strength and have an appetite. Of course as you get better you need not use so many. Follow these directions and we know that you will never regret it if there is any help for you. Only keep it up faithfully. We know of two cases where both of the patients were given up by the physicians, and were in the last stages of consumption, yet both were cured by using lemons, according to the directions we have stated. One lady in particular was bedridden and very low; had procured everything that money could procure, but all in vain, when, to please a friend, she was fully persuaded to use the lemons. She began to use them in February, and in April she weighed 140 pounds. She is a well woman to-day, and likely to live as long as any of us.