

The New York Sub-Treasury has its share of halves on hand, and the other day it tried to work off some of them. It was a day when pension checks were being paid, and nearly every one was cashed partly in halves. Before the close of the day a good many of the halves were back in the Sub-Treasury. And they are there yet.



DOGS ON COINS.



There is an important group of about forty coins containing outlines of dogs, which deserve careful study. The interest of some of them is mainly mythical, as with Laelaps, the hound of Actæon, presented to Cephalos by Procris; or with the dog of Segeste, which symbolized the river Crimisis. But there are enough to show how extensive were the operations of the dog fancier in early times. The coins afford no evidence of the development of a spaniel, there being no example of a pendulous ear, or of a mastiff, though bulldogs were, undoubtedly, known in the arenas of Imperial Rome. But they prove conclusively—what is shown, indeed, by the less artistic products of Egyptian pictography—that the ancients had four kinds of dogs—the wolf dog, the hound, the greyhound, and the terrier. The Umbrians had their wolf hounds, the Apulians of Asculum their greyhounds, the more rugged hunters of the Tuscan forests their fox dogs. The favorite dog of Artemis Laphria, as on coins of Patrae and Sparta, was a greyhound, while Actæon's dogs must have been half-breed deerhounds. Rhegium, if coins may be trusted, had its sheep dogs; the Macedonian city of Mende its terriers, and Cumæ, just above the Bay of Naples, to which all the luxuries of the ancient world were brought, its poodles. Further pursuit of this line of enquiry would probably throw some useful light upon the direction of canine domestication.—*Chambers' Journal.*

