

TO THE MEMORY OF THE LATE REV. JOSEPH HART.

(Published by special request.)

The tidings! break it gently, tell the story With softened accents, for his dear one's sake: Hearts will be wrung, and hairs, already hoary At news so dire, an added whiteness take.

The fair, the strong, the gifted, and the youthful, That in "thoughts that breathe and words that burn" Hath passed the "hour whence travellers ne'er return."

Rain down in tears, our burdened nature's anguish, For hopes in dust, a sun gone down at noon, Nay, silent, at twilight now called to languish, And drop in loneliness, widowed all too soon.

Kindred and stranger hands are met in twining Affection's garland for the honored dead; While lo! an arch his name resplendent, shining, Spans now on drops in common sorrow shed.

But who shall tell his worth, or finer glory? The hearts so bruised know best for what they mourn.

"Deep calleth unto deep" in tones how tender Grieve why so early, never to return.

O precious memories! fondly will we cherish His wealth of being made so fresh to our desire, Both dead and world, too sacred e'er to perish, Linger as freshness left by summer showers.

Love's labours wrought by earnest hands and willing, The hearts, in utterance, strong, and left behind, These be our treasuries, grateful to be kindling, Worthy our loved one's noble heart and mind.

"Drenched in the blood!" O legacy immortal! "The way is clear," we follow, sainted one! Thy mantle bear, till safe within the portal, We share with thee the Master's glad "well done."

March 30, 1880. T.

REPORT OF HAMILTON BUILDING COMMITTEE.

The Committee will not attempt to enter into any of the details connected with the purchase of lots for a building-site for the new church, but simply state that some time previous to 1876 the two lots on which the building stands had been purchased, and that to-day they are valued at \$280.

On 1st July, 1876, a public meeting was held, at which it was decided to ask the Quarterly Board to appoint a committee for the purpose of building a new church on the lots above-mentioned. At this meeting much enthusiasm was manifested, and subscriptions were then promised amounting to \$200 for the first year. This amount although not paid in by all the parties who promised, yet was more than met on the whole, as the building account for one year from that date, 1st July, 1876, to 1st July, 1877, shows an expenditure on the building, for labor and materials, amounting to \$226. 75. 7d.

The following year, ending 1st July, 1878, the amount expended was \$214. 8s. 6d. But during the year ending 1st July, 1879, very little work was done. The building seemed to come to a stand-still, as through that year, and for six months more, to 31st Dec. 1879, the sum of \$26. 4s. 3d. only was expended.

This delay in the work was caused rather from the fact that the front of the building, as given by the plan, did not meet with the approval of the Building Committee, than from want of money; for although the treasury was always nearly empty, yet, like the "widow's cruse," it was always sufficiently supplied, and your committee had reason over and over again to feel and know that it was the Lord who provided.

It was found, too, that this delay in the work had a beneficial effect, as it gave the masonry an opportunity to settle and harden, which, indeed, was necessary before raising the heavy walls which are to receive such a large roof—probably the largest and heaviest in Bermuda. By January, 1880, new plans had been presented from a competent architect, S. M. Brockfield, Esq., of Halifax, N. S., showing a handsome front, with stairways inside, instead of outside the building, and also working plans for roof, etc. Here, however, the committee felt themselves in a difficulty. To carry the walls to their intended height without being ready immediately with the roof, was a risk which they could not assume, as the high winds which prevail in the winter season might destroy the work. But the cost and erection of the roof would amount to about \$250, which sum they were not in a position to meet. At this juncture a plan was suggested which at once recommended itself, and after careful consideration, and with the consent of the Quarterly Board, has been adopted. That is, to borrow a sufficient sum of money to complete the new church, and to convert the old property, or such portions of it as may be desirable, into dwelling houses. The rents from this source will cover the interest on the money borrowed, while pew-rents and personal subscriptions, together with continued special efforts, will form a sinking-fund for reducing the principal at an early date. Thus we will not only have a new and modern church, but we will retain a very valuable church property, so that when the Legislature sees fit to remove all state aid from the churches, we shall have something which, though not under the name of the "Bermuda Church Society Fund," yet in our case will work very well, as a "Bermuda Wesleyan Church Society Fund."

This plan we are carrying into effect. A loan has been negotiated for \$1200, at 5 per cent interest per annum. The lumber for roof and floors has been ordered, and is on the spot. The erection of the roof has been contracted for. The iron columns supporting the main audience room have been imported and set up. The window frames have been contracted for, and are also here. The walls of the building are steadily rising, and we intend that the roof will be on by October next. The roof will be slated with blue slate, and the tower and steeple, instead of being built of wood, as was at first intended, will be built entirely of stone.

To the present date the work has cost the sum of \$285. 15s. 10d., and this amount has been raised from the following sources:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes Wm. Black, Wm. T. Gibbons (deceased), Henry Hallett, John Harnett (deceased), Jeremiah Harnett, James W. Harnett, N. H. Loomis (deceased), A. Lebright, J. B. Steel (deceased), A. R. Thompson, Edward Robinson, A. M. Oudney, E. Bell, J. Bell, H. J. Atwood, W. T. James, Daniel Baynor, G. W. Thompson, H. H. Benedict, Mrs. E. W. Wolf, F. J. James, S. S. Ingham, Jr., Special efforts, socials, tea-meetings, lectures, &c.

It is hoped that with the blessing of God the edifice will be ready for worship in one year from this date. And now your committee would earnestly urge this matter upon you, and seek your hearty co-operation, your sympathy, your prayers, and your financial assistance. We gladly receive the pence as we do the pounds. We wish speedily to wipe off the debt. This can be done only by

most unremitting efforts, and we trust that some systematic plan will be adopted at this meeting by which our friends may regularly and liberally subscribe. We only ask that each may give as the Lord has given unto us.

In concluding this report, your committee would express their sincere gratitude to our Heavenly Father, whose guiding and directing hand has plainly led us thus far. We acknowledge His goodness with thankful hearts, and pray that He may put it into your hearts to help forward this work, which, we trust, will be to His honor and glory.

For the Committee, W. T. JAMES, Secty. and Treas. Hamilton, Bermuda. 10th June, 1880.

ABOUT SUMMER VISITING.

One class of persons will need an especial amount of grace this summer. We mean those women who, having worked hard in their homes all winter, are visited by their city friends all summer. Perhaps they have married the sons who by fate of fortune have kept the old homes. All the brothers and sisters, with their troops of children, must come back to the shade trees and meadows for a quiet rest. Perhaps they have no special love for the woman who presides over the old-time house, but—it is such a convenient thing to have a place to visit where there are no board-bills to pay. Ten to one, the wife in the country is more worn than her city relatives, and is in no wise able to bear the extra care, or manage the additional cooking. For force of circumstances, she has been dressmaker, milliner and servant, may be, in her large family the whole year through. She has turned dresses wrong side out and upside down. She has made every dime go its farthest. And now the visitors have come to use up all her self-sacrifice has saved. It might have been pleasant to have received them for three days, but when they remain three months, the case is different. We once heard a gentleman remark that he "could say all the new things he had to say to visitors in one day," and, as a rule, we quite agree with him. The cheapest way to visit is to go to a hotel or boarding-house, and pay an equivalent for what one receives. Of course, one has congenial friends whom it is a pleasure to see much and often; but too many so-called friends are persons who are serving their own convenience—persons who never offer to help in kitchen or parlor, and who seem oblivious to the fact that anything is being done for them. Don't make your summer trip at the expense of anybody's comfort. Let your religion, if you profess it, permeate all your plans, especially those for summer visiting.—Congregationalist.

RUNNING IN DEBT.

I dwell on this point, for I would deter others from entering the place of torment. Half the young men in this country, with many old enough to know better, would go into business—that is, into debt—to-morrow, if they could. Most poor men are so ignorant as to envy the merchant or manufacturer, whose life is an incessant struggle with pecuniary difficulties, who is driven to constant "shinning," and who, from month to month barely evades the insolvency which sooner or later overtakes most men in business; so that it has been computed that one man in twenty of them achieves a pecuniary success. For my own part I would rather be a convict in the State Prison, a slave in a rice swamp, than to pass through life under the harrow of debt. Let no young man misjudge himself unfortunate, or truly poor, so long as he has the full use of his limbs and faculties, and is substantially free from debt. Hunger, cold, rags, hard work, contempt, suspicion, unjust reproach, are disagreeable, but debt is infinitely worse than them all. And if it had pleased God to spare either or all of my sons to be the support of my declining years, the lesson which I should most earnestly seek to impress upon them is, "never run in debt." Avoid pecuniary obligations as you would pestilence or famine. If you have but fifty cents, and can get no more for a week, buy a peck of corn, parch it and live on it, rather than owe a dollar. Of course I know that some men must do business that involves a risk, and must give notes or other obligations, and I do not consider him in debt who can lay his hands directly on the means of paying at some little sacrifice, all he owes; I speak of real debt—that which involves risk or sacrifice on one side, obligation and dependence on the other—and I say from all such, let every youth humbly pray God to preserve him evermore.—Horace Greeley.

THE LEFT-HAND LETTER.

A student in college one day took a letter from the office, and as he glanced at the post-mark and the handwriting, there was suddenly suggested to his mind a question that startled him. He had been expecting a letter from his mother, but the one he received, although it bore the post-mark of home, was certainly not directed in his mother's familiar hand. Had anything happened to his dearly beloved parent? In that moment of suspense; it seemed as if all her incessant love and many admonitions rushed to his mind. Through

his whole life he had been surrounded by her influence and prayers.

His mother had with deep earnestness told him when he was leaving home, that she believed the crisis in his life had come, and she implored him to choose Christ for his portion. But his heart was full of worldly ambition. His studies engrossed his whole attention, and he turned a deaf ear to the most important of all subjects. The second week of school, he received a letter from her, urging him, with all the intensity of her love, not to make the fatal delay; but the letter was put carelessly aside, and he turned to his absorbing studies. Weeks and months had passed, and letter had followed letter, but the young man had read each without heeding the faithful pleadings of the mother whom he truly loved. There was a revival in the school, but he did not attend the meetings. His classmates went, and were saved; but he had no time to spare, so completely was he immersed in his books. Would nothing arouse him? It would seem as if everything had failed.

But God's ways are not our ways. That letter did the work. The question Has anything happened to mother? Is she dead, and all her tearful prayers unanswered?—the inquiry so full of fear, prepared his heart for what was to follow.

With trembling fingers he tore open the envelope. No; his mother was not dead; but a serious accident had deprived her of her right hand. The hardest thing for the mother was the thought that she could not write to her absent son, and still treat him to be wise in time. Nay, but she must.

Immediately she began a letter with her untaught left hand. Slow and painful as the process was, she did not falter until it was completed. But when the awkward hand had finished its unaccustomed task, it was so different from the fair writing of former days, that the poor mother could not restrain her tears over the crooked, miserable-looking letter. But it was the best that the faithful mother could do, and weeping, she knelt and implored God to accept her offering and "make the crooked straight."

How little she thought that even the address that she penned with her trembling left hand was to awaken conscience. Slowly and thoughtfully her son deciphered the contents of the scarcely legible letter. It was full of the one theme—his salvation, and as he read the earnest appeal that had been written with such difficulty, every word touched the chords of his heart. He said, "If my salvation makes my dear mother so anxious, I will attend to it now."

That night he was found in the revival meeting; and from among the many who were converted at that time, he became one of the brightest lights of the Christian Church. His always attributed his conversion, through God, to his mother's left-hand letter.—Am. Messenger.

TELL THE TRUTH.

I attended a Conference not long since. The Conference have a tobacco test, or a way to examine those who use it. In the examination of character, Bro. A. was called.

Question.—"Bro. A., did you preach on temperance?" A.—"I did."

Question.—"Did you preach against the use of tobacco?" A.—"No. I use it, and I cannot condemn that which I do myself."

This was a strong argument against tobacco, but very weak logic. Now, let me give a temperance lecture once delivered to me when a boy of eight or nine years old, in the State of New Jersey. My playmate was a bar-keeper's son. I went early one morning to the tavern to meet him, and went into the bar-room, just as Uncle John, as we called him, was preparing his morning dram. After it was prepared he looked at me. He and I were alone. Said he, "Tom, did you ever taste this stuff?" I answered, "No." With tear-dimmed eyes, he said, "FOR GOD'S SAKE NEVER DO!" Now I am over thirty-six years old, and I have never tasted a drop. Now, what if the above argument on tobacco had been used, where might I have been? Perhaps in a drunkard's grave. Brethren, be honest, say it is a bad habit.—Thomas Weidman.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON AND THE TICKET-COLLECTOR.—A man, who not long since was a stout and good servant of the company in whose employ he had been for some thirty years, was on duty one night on the platform, when the London train came in. Among the passengers was one gentleman who missed his footing at the carriage-door just as the train was about to start, and fell between the platform and the wheels. At that instant the train moved on. Another moment and all would have been over; but a strong hand seized him, and twitched him on the platform; so with no more injury than a fright and a shaking, the passenger went his way. Had that ticket-collector not been there, or had he been less ready, the history of the world would have read no man can say how differently; for the traveller was—Louis Napoleon.—Cassell's Magazine.

VARIETIES.

For editing Harper's Bazar, Miss Booth gets \$5,000 yearly.

According to the Pea, Mr. Tennyson for his poem "De Profundis," was paid £300. Not an inconsiderable sum for sixty-five lines of verse.

"It was fifteen minutes too long," was the comment on a good sermon that did not end when it had reached its logical conclusion and climax.

Sensationalism gone to seed; one of the city ministers advertising for his Sunday evening topic, "That Husband of Mine."

Miss Sydney Paul Gill, author of the hymn, "I want to be an angel," whose death was announced a few days ago at Newark, N.J., was a native of Birmingham, England.

It is estimated that the consumption of writing paper in the United States is about one and three-quarter tons daily to each one million inhabitants, or about eighty tons a day for the whole country.

The actual cost of the American war in expenditures from the Treasury from 1861 to 1878, including all interest paid, but not including the present debt, is a little over six thousand millions of dollars.

A clergyman says that, while visiting a colored school in the South, he asked a tiny darkey what he studied for, and what was his object in attending school. Hesitating a moment or two, the little fellow answered: "To git off."

Ingersoll having said that the preachers in this country cost the people \$12,000,000 every year, answer is made by one of our exchanges that the lawyers cost about \$70,000,000, the criminals \$40,000,000, and whisky \$60,000,000.

The Rev. Sir Harry Moncrieff, collector for the Ministers' Widows' Fund in Scotland, reproved one of the clergy sharply for his delinquency, and was met with this retort: "Sir Harry, if you are an anointed minister of the Word, you have been anointed with vinegar."

There may be a furlough from our customary work; there can never be any lawful vacation for doing good. There may be change of place, and scene and fellowship; there must be none in the spirit of self-sacrificing beneficence.—A. L. Stone, D. D.

Mr. Curtis once asked Mr. Greeley, in response to a similar question put to him by the great editor: "How do you know, Mr. Greeley, when you have succeeded in a public address?" Mr. Greeley, not averse to the perpetration of a joke at his own expense, replied: "When more people stay in than go out."

It is reported of Lord Palmerston that on one occasion, being very anxious to get some important State papers quickly and correctly drawn up, and having been asked by his secretary to whom the work should be entrusted, the sagacious old chief made answer, "Give it to the busiest man in the office; he will do it the best and quickest."

When a lady once asked Turner, the celebrated English painter, what his secret was, he replied: "I have no secret, madam, but hard work. This is a success that many never learn, and don't succeed because they don't learn it. Labor is a genius that changes the world from ugliness to beauty, and the great curse to a great blessing."

Dr. William L. Breckinridge once said to his mother: "Ma, I think you ruled us with too rigid a rod in our boyhood. It would have been better if you had used gentler methods." She took a pinch of snuff, of which she was as fond as her son Robert was after her, and said: "Well, William, when you have raised up three as good preachers as I have, then you can talk."

When Miss Elliott could not attend public worship, she wrote: "My Bible is my church. It is always open, and there is my High Priest ever ready to receive me. There I have my confessional, my thanksgiving, my Psalm of praise, my fields of promise, and a congregation of whom the world is not worthy—prophets, apostles, martyrs, confessors—in short, all I want to find there."

Mr. Martin I. Townsend thinks that a certain uniformity is apparent in the conduct of white Christians in all ages; that there seems to be no hesitation on their part in getting up into a chariot with an Ethiopian when they are travelling on foot, but that history contains very few examples of their inviting the Ethiopian to ride with them when they were in the chariot and the Ethiopian was travelling on foot.—Independent.

"I was once very shy," said Sydney Smith, "but it was not long before I made two very useful discoveries; first, that all mankind were not wholly employed in observing me (a belief that all young people have); and next, that shamming was of no use; that the world was very clear-sighted, and soon estimated a man at his just value. This cured me, and I determined to be natural and let the world find me out."

A Universalist asked the Rev. Mr. W. "if God was willing all men should be saved?" Mr. W. replied: "Do you believe God is willing all men should live moral and virtuous lives in this world?" The man answered: "Yes." Then Mr. W. said: "Do men live thus?" After a little hesitancy he was answered, "No." Mr. W. then proceeded: "According to your own reasoning the will of God is not accomplished."

A clergyman was lately asked to conclude the exercises of a Sunday-school anniversary by a few remarks. It was already after 9 P. M., and the speaker began by asking the children whether they would rather go home or stay and hear his speech. "Those who wish to go home say, 'aye,'" quoth he, when to his astonishment nearly all of the 250 children united in a chorus of "aye" easily heard a block away. The speaker blushed, and covered his retreat with the benediction.

In the erection of the Pyramids of Egypt the immense stones used were obtained from the quarries in the Arabian hills, and carried over the river by a bridge of boats. They were then brought by means of a catway which of itself it took ten years to construct, and which is said to have been a fine work, with its polished stones and figures of animals engraved on them. One hundred thousand men were employed at a time, and these were relieved by the same number at the end of three months. A long time was spent in leveling off the rocks on which the edifice stands, and twenty years for the edifice itself. The stones were raised step by step, by means of a machine made of short pieces of wood, and last of all, commencing from the top, the stones were cemented together by layers of cement not thicker than a strip of paper, the strength of which is improved by the age of these enormous materials.

VEGETINE.

HER OWN WORDS.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 12, 1871.

Dear Sir—Since several years I have got a sore and very painful foot. I had some physicians, but they could not cure me. Now I have heard of your medicine, and I have bought a bottle of Vegetine; and after I had used one bottle the pain was gone, and I was able to walk again. I bought another bottle, and it cured me. I think God has provided a remedy for every ailment, and every sufferer should pay attention to it. It is a blessing for health.

Mrs. C. KRAEPE, 68 West Baltimore Street.

VEGETINE SAFE AND SURE.

Mr. H. R. STEVENS:

In 1870 your Vegetine was recommended by me, and yielding to the persuasion of a friend, I commenced to try it. As the time I was confined by general debility and nervous prostration, and as I was unable to get on my feet, I procured a bottle of your medicine, and after I had used one bottle the pain was gone, and I was able to walk again. I bought another bottle, and it cured me. I think God has provided a remedy for every ailment, and every sufferer should pay attention to it. It is a blessing for health.

Yours truly, H. CLARK, 125 Monterey Street, Allegheny, Penn.

VEGETINE THE BEST SPRING MEDICINE.

Mr. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—This is to certify that I have used your "Vegetine" in my family for several years, and it has done us much good. It is a most valuable medicine, and I have used it in many cases of general debility, and nervous prostration, and it has cured me. I have used it in many cases of general debility, and nervous prostration, and it has cured me. I have used it in many cases of general debility, and nervous prostration, and it has cured me.

VEGETINE WHAT IS NEEDED.

Mr. H. R. STEVENS, Esq., Boston, Feb. 12, 1871.

Dear Sir—About one year since I found myself in a feeble condition from general debility, and nervous prostration, and I was unable to get on my feet. I procured a bottle of your medicine, and after I had used one bottle the pain was gone, and I was able to walk again. I bought another bottle, and it cured me. I think God has provided a remedy for every ailment, and every sufferer should pay attention to it. It is a blessing for health.

VEGETINE ALL HAVE OBTAINED RELIEF.

SOUTH BERWICK, ME., Jan. 17, 1872.

Dear Sir—I have had dyspepsia in its worst form for the last ten years, and have taken hundreds of dollars' worth of medicines without obtaining any relief. In September last I commenced taking your Vegetine, since which time my bowels are steadily improved. My food digests well, and I have gained fifteen pounds of flesh. There are several persons in this place taking Vegetine, and all have obtained relief. I am, Sir, your truly, THOMAS HANCOCK, Overseer of Card Room, Portsmouth Co., Me.

VEGETINE Prepared by H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

HENDERSON'S SEEDS PLANTS. Combined Catalogue of SEEDS PLANTS. Sent free to all who apply by letter. Peter Henderson & Co., 25 Cortlandt Street, New York.

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SOMETHING WORTH

Every little while, says a correspondent in the papers of some one who has stuck a nail in his foot, some other portion of his person, some lock-jaw has resulted therefrom, the patient died. If every person were aware of a perfect remedy for all such wounds, and apply such reports must cease. But we can give the remedy we can give the application. Some will not believe it, they think it too good to have no faith in it when they see others often think such a word account and not worth fussing it is too late to do any good, such consequences as follow fatal remedy is simple, almost always and can be applied by any one, it is better, it is infallible. If smoke such wound, or any wound that is inflamed, with burnt woolen cloth. Twenty minutes of smoke of wool will take the worst wound, and repeat twice, it will ally the worst inflammation arising from a wound. People may sneer at this remedy as much as they please, they are afflicted just let them have saved many lives and not is worthy of being printed gold and put in every home.

WHEN TO WATER HORSES who have the care of horses, before feeding them out of half an hour or an hour before the water. If the latter are first, and they are allowed to deal of water soon after, much of the water consumed will be voided through the stomach, and without being digested, of benefitting the horse, of positive injury, frequently inflammation of the bowels, quantity of water after a stomach with no such rest, stomach of the horse is smothered with much feed and water time.

RAISED BROWN BREAD flour fresh from the mill in ties, as it soon moulds. Make the night before, the same bread, using white flour; it divides it, using for the 1/2 spoonful of salt and a sugar; use just enough to get it together nicely, and it will make into small loaves, plain well buttered; grease bread by putting on the turn; turn the sides under in a warm (not hot) place, bake, I bake twice as long as brown at the same time, same sponge, and make it to have good bread.

One whom we know to be a housekeeper sends to the culturist the following, who were new to her, and others at least. Spots on nature are readily removed with essence of pepper afterwards with "furniture Spirits of camphor answers essence of peppermint.

BENEFIT OF LAUGHTER is not the remotest inlet of the minute blood vessels of the body that do waft from the great or laughter) shaking the con blood moves more lively chemical, electric, or vit distinctly modified; it con impression to all the organs as it visits them on that way when the man is laughing it does at other times. A not, a good laugh may be life, conveying a distinct vital forces. And the when physicians attending than at present, unfortun apt to do, to the innuances fluences which the soul tenement of clay shall pe patient "so many pe to be undergone at such a just as they now do that able prescription, a pill, galvanic shock, and shall and most effective method the required effect in each

THE ARMY-WORM.—which has been devastating Island and New Jersey, cause it appears in such and because, like others moves in columns and to is a caterpillar, the larva noted for its voracity, a since it can eat, it is double its own weight hours. Although less rule, it is more destr locust, from its greater wider distribution over world. It feeds on leaf buds, seeds, even the wood, it is nearly omnivorous is asserted to march in order; it lives in social procession either in six three, and four abreast. Perfect in the column one is never beyond the in the row. It follows when the leader a neys from plant to plant trees in quest of food, at next in the same order, ranks, march and halt of soldiers. When several same neighborhood, the coming back of the cret the same hour, common is very curious and inte