

almonds, figs, quinces, the mulberry, peaches, the olive, etc., but agriculture is in a backward condition, and the huts of the Montenegrins are described as more miserable than the lowest Irish mud cabin. An English writer says of the inhabitants: "All appear muscular, strong and hardy in Montenegro; and the knotted trees, as they grow amid the crags, seem to be emblematical of their country, and in character with the rough, sinewy fibre of the inhabitants." As in other semi-civilized countries the women perform the inferior drudgery, both in and out of doors, but the men attend to the tillage of the land. They never lay aside their arms and never undress during the night, being always ready for marauding expeditions and for encounters with the Turks. From the description given of them one can readily imagine that they resemble the old Scottish borderers, who considered their forays for cattle as feats of chivalry. The chief pursuits, next to agriculture, is fishing, but their favorite pursuit is pillage and war. Mr. Bronieffski, a Russian naval officer who travelled in Montenegro, says of the people: "A Montenegrin is always armed and carries about during the most peaceful occupation a smooth barrelled gun, pistols, a long knife worn in the girdle and a cartridge box. Inhabiting mountains which present at every step, passes where a handful of brave men may arrest the progress of an army, the Montenegrins are not afraid of a surprise, particularly as they have on their frontier a constant guard; and the whole of their force may be collected within twenty-four hours upon the threatened point. When the enemy is in great force they burn their villages, devastate their fields, and, after having enticed him into the mountains, they surround him and attack him in a most desperate manner. When the country is in danger they forget all personal feelings of private advantage and enmity; they obey the orders of their chief, and, like gallant republicans, they consider it a happiness and a grace of God to die in battle. It is in such a case that they appear as real warriors. but beyond the limits of their country they are savage barbarians, who destroy everything with fire and sword. The heads of the slain are exhibited as trophies, and medals are given to those who have taken a stated number." This description of the people may explain why the Montenegrins are apparently so willing to commence war with Turkey, although the latter country has such an immense advantage in the number of fighting men. On point of wealth the disparity between the two is even more mark-