

made to a scale of $\frac{1}{50,000,000}$. Its circumference being 80 centimetres, two millimetres measured on it, represent 100 kilometres. In the colouring, blue represents water, and bistre mountains.—*Intellectual Observer.*

—M. Dancel has laid before the French Academy some experiments and observations on corpulence, from which he deduces the conclusion that it is greatly promoted in man and animals by drinking much fluid, and may be reduced by diminishing the liquid supply.—*Idem.*

—M. Maisonneuve of the Maison Dieu recently had for a patient a girl of sixteen, suffering from general paralysis in consequence of a displacement of the second cervical vertebra by which the chin was pressed down on the collar-bones and the spinal marrow squeezed. Three months before the paralysis the girl had experienced pain and difficulty of moving her neck. On this account she entered the hospital, and in the following night her head fell forwards and paralysis ensued. Her face retained its color and a lively expression; but her body was like a corpse, and death would have followed had not the diaphragm preserved its action and maintained respiration. M. Maisonneuve succeeded in replacing the vertebra in its proper situation, and recovery was immediate. To avoid a repetition of the accident an artificial support was arranged for the head.—*Idem.*

—*Poggendorff's Annals and Archives des Sciences* contain the paper from which M. Magnus remarks that if a little soda is introduced into a non-luminous gas flame, it becomes luminous, and at the same time its heat-radiating power is augmented. The flame must have lost heat by vapourizing the soda, but still it emitted nearly one-third more heat. If a plate of platina was introduced instead of the soda, the radiation was still greater. When a little soda was put on the platina the effect increased, and a still further augmentation of emitted heat occurred if some soda was also introduced into the flame below the platina. In the latter case, three times as much heat was radiated as when the flame was employed without any addition. From these experiments M. Magnus concludes that solid bodies radiate much more heat than gaseous bodies, and consequently he thinks that solar heat cannot reside in a photosphere of gas or vapours.

—Leiberkahn states that when sponges are about to perish they emit prolongations which detach themselves and glide over vacant portions of the silicious skeleton, at the bottom of the vessel in which they are kept. The detached portions will be found at the end of a few weeks to have developed silicious needles and vibratile cilia. Dying sponges also separate into fragments that perish, and cannot at first be distinguished from the divided portions destined to live. The latter put forth filaments like actinophrys, and some of them become encysted. Out of the cysts came four or five monads with one whip, which can swim or creep like amoeba. These objects are not integral portions of the sponge, and similar bodies appear in the eggs of other animals when they are perishing.—*Archiv. f. Anat. ; Archiv. des Sciences.*

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Tomb of Napoleon.—One can not enter Paris, or move in any direction there, without almost feeling the presence of Napoleon I. Monuments to his memory meet you continually. He yet lives, a mighty influence in France. I visited the Hotel des Invalides. It is a large and costly structure, with wide grounds surrounding it. It is now more than a century and a half since it was built, under the reign of Louis XIV. As its name imports, it is a home for invalid soldiers. The whole number there is generally between 8 000 and 4,060. We walked through the buildings, saw the dining-rooms and kitchens, and the church, from the pillars of which hung the flags, tattered and perforated with bullets, which have been taken by the French from their enemies. The soldiers whom we meet in the yards and within the building, many of them, had medals hanging on their breasts. They are well clothed and fed, and lodged; but, as in all such asylums, life is evidently a weariness. One day is precisely like another, and there is nothing to anticipate but the same routine till life closes. But the tomb of Napoleon, which is in this building, is what now attracts visitors.—Whatever wealth and the highest art could do, has been done to give magnificence to the resting-place of the great Emperor. An immense bronze door gives access to the crypt, which is under a lofty dome. Over this entrance, on a black marble slab, are these words, in French, quoted from the Emperor's will:

"I desire that my ashes repose on the banks of the Seine, in the midst of that French people that I have so much loved."

The pavement of the crypt, which is circular, and on which you look down over a balustrade, is decorated with a crown of laurels in mosaic. Twelve colossal statues representing as many victories, stand against the pilasters facing the tomb. The tomb is hewn from a single stone of porphyry weighing more than six hundred tons, and costing, before its elaborate workmanship, \$30,000. The whole expense has been about two millions of dollars. One lingers there, and recalls all he knows of the great man whom the nation thus honours—his noble deeds and his deeds of wickedness—and wonders where in the home of the spirit whose earthly tabernacle has found so magnificent a resting-place? He had uttered some noble sentiments in regard to the world's Redeemer,

but did he love him?—did he repent and believe in him? Away from all the beauty and splendor of the tomb did my thoughts travel, asking, where is the deathless soul? What the thoughts, what the consciousness of that ambitious, indomitable spirit now?—*Cor. Boston Paper.*

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