Farmers Flavoring It with Maple Sirup Just as Their Grandfathers Did.

Since the price of plug tobacco went up, a good many farmers in Maine have been making their own chewing tobacco, just as their grandfathers did. Tobacco seed is bought in Virginia or Kentucky, and planted in hot beds or boxes early in the spring. After danger from frost has passed, the seedlings are transplanted in rich ground and allowed to grow until September 1. The stalks are cut off near the ground on a dry day and the whole plant, with leaves attached is hung in a loft to cure. In May the dry leaves are stripped off, and when the ribs are taken out the mass is wetted with a sweetened water containing an infusion of licorice root. As soon as the flow of maple sap diminishes, the spiggots are taken from the trees and the auger holes that held the spigots are crowded full of the prepared tobacco leaves. A tapering pine plug is then driven into the hole on top of the tobacco, and sawed off flush with the

In midsummer, when the maple flavoring has had time to permeate the mass and the wad of leaves has tursed dark and shrunken to half its original bulk, the plug is bored out and a solid cylinder of excellent chewing tobacco is found. Nearly all the farmers in northern and western Penobscot county are making their own chewing tobacco this year.

·MIGHT DESTROY ALL LIFE.

Tesla, the Great Electrician, Afraid
That He Might Ignite the
Atmosphere.

In a signed article in the current number of the Electrical Review, Nicola Tesla describes some of his experiments in the line of electrical currents of high voltage, and gives details of the coil which he uses. "The discharges of such a coil," he adds, "when of an electro-motive force of a few millions of volts, excite powerful affinities in the atmospheric nitrogen causing it to combine readily with the oxygen and other elements, particularly in the presence of aqueous vapor. So energetic are these actions and so strangely do such powerful charges behave that I have often experienced a fear that the atmosphere might be ignited, a terrible possibility, which Sir William Crookes, with his piercing intellect, has already considered. Who knows but such a calamity is possible? And who can tell with certitude that periodical cessations of organic life on the globe might not be caused by ignition of the air and destruction of its life-sustaining qualities, accidentally or as a consequence of some accumulative change? A lump of coal will lie for centuries unaffected in contact with oxygen, but the combustion once started, the process continues as long as there are elements to combine."

A QUICKSILVER FOUNTAIN.

An Odd Exhibit from Queensland Which is Seen to Be Made in Lendon.

The government of Queensland are going to show the world, or such portion of it as may visit the forthcoming exhibition at Earl's court, that the colony can produce quicksilver equally with America, Spain and Austria, says the London Mail.

A mere pool of quicksilver in a glass case would be no indication at all, so those responsible for the arrangement of the Queensland section propose to show this precious liquid mineral lending a new and effective beauty to a

Mr. C. Bright, F.R.S.D., A. M. Inst. C. E., is the engineer responsible for this novel departure in the way of fountains, and he gave some interesting details of its construction to a Daily Mail representative the other day.

"This," he said, "can hardly be called

a fountain in the ordinary acceptation of the word, for the difficulties of dealing with such a heavy body as mercury are too great to allow of a jet such as one sees playing in Trafalgar square. What we are going to have is an arrangement of two basins, one above the other. These will be of iron, enameled black, to give a greater effect to the falling quicksilver."

FISH IN HOT WATER.

If We May Believe This Account They Enjoy It and Seem to Grow Fat in It.

A fish is naturally a cold-blooded animal, but if you take a fish and keep him in slightly tepid water for a month or so he will soon get used to it, and be perfectly healthy, says Public Opinion. Then, if you like, you can increase the water's temperature. The fish will not pay any attention to the change if it be made gradually, and will eat a good deal more than in quite cold water. Increase the heat still more and he will develop a strong appetite and his skin will look clean and glossy.

You may go on with this treatment for any length of time, always slightly adding to the heat of the water, and giving the fish more and more to eat, until the water is as hot as your hand can bear. If you then put the fish in a radiated aquarium—that is, an aquarium with heat playing on a part of it, so that one-half of the water is colder than the other-the fish will keep to the hot part and bask in it. It is said that a fish will even live a little while without outward discomfort in water not a great deal below the boiling point. A fish certainly seems to derive benefit from living in hot water, and is better eating after such a life when it is dead.

Russian Villages Without Schools.
There are over 10,000 villages in Russia where no school exists.

NEPHEW OF HIS UNCLE.

The Expedient Employed by a French
Explorer to Get 0a with the
Rigor Batives.

Lieut. Hourst, the Frenchman who made himself famous awhile ago by sailing down the Niger from its upper waters to its mouth, has just published a book describing the journey. Every part of the river he saw had been previously visited, but he was the first traveler who traveled down the entire river. His journey was a great success in spite of the rapids and the enmity of some natives, with whom, however, he did not come to blows.

Hourst attributes his success largely to the fact that he was advised by one of the Mohammedan natives, an elderly man, who had seen Barth during that explorer's great journey to represent himself as being the son or nephew of the famous German. The man told Hourst that no white man that ever came into the country had made so good an impression upon the people as Barth had done. The fame of the explorer had been handed down from father to son, and all the more intelligent people of the western Soudan knew of the great man, had heard how much he was liked by their fathers, and would exert themselves to show their friendship for anyone connected with him by

family ties.

Hourst acted on the hint. All along his journey down the river he caused himself to be heralded as the nephew of Barth, and in many places he was received with special hospitality on this account. Inasmuch as he never fired a gun at a native, but treated all with nourtesy and consideration, it is likely that any other "member of Barth's family" who may visit the Niger will meet with a kindly reception.

NEVER SAW HER HUSBAND. A Namtucket Couple Are Both Blind

Nantucket Couple Are Both Bili and He Thinks of Her as Still Young.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Chase, of Nantucket, are each nearly 70 years old and they have been married the greater part of that time, yet the wife has never seen her husband, for she has been blind since she was five. He, too, has been blind since he was 18.

A neighbor, talking to a Washington Star man, says of them:

"No one would suppose that blind persons were the caretakers of their little home. Inside there is not a speck of dust to be seen. The floors are spotless and the windows are decorated with house plants. Both Mr. and Mrs. Chase are devout members of the Bantist church. They always decline guidance to the church, declaring that when doing their duty Providence will guard and protect them from all harm. When, however, the infrequent oppertunity of going to hear music, of which both are very fond, comes they are glad of assistance, fearing, as they say, that in the pursuit of pleasure harm may come to them.

"Mr. Chase has been blind 52 years, but his wife lost her sight at five years of age, and has never seen her husband. He, however, saw her at 18, and thinks of her now as still in the full flush of girlish beauty. Mrs. Chase reads aloud from the raised-letter Bible for the blind, and this is their favorite occupation when at leisure. In order that the wife's fingers may be in good condition to read the husband does the heavier work of the household. The couple are much esteemed by the townspeople, who never allow them to want for anything that money can purchase."

THEIR PET BELIEF.

Nearly All Women Think They Have a Fine Knack for Mending Things.

If there is a woman who can lay her hand on her heart, or the region where it ought to be, and solemnly declare that she has ever succeeded in mending anything permanently with paste, gum or cement, I should like to meet her. I have known many housewives and many varieties of paste and cement in the course of a brief but uscless life, and I have never yet met with an instance where anything mended by a woman with any of the devices in question has remained mended for ten consecutive minutes when subjected to the slightest strain, says Pearson's Magazine.

A woman can mend a saucer with coment, and its broken parts will continue to adhere until some one picks it up. She can also mend an umbrella handle with gum, and it will present a decent appearance until some one tries to take it from the umbrella stand. This, however, is not the sort of mending which the woman desires, and it is needless to say that it is worse than no

mending whatever.
Yet, although every woman who has reached the age of 35 has probably made 450 attempts to mend things, every one of which has failed, she will still continue to believe that broken articles can be firmly and permanently mended with her favorite sticking mixture. Whence comes this indomitable faith? Echo decMnes to return any answer whatever.

More Precious Than Diamends.

Among the rarest of precious stones the green garnet is probably the most valuable. This gem is of superb, rich shade, far more brilliant than that of the emerald. A green garnet easily commands double the price of a pure diamond of equal size, because it is so exceedingly rare, while red garnets are so common that their cost is trifling.

Many Languages.

There are so many lauguages spoken in the provinces of Austria-Hungary that interpreters are employed in the various parlaments to interpret the speeches of the delegates and make them intelligible to all the members.

SALARIES OF PROFESSORS

LABORAGE DELAN SCHARLES BORLES AND A STATUT DER

The Pay of Many in Scotland is Se High as to Cause Surprise.

The lists have been formally opened for candidates to the chair of physiology in the University of Edinburgh left vacant by the death of Prof. Rutherford. A number of quite distinguished names have already been presented. The emoluments of the chair are officially announced at \$7,000 per annum, says the Medical Record.

Not a few of the Scotch chairs are surprisingly well paid. The chair of anatomy in Edinburgh, by dint of various "hereditary" grants and dues, which have been accumulated, is reported to be worth \$20,000 per annum. Several chairs in both Edinburgh and Glasgow draw from \$8,000 to \$12,000, and even in Aberdeen, far north as it is, a number of the chairs, both scientific and medical, run about \$5,000.

In spite of our huge donations and legacies to universities and colleges, we are really falling behind in America in the matter of salaries, for, much to my surprise. I find that the class of teachers who with us are getting \$2,500 to \$4,000 (and there are few enough of any class at the latter figure) receive in England from \$4,000 to \$6,000. Even the German universities are becoming more liberal, for when in Berlin this summer several privat docents inquired as to the supposed large salaries in America, and were greatly disappointed when they learned their real figure. The leading chairs in the University of Berlin are worth from \$10,000 to \$15,000 a year, chiefly from a share in students' fees.

HER FIRST ALLOWANCE.

Spending It Had an Intextenting Effect Upon This Care Free Maiden.

The spending of her first allowance has an intoxicating effect on the average maiden, says the New York Commercial Advertiser. Power and freedom and extravagance are hers to use and abuse, and she indulges herself in all three. This is the way one maid's monthly allowance of \$25 vanished in a day, according to her own account: "Rode in an automobile for the first time in my life, \$1.50. Stopped at D-sto buy a duck of a white stitched hat, \$5. Saw the loveliest ties in the world with red heels and was crazy for them. Bought them for \$7. Never had a kimona like other girls, but bound to have one; \$1.75 was all they asked for the sweetest pink one I ever saw. Thought I needed two or three new ties and found such darlings for \$1.25 apiece and Etons for 75 cents each. Bought four, two of each kind. Saw such a lovely dear turquoise buckle. L adore turquoises, always did, but never owned one. Had to pay \$5 for it, but it is worth it. Met Bessie B-as I was waiting for change and asked her to come along. Went and had an ice cream soda each, bought a box of chocolate caramels and was dumfounded to find I had just five cents left to pay my fare in the 'bus home. But-oh, what a lot of things I bought and what fun! I'll surprise papa. He always said I could shop as well as anyone if I had the chance!"

MOTHER-IN-LAW DISSOLVED.

An Impecunious Artist Who Went Cleopatra, Serpent of the Nile, One Better.

When the engagement was in its first quarter Wagers painted the portrait of his mother-in-law-elect, says the New York World. He had never done anything better in an artistic sense, and his friends gave him credit for unexpected diplomacy. The course of true love seemed strewn with roses, and the picture had the place of honor in his studio. Then, all at once the bride-to-be was whisked off to Europe and Wagers found himself a jilted man.

For a little while he was inconsolable. Then he rullied his spirits and spread a feast for the boys in the old den.

When the champagne sparkled in the glasses the speeches began, but, with rare delicacy, the subject of his recent masterpiece was not mentioned, although everybody noticed that the place it had occupied knew it no more. Then Wagers rose, and his smile was mellow as the moon.

"Gentlemen," he said, "when Cleopatra, lovely sorceress of the Nile, gave a banquet to her fr'en's she dissolved a pearl in wine. But I, gentlemen, go th' fair serpent one better. I've dissolved —my mother-in-law."

And so he had, by the aid of the pawnbroker around the corner, to raise funds for the feast.

Chinese Politeness.

When in Shanghai Prince and Prindess Henry of Prussia were given an amusing example of Chinese politeness. While visiting a notable mandarin their host asked through the interpreter the age of Prince Henry. On being told that the emperor's brother is a little over 36 the mandarin turned to the prince and said: "You appear 50." He then inquired the age of the princess, who is 32. The interpreter, Herr Voigt, an honest citizen of Stettin, hesitated. to inform the princess what the mandarin replied on learning her age. Prince Henry, however, has a smattering of Chinese, and laughingly commanded: "Out with it, Voigt!" The Chinese flatterer had told the princess: "You look 60."

The Vagaries of Fortune.

It is notable how often vast wealth seems to be vested in childless people. Lord Hertford, dying a bachelor, left his enormous fortune to Sir Richard Wallace. Sir Richard, who was childless, bequeathed it to his widow, and from her it passed—save the bequest to the nation—to a total stranger in blood. Again, Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild left no issue, and now Baroness Hirsch dies childless, leaving many millions.

FLOCKING TO HAWAII

Rapid Increase in Immigration of Japanese Causes Alarm.

Twelve Thousand of Them Have Arrived in the Islands Since They
Were Annexed to the
United States.

The rapid increase of Japanese immigration into Hawaii has attracted the serious attention of the authorities at Washington of late, and several official inquiries have been set on foot to learn the extent of the invasion and how it can be checked. The reports received by the immigration authorities are in line with press disputches stating that the influx is steadily increasing. One official report from a United States inspector stationed at Honolulu states that 12,000 Japanese have arrived since the islands were annexed to the United States. He also reports that in his opinion the total population of Asiatics by the end of the present year will exceed the total population of all other nationalities. Another official report comes from an inspector stationed on the Pacific coast who was sent on a special mission to investigate the causes of this influx. He visited Japan as well as Hawaii and the facts he obtained are expected to shed much light on the causes leading up to the recent heavy arrivals of Asiatics. Thus far only his preliminary report has been received, and this, it is understood, bears out the previous reports as to the extent of this immigration and the menacing regults which arise from it.

At the Japanese legation it is said that the coming of Japanese to Hawaii presents no new serious question. An official of the legation said:

"Since the islands were annexed to the United States, Hawaiian affairs affecting Japan come under the legation here. But we have had no recent reports showing an dlarming increase in the immigration. On the contrary, we are inclined to believe it will fall off by the expiration of the three-year term which the immigrants spend abroad. At any rate an influx of Japanese can have no political significance whatever, and it would amount to nothing if the reports were true that they would outnumber other nationalities. They have no vote, so that their influence is not exerted in shaping the affairs of the islands. From all the information reaching us, we feel that nothing is to be apprehended by the arrival of Japanese in Hawaii and that their presence is of positive benefit, if not essential, to the development of the islands."

STOMACH SEEN BY X RAYS.

Chicago Medical Society Watches the Organ Performing Its Functions.

The human stomach performing its digestive functions was shown to the medical fraternity of Chicago the other evening through the agency of the X-rays at the meeting of the Chicago medical society. A short paper upon the possibilities of the X-ray in the medical profession was read by Dr. Metcalf, the demonstrator for the evening, after which the practical test was given.

The machine was taken into a darkened room, the subject produced and the test made. The light was slowly turned upon the subject and gradually as the light grew stronger the stomach was seen performing its work. The stomach, which was plainly outlined upon the fluoroscope, was in full ac-

"Some months ago," Dr. Metcalf said,
"I became convinced that I could make
use of the X-rays in the study of the
atomach and alimentary tracts. I
atarted a series of experiments, first
with the stomach,
the other cavities of the body. The only
work done since
his discovery to
in its application bounds when I say that the prevailing
idea is that it is of value to surgeons
only."

KIT CARSON'S PISTOL.

Wisconsin Man Has an Interesting Relic of the Great Pioneer and Indian Fighter.

A. J. Bell, of Fond du Lae, Wis., is the owner of a valuable relic of the early fighting days in the west, when the Spanish, English and Indians formed a population in which every individual was for himself, and the spice and adventure of western life, as seen in the story books, was a reality.

The relic is a large revolver, which was a part of the defensive armor of Kit Carson, the trapper, guide, Indian fighter and soldier of the early '50's and '60's in New Mexico. The weapon has been in Mr. Bell's possession 19 years, he having obtained it while stationed at Las Vegas, N. M., when little more than a boy. It is about 12 inches long, and is uniquely engraved on the nickel portions. Even now it is a weapon that one is bound to respect at first sight.

A Strange Radish.

The first vegetable freak of the season is reported by H. O. Austin, who lives at 703 East Eighth avenue, says the Topeka (Kan.) State Journal. It is a radish which tied itself in a knot. The lower part coiled around the body of the radish and then grew through the loop thus formed.

Islands Forming a Sundial.

The largest sundial in the world is Hayou Toroo, a large promontory extending 3,000 feet above the Aegean sea. As the sun swings round the shadow of this mountain it touches, one by one, a circle of islands, which act as hour marks.

A FOREIGN SNAKE STORY.

In It a Woman is Both Killed and Rev suscitated by a Venomous Reptile.

American inventors of snake stories must look to their laurels; the educated Bengali has entered into competition, and, judging from the sample given in good faith by a native paper at Caleutta, he will be hard to beat. Some time back the lovely daughter of a wealthy Zemindar was bitten by a cobra and died in the course of a few hours.

As her remains were being conveyed to the Ganges for sepulture, a passing patriarch of reverend mien proposed that he should be allowed to experiment with resuscitation. As he bore a high reputation as a professor of occult science, the sorrowing relatives heartily consented. The sage then obtained three cowries, and after praying very energetically, threw the shells on the ground. Instantly one disappeared, and the spectators were wondering what had become of it when a huge cobra burst out of the adjacent jungle, bearing the missing cowrie on its forehead. It must have been a humble sort of reptile, for when ordered by the sage to suck the wound on the deceased lady it at once complied, and then died to save further trouble. Within an hour its human victim had quite recovered, and went on merrily with her husband and relatives, none the worse for her little adventure, says the London Globe

"Such was the marvelous treatment," says the narrator, "of the peasant Moula Bux, professor of the occult science, which, with the spread of the so-called western civilization, had almost died out of the land." What we cannot understand is why spaces committed more atrocides when occult science was in its prime than under western civilization.

WORK FOR SCIENCE.

In the Late War American and Spanish Physicians Labored Side by Side.

When the United States hospital ship Olivette was crowded with terribly wounded Spanish soldiers last July the worst cases were soon selected for operating on, and then we saw a strange sight-the brotherhood of science triumphing over the temporary passions of two nations, says the San Francisco Argonaut. Among the Spanish surgeons captured after the destruction of their fleet, but prisoners only in name, were some men possessed of very great skill, and operation after operation, considered at first almost hopeless, was performed by Americans and Spaniards together, and performed with success. Though trained in different medical schools and wearing uniforms of governments where guns had barely finished roaring against each other, these good Samaritans worked together as if they were fellow-students attending the same clinic. Everybody seemed to know just what to do. and after an operation had been suceessfully performed there was much bowing and shaking of hands and general congratulation. Many of our surgeons could not speak Spanish, very few of the Spaniards could understand our language, but there was no mistaking the mutual desire for helpfulness and cordiality that existed between them.

ONE EYE SHUT.

The Queer Practice of Mexican Miners Who Work in the Dark,

A recent traveler in Mexico, who visited the mines there during his journey, says that he was much astonished at seeing the men carry the ore come out

of the mine each with one eye shut.

The foreman, seeing his surprise, explained the matter. He said the candles belonging to the trateros (who drill and blast) do not give sufficient light in the drifts, where it is consequently quite dark, but where, nevertheless, the tarateros see well enough not to run their heads against the rocks. But, on emerging into daylight, they would be blinded did they not take precautionary measures.

For this reason, as they approach the mouth of the shaft, at a point where they catch the first glimpse of light, they drop the eyelid of one eye, and keep this down while they are discharging their ore and until they have redescended the shaft.

When they are again in the dark, they open the eye kept hitherto in reserve, and at once see everything distinctly; while the other eye, previously open and somewhat blinded by the daylight, perceives nothing at all.

Some New Facts About Snow.

That eminent medical authority, the Lancet, has just discovered that snow water will penetrate the ordinary boot, and that the only sure way to prevent this is to grease the boot. The ancient and honorable custom of the Yankee farmers is set forth in the Lancet fully and scientifically—and is news to no one. But some of the Lancet's remarks upon "beautiful snow" may be new. It is stated that few actions of nature clear and purify the air as does a fall of snow. An analysis of newly-fallen snow shows an enormous percentage of organic impurities and becteria. These have been swept out of the air by the falling flakes, leaving the atmosphere we breathe pure and wholesome. Again, there is so much friction engendered by the snowflakes dropping through the air that it gives rise to the formation of ozone. It is stated that so much ozone is formed by the descending flakes that to those familiar with it there is a marked smell of that element in the air after a snowstorm.

Chinese Teachers' Pay.

A Chinese teacher in a private school receives about one cent a day for every pupil in his class.

A NURSE IN CUBA.

This One Couldn't Understand the Language and Was Badly

Frightened. An army nurse but lately returned from Cuba to Washington declares that never again will she go to a country whose language she cannot understand. It was before hostilities had come to a definite end that she was startled one day by the unexpected visit of her Cuban laundress. The woman was intensely excited. Anxiety sat on her brow and sorrow dwelt in her eyes. She gesticulated and she talked. The nurse knew not a word of what she said, but the pantomime filled her with terror. The Cuban's hands seemed to speak of an attack on the hospital-of wounded men butchered and nurses cut to ribbons. The nurse was frantic. She must know the worst.

know the worst.

In the hospital was an officer very ill with typhoid fever. She knew he understood Spanish. Only in a matter of life or death would she disturb him, but this was obviously a matter of life or death. She led the Cuban woman to his bedside, and there the story was repeated. The officer listened intently. The nurse held her breath. The Cuban ceased. The sick man turned his head on the pillows.

"She says," he whispered, feebly, "she says the stripes in your pink shirt waist have run, and she doesn't know what to do with it."

PRIMROSE DAY IN ENGLAND.

On the Last One Ninety-Six Million Blossoms Were Sold in British Cities.

Few people who observed the ready sale which bunched "prims.," as they are named by the trade, secured on Primrose day in the streets of London and other centers possibly gave a thought to the extensive nature of the business, says the London Mail.

From 20 reports from different leading cities just to hand, it seems that over 4,000,000 bunches of primroses were dispatched for sale to meet the requirements of Primrose day. These bunches contained probably something like 96,000,000 blooms. Estimating 4,000,000 plants as being needed to give the yield, they would, set a foot apart each way in the fields, occupy more than 90 acres of land. Of course the flowers really are gathered in the woods, by the hedgerows, and in rural nooks, and the bulk come from the southern counties of England.

As far as profit is concerned it is a question if they yield anyone but the flower-girls a remunerative balance, for they are often sold in the markets as low as three shillings a dozen bunches. More primroses came into London last week than for a corresponding period in any previous year. This was due absolutely to the increased demand for supplies for Primrose day.

NO MORE MEN NURSES.

According to This Account They
Were Never as Satisfactory as
the Women.

A writer in a contemporary has lately been endeavoring, in a series of articles to prove the lamentable inferiority of women to men in the different arts and professions, says the Philadelphia Times. If the writer did not include nursing in his catalogue he was a wise man, for the conference on nursing, lately held at the Medical society's rooms, would certainly have made him look rather foolish. The male nurse is rapidly becoming rarer, but his rarity does not, so far as one can judge from the conference, mean that he is preclous. In fact, his disappearance seems to be a matter of congratulation. He is said to be not at all conscientious or sober, very open to bribes and thoroughly untrustworthy. He is drawn from a lower class than women nurses. and it was almost unanimously decided at the conference that his services were best limited to cases of paralysis, with

insanity.

It is rather an odd theory that men should make bad nurses, as their hands are, as a rule, more deft and skillful than women's. But evidently the right sort of man does not adopt the profession, and the right sort of woman does.

TRICKS IN THE FISH TRADE.

The Novel Use to Which a Chicago
Dealer Puts His Finny

Cannibals.

An amateur desser in goldfish has discovered a most profitable trick for his trade. He has a modest little shop on the North side near one of the public schools, and his show windows allure hundreds of children to the reckless investments in tiny aquariums, reports the Chicago Inter Ocean. Some time ago the shopkeeper happened to buy a number of fish that soon exhibited an appetite for their companions. Large and small fish were devoured, and the dealer's stock was soon alarmingly reduced. Then a happy thought struck him. When he made a sale he tried putting one cannibal fish with every lot. In less than a week each purchaser would return with the announcement that all the fish except one had died. The dealer sympathized with the disappointment of the children, gave directions concerning the change of water and the allowance of food, and sold a new lot of fish. By a skillful distribution of the cannibal fish he soon doubled; his trade, and he is now selling choice lots of the cannibal fish to downtown dealers, and the sales are reported to be increasing in a manner that encourages the North side man to put fancy, prices on his peculiar specialty.

Military Musicians.

The German army includes more han 10,000 military musicians. Other

than 10,000 military musicians. Other powerful nations on the continent employ rather less numbers in military bands.