

tridge shell and inserting a fresh cartridge. For further information address the inventor as above.

THE BEARDED SAKI.

In the popular Monkey House, on the side where the le-murs are to be found, is a very pretty little black monkey, which is shown in our illustration. It is the black or bearded saki, *Pithecia satanas*, a native of the Lower Amazons in South America. The one represented by our artist, which is a female, was purchased by the London Zoölogical Society recently. It shares the cage of a Barbary ape, and they play together in the friendliest and funniest manner. A golden-headed marmoset has just been added to the collection of the society, which is now rich in small animals, as well as in antelopes, in elephants, and in birds.

We take our engraving from the *Illustrated London News*.

Boracic Acid in Treatment of Cholera.

Surgeon W. J. Butler, of the Madras Medical Service, calls the attention of the medical profession, through the *Lancet*, to the value of boracic acid in the treatment of cholera. He states that having had considerable experience in the treatment of this fatal malady in the course of numerous and extensive epidemics in Burmah and Southern India, and having employed all the various treatments which have had any claim to success, with very poor results, he was induced to consider whether any more efficacious remedy could not be resorted to. At the period when the properties of boracic acid were made public he determined to try its effects.

The pure acid not being procurable, the borate of soda (borax) was at first used, and with marked benefit, the percentage of recoveries being from 70 to 75 per cent. Subsequently he has used the pure acid in ten grain doses every two hours, combined with borax or bicarbonate of soda, under which treatment every case has recovered. He adds that in no case were any signs of irritation or ill effects observed from the remedy; and that in all of them the renal secretion was re-established with much greater facility than under any other method of treatment.

Cement for Sealing Bottles, etc.

Mix three parts of resin, one of caustic soda, and five of water; this composition is then mixed with half its weight of plaster of Paris. The compound sets in three quarters of an hour, adheres strongly, is not permeable like plaster used alone, and is attacked only slightly by warm water.

RED BIRD OF PARADISE.

This is a most beautiful bird, and both for the soft, delicate purity of the tints with which it is adorned, and the harmony of their arrangement, may challenge competition with any of the feathered race. In size it is almost equal to a small pigeon. The forehead and chin are clothed with soft velvet-like feathers of the intensest green, so arranged as to form a sort of double crest on the forehead, and a sharply defined gorget on the throat. The head, back, and shoulders, together with a band around the neck immediately below the green gorget, are rich orange-yellow, golden in the center, and tinged with carmine on the margins. The wings, chest, and abdomen are a deep warm chocolate-brown, and the tail is somewhat of the same tint, but not quite so dark. Over the tail falls a long double tuft of loose plummy feathers of a beautiful carmine, and two long black filamentous appendages also hang from the tail and extend to a considerable length.

We take our engraving from Wood's "Natural History."

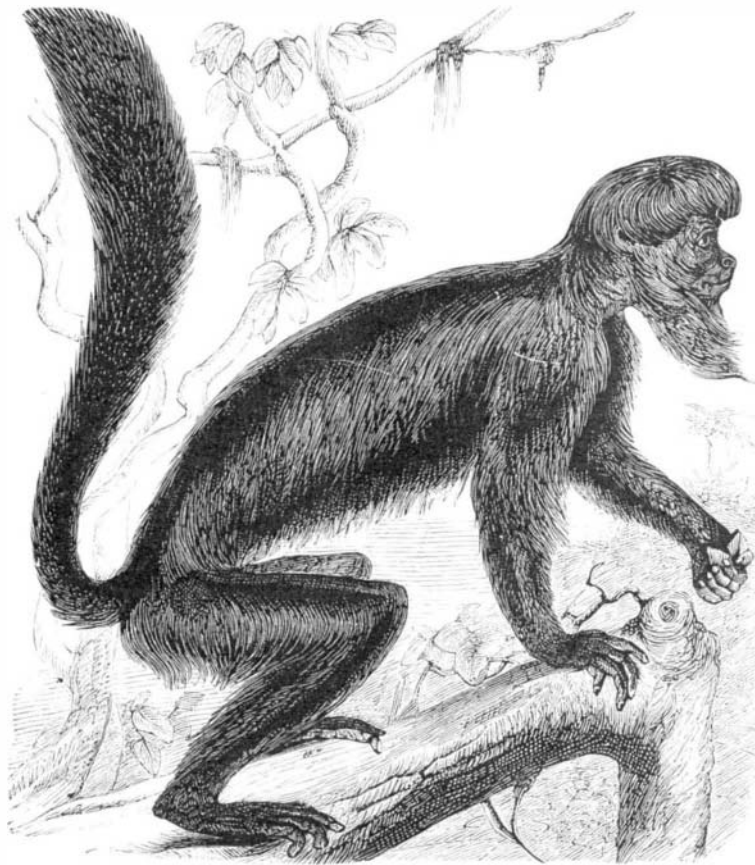
A Transplanted Scalp.

Four years ago Miss Lucy A. Osborne, of New Milford, Conn., had her scalp, right ear, and part of the right cheek torn off by the catching of her hair in rapidly moving machinery. She has since been under treatment in a hospital in this city, but was recently sent home with a new scalp, produced by the process of skin grafting, the grafts being furnished by the hospital surgeons. It is said that 12,000 pieces were used in the operation. One of the surgeons contributed from his person 1,202 pieces, and another gave 865. The appearance of the scalp now is similar to that of a healed wound. Of course, there can be no growth of hair thereon. The eyes still present a slightly drawn appearance. The wounds of the cheek and ear have been neatly dressed, the former leaving scarcely a scar. In the first of the grafting process, bits of skin the size of nickel

pieces were employed, but not with good success, and at the suggestion of an English surgeon much smaller pieces were substituted, and with excellent results. Miss Osborne is now 22 years old.

Manufacture of White Lead.

A new process for the manufacture of white lead has, according to one of our London exchanges, been designed by Mr. Maxwell Lyte. Instead of using sheet lead, as is the common practice, he dissolves sulphate or chloride of lead in acidulated brine or in hydrochloric acid, and precipitates



BEARDED SAKI AT THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, LONDON.

with zinc, spongy metallic lead resulting. The nitrates, acetates, etc., may be similarly treated. One part of zinc precipitates about three of lead, and it may be recovered by precipitation as an oxide, fit for distillation and conversion into metallic zinc again.

The spongy lead furnished by this process is much more easily acted upon more easily carbonated than lead in the ordinary condition. It can be manufactured upon a most extensive scale, and it is less costly, more durable, and of better color than any other white paint known.



RED BIRD OF PARADISE.

THE TORREY BOTANICAL CLUB.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Torrey Botanical Club, held in the Herbarium Room of Columbia College on the evening of Tuesday, September 10, Mr. O. R. Willis read some notes in regard to the

FLORA OF NEW JERSEY.

The author stated that he had recently received specimens, from Dr. Hexamer, of New Castle, of the common heather (*Calluna vulgaris*), which was found growing sparingly near Egg Harbor. This plant has been found hitherto in a wild state, rather locally, in Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, Newfoundland, Maine, and Massachusetts, but never so far south as New Jersey. That it should grow in a wild state in New Jersey at all is quite remarkable; but that it should be found in its very southern extremity is still more wonderful. Mr. Willis had also received a communication from Dr. Porter, of Lafayette College, informing him that he (Dr. Porter), in company with Dr. Green, had made a botanical excursion, in August, to Swart's Wood Lake, about six miles north of Newton, in Sussex county, N. J. In this little lake, three miles long by one mile wide, these two botanists found numerous specimens of the yellow nelumbo (*Nelumbo luteum*), a plant which neither of them had ever seen before in a living state. Dr. Porter said that some of the leaves were spread out and seemed to float upon the surface of the water, while others were elevated from one to two feet above it. The flowering season was over; the flower stalks, however, which were still standing, rose, like some of the leaves, two feet above the water. These gentlemen also found, on the same excursion, *Nasturtium lacustre*, seen for the first time so far east and south; and *Bidens Beckii*, not before reported from New Jersey. Mr. Willis stated that he himself had collected the *Drosera rotundifolia*, at Lyonsdale, N. Y., at the falls of the Moose River, growing in the crevices of the rocks.

Prof. J. D. Hyatt asked how far north *Vincetoxicum scoparium* had been found. It is mentioned in the Manuals from Florida. Prof. Hyatt reported a specimen from Bluffton, S. C.

Prof. A. Wood read some notes on the Western plants to which he had called the attention of the Club at the June meeting.

He stated that his diamond willow (*Salix adamas*) was, in all probability, a good species. This was formerly included under *S. cordata* as a variety. He read a description of the plant, and exhibited cross sections of the branches and pieces of the bark, the latter being very remarkable for the large, deep, diamond, or lozenge-shaped depressions found in it. These depressions are scars left by the falling of the branches, and which are subsequently covered with a cortical layer. The proposed name (*S. adamas*) for this species is in allusion to the shape of these scars. He stated that *Actinella discoidea* (Wood) proves to be a good species; *Aster ciliolus* (Wood) proves to be the same as *Diplopappus ericoides*, but as the latter genus is now merged into *Aster*, and there is already a species *ericoides* of the latter, *A. ciliolus* (Wood) should consequently hold good; *Erigeron subscaposum* (Wood) has already been described by Buckley as *E. nudicaulis*; *E. pinnatifidum* (Wood) proves to be the same as *Macharothera tanacetifolia*; what was supposed to be *Spiranthes romanzoviana* turns out to be a new species, to be called *S. robusta* (Wood).

Mr. Charlton, of New Brighton, made some remarks on a *Eucalyptus globulus*, which he had succeeded in raising this year from seed furnished last fall by Dr. Kunze. He stated that the tree was now 12 feet high, with foliage 25 feet in circumference at the base, and was the most remarkable instance of rapid growth in a plant that he had ever known, and plant raising had been the business of his entire life. He said that the tree emitted a most delightful balsamic fragrance during a warm summer evening, and that at such a time it was a genuine pleasure to stand near and enjoy the delicious odor. He regretted that the tree would not stand our climate during the winter, that he might make further observations on it; and he was certain that no greenhouse could long accommodate it, on account of the rapidity of its growth.

Mr. Brown exhibited specimens of *Primula angustifolia* brought from the summit of Pike's Peak.

Prof. D. S. Martin exhibited a specimen of decaying ash, the woody matter of which was of a beautiful shade of verdigris green, due to the mycelium of a fungus (*Peziza æruginosa*), the fruit of which appeared on the surface of the wood under the form of bluish-green cups. One of the members stated that