

walls of the hall which was to be heated, and it was found that just as the heated air entered from the stove room so the mercury in the several thermometers rose, whether they were hung on the same wall in which was the opening to the stove room, or on the north wall, fifty feet away.

THE KANCHIL, OR PYGMY MUSK.

BY DANIEL C. BEARD.

Last winter while we New Yorkers were bringing into requisition all modern appliances within our reach to ward off the cold waves that came rolling over us from the mountains and plains of solid ice of the northern frozen regions, while our ears and nose, our fingers and toes, were tingling in the frosty air of midwinter, the crew of the good ship Janet Furguson were sweltering under the burning rays of a tropical sun. The ship was on her return trip from Singapore to New York with a cargo of pepper and spices. When passing through the Straits of Sunda she was met and surrounded by the usual fleet of native bum boats laden with fruits and curiosities. Among the miscellaneous cargo of these sea peddlers' boats one had aboard some of the most graceful, beautiful little creatures one could well imagine—five full grown live deer, not larger than small rabbits. The captain of our Janet Furguson after some parley succeeded in purchasing them, giving in exchange an old silver watch. The

are nocturnal in their habits, and are often surprised by the natives in the act of making a raid upon the sweet potato patches, and captured by throwing sticks at their legs or caught in nooses; in the latter case they frequently escape by feigning death.

The Malays prize them both as articles of food and as domestic pets. It is of this species that a rather doubtful story is told to the effect that when closely pursued by the hounds they will leap into the overhanging branches of some friendly tree, and hang suspended by their large canine teeth until the too eager foe rushes by, then dropping to the ground they will calmly retrace their steps. It is said that the creatures can make most extraordinary leaps, and that they display great cunning. They have no musk bag, and like the rest of the family are destitute of horns. The antlers we see upon stuffed specimens in the windows of the taxidermist are artificial.

The doe in my possession measured 15 inches in length; the head rather large, being $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches from point behind the ears to tip of its nose; nose movable, always wet and cold like a pointer dog, and like that dog she possessed a keen scent. The round, short ears gave the animal the appearance of a mouse. The canine teeth were short, slender, and sharp, and, unlike the buck's, did not extend below the lips. The ten inch mark upon the rule came above the highest part of her

4th. The number of rigs erected and being erected at the close of the month exceeds that of any previous month.

5th. The amount of crude produced in the month was larger than in any previous month since the commencement of the business.

6th. The amount of stock in the producing region exceeds the amount ever before held.

7th. The shipments out of the region were larger than in any corresponding month in the past.

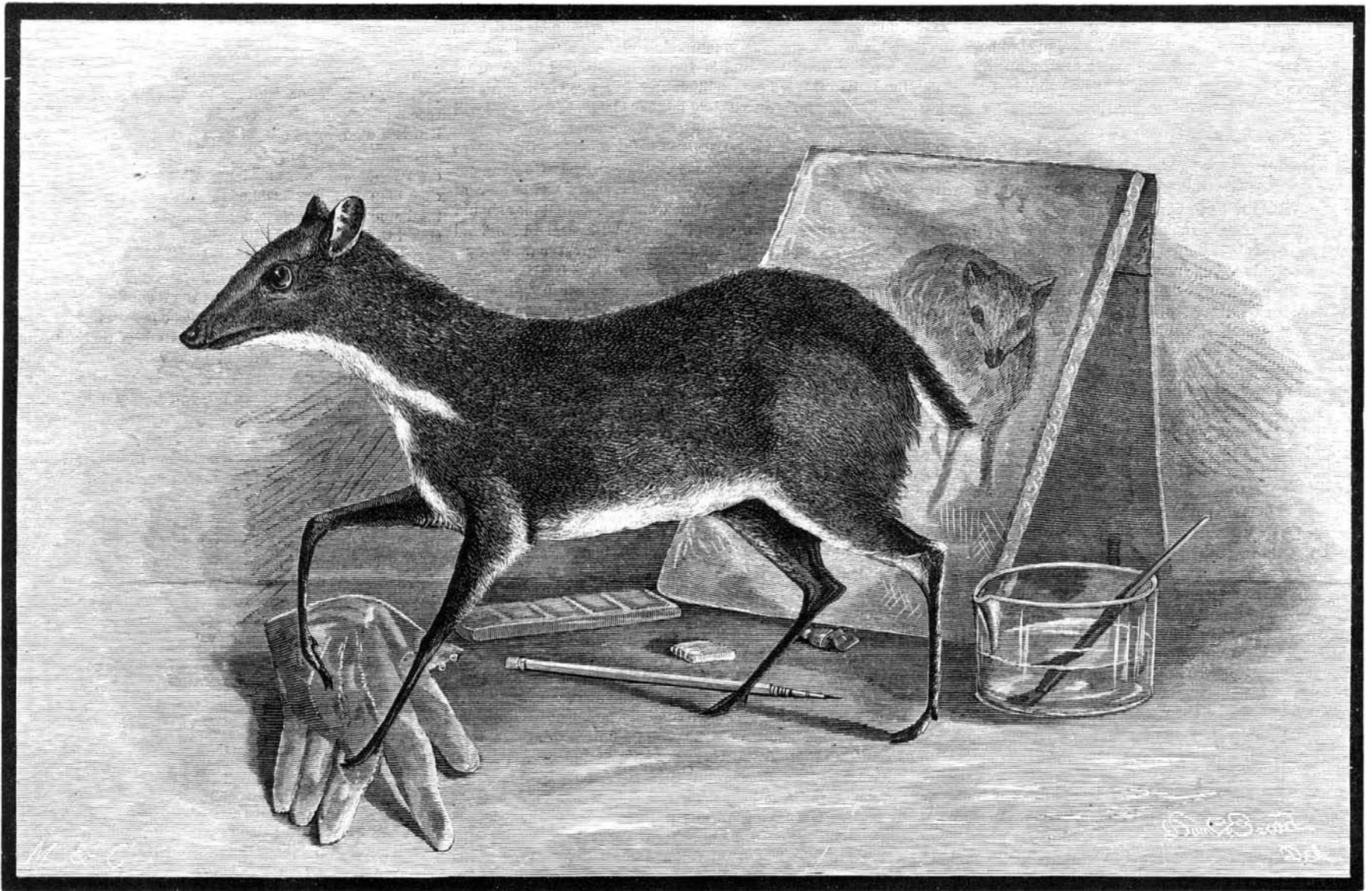
8th. The price of crude at the wells ruled lower than in any corresponding month since 1862.

The annual report of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics on commerce and navigation for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1878, is at hand, from which we make the following extracts:

A larger percentage of the mineral oil product of the country is exported than of any other product, except cotton.

Petroleum ranks fifth in value among the exports of the United States, as shown by the following statement of the five principal commodities exported during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1878:

Cotton.....	\$180,031,484
Wheat.....	96,872,016
Pork, bacon, hams, and lard.....	86,879,979
Indian corn.....	48,020,355
Petroleum and products of.....	46,574,974



THE KANCHIL, OR PYGMY MUSK.—(*Tragulus Pygmaeus*.)

ship's carpenter soon built for them a convenient little house, about the dimensions of a small dog house, with "Deer Lodge" neatly painted over the door, and in these comfortable quarters the little midgets made in safety a voyage of 136 days, becoming great favorites with the crew. One fawn was born during the trip, but when discovered by the mate of the vessel the buck had eaten off its legs and it was dead.

Arriving off Sandy Hook the Janet Furguson encountered a cold wintry gale, all hands were kept busy, and during the confusion three of the little creatures that had managed to escape from their snug little house perished with the cold. Immediately after arriving at port the fourth, a fine buck, fell a victim to our (to them) inhospitable climate. The only survivor, a beautiful doe, represented in the above drawing, came into my possession; but she only lived about a week. In spite of all my care she too expired, killed by the cold breath of our New York winter.

She was a timid little creature, and although perfectly tame objected to being handled, but she would take food from my hand and allow me to stroke her back. She had the pose and action of our ordinary deer. When watching her as she leaped over a footstool, or stood, head erect, with one fore foot gracefully poised, in an eager, listening attitude, or crept timidly and stealthily close to the wall and behind the articles of furniture, it was as difficult to realize that it was a real live deer as it is to believe that the midget General Mite is actually a living specimen of the genus *homo*.

The pygmy musk is common in the peninsula of Malacca and the neighboring islands, frequenting the thickets. They

back. The legs were extremely delicate: a Faber lead pencil looked thick and clumsy beside them. The tiny hoofs only measured two-eighths of an inch at the broadest part, where the cloven parts united. The color is a general reddish brown, darker upon the back, where the hairs are tipped with black; an indistinct dark band runs from a point between the ears to nose; rather stiff gray hairs upon the sides and back of neck; fawn colored sides; three white streaks under part of neck; soft white hair upon belly and the anterior upper part of hind legs and the posterior upper part of fore limbs; the lower jaw is also white.

These animals could in all probability be acclimated in our Southern States, especially in Florida, abounding as that State does in swamps and thickets, where the animals could secure coverts and breed.

Progress of Petroleum.

The result of the operations in the producing regions of Pennsylvania for the month of March is, says *Stowell's Petroleum Reporter*, certainly surprising, to use a very mild expression. They reveal a state of affairs that have never before existed in the oil regions, and we think gives very little hope for the immediate future. The following facts appear:

1st. That there were more wells drilling at the close of the month than in any corresponding month since 1870.

2d. More wells were completed during the month than in any month since November, 1878.

3d. The daily average production of the new wells was larger than in any previous month of which we have record.

It has been ascertained as the result of careful computations that the quantity of petroleum and its distilled products exported during the year ended June 30, 1878, was equivalent to 407,482,175 gallons of crude oil, or in other words, that the exports of petroleum constituted about 66 per cent of the entire amount produced.

25.58 per cent was shipped to	Germany.
13.97 " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	the United Kingdom.
11.34 " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	Belgium.
5.09 " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	Italy.
5.08 " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	France.
4.70 " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	the Netherlands.
34.24 " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	all other countries.

Of the total exports 82.24 per cent was exported to Europe, 11.75 per cent to Asia, Africa, and Australia, 0.52 per cent to the British North American Provinces, 5.28 per cent to Mexico, the West Indies, Central America, and South America.

Total exports of petroleum and its products from the United States from January 1, 1879, to April 4, 50,756,732 gallons; same time in 1878, 50,630,744 gallons: increase in 1879, 9,125,988 gallons.

The daily average production for the month of March, 1879, was 47,615 barrels, against 38,980 barrels for March, 1878, which is an increase of 8,635 barrels, or about 22 per cent, to which add 9.4 per cent produced in 1878 more than was needed for the export and home trades, and we have an increase of about 31.4 per cent in production to be provided for.

The exports from the United States from January 1, 1879, to April 4, 1879, were about 18 per cent more than were exported in the same time in 1878.

Should the present rate of 22 per cent increase in production be kept through the year, which it now bids fair to do, and the present rate of 18 per cent increase in exports maintained, we will have at the close of 1879 an overwhelming amount of stock on hand, except new markets shall be found, which will increase the export demands; or new uses, which will increase the home trade.

The number of producing wells at the close of March, 1879, was 10,692. The number of drilling wells completed in March was 338. Total production in March, 1,476,065 barrels; the average daily production of the new wells in March was 21 1-10 barrels; the average daily production of all the wells for the month was 4 1-10 barrels.

The stock in the producing regions has been increased during the month, 502,186 barrels, making the total stock at the close of the month 6,294,849 barrels, and is held by pipe companies, tankers, and operators.

RECENT MECHANICAL INVENTIONS.

An improved washing machine, which does its work principally by pressure upon the clothes, has been patented by Mr. Charles P. Rood, of La Fargeville, N. Y. The machine consists of a tub having a number of deep transverse ribs in the bottom, and a fluted roller carried back and forth over the bottom by a carriage worked by a rack and pinion.

An improved clothes pounder, which acts by forcing air through the clothes, has been patented by Mr. C. F. K. Wilson, of Seymour, Iowa. It is designed to clean the clothes without rubbing.

An improved animal trap, which is designed to be set over a barrel set in the ground and partly filled with water, has been patented by Messrs. N. H. Williams and L. Chapman, of Murrayville, Ill. The trap readjusts itself after having caught an animal.

Mr. Peter H. Baker, of San Francisco, Cal., has patented an improved door latch, which may be used simply as a latch or it may be locked with a key, which will prevent the withdrawing of the latch.

An improved hand truck, in which the bearer bars, to which the axle is bolted, and the backguard are made in one piece and bolted to the inner flanges of angle iron side bars, has been patented by Mr. Thomas Hill, of Jersey City, N. J.

Mr. Frederick Hollick, of New York city, has patented an improved vehicle wheel, having a flanged tire and felloes provided with radial spokes, which are secured in the divided hub in a novel and substantial manner.

An improved guide for harness makers' sewing machines, which enables the machine to be used in sewing up seams in round lines, has been patented by Mr. James W. Hollingsworth, of Paoli, Ind.

An improved press, for baling cotton and other similar materials, has been patented by Mr. E. F. McGowen, of Houston, Texas. This invention consists in a novel arrangement of gearing for operating the press without changing the motion of the driving shaft.

Messrs. D. W. and H. Johns and Henry Embs, of New Albany, Ind., have patented an improved machine for making ox-polls. In this machine the ox-polls are made by the rolling process, the iron bar being first bent into a V-shape and the eye formed; the ends or flanges are then closed by stationary dies as the poll comes from the roll.

Messrs. C. H. Lane, W. A. Hutchins, and John McGrew, of Garnettsville, Ky., have devised an improved washing machine, which consists of two hollow cylinders provided with longitudinal ribs and arranged to rotate in contact with each other.

An improved machine for operating a clothes pounder or churn dasher has been patented by Mr. P. C. McCune, of Mount Etna. A revolving platform supports the tub or churn, and a reciprocating lever carries the pounder or churn dasher, as may be required.

An improved carriage wrench, which consists essentially of a socket wrench divided longitudinally, the two parts being jointed together and provided with adjusting screws, has been patented by Mr. E. A. Robbins, of Fairfield, Me.

Mr. Abner Hart, of Ogden, Ill., has devised an improved washing machine, which is provided with recessed pounders having air pumps attached, and with foot levers in connection with hand levers for operating the pounders.

An improved machine for operating a churn, turning a grindstone, sawing wood, and for other applications where a small power is required, has been patented by Mr. E. H. Drake, of Horseheads, N. Y. The invention consists in a novel arrangement of a weight and gearing.

Mr. Charles B. Hill, of Nashville, Tenn., has patented an improvement in middlings purifiers. This machine, which seems simple and effective, cannot be described without diagrams.

Mr. John B. Overmeyer, of New Lexington, O., has devised an improvement in time locks, which is so arranged that in case the watch movements which control the main bolt should stop the lock may still be opened from the outside at a certain fixed time.

An improvement in vehicle axles, patented by Messrs. Thomas Reichelderfer and Peter W. Wertz, of Longswamp (Mertztown P. O.), Pa., consists in a novel splice connection for securing the axle spindle to the axle.

An improved heat regulator, patented by Mr. E. S. Gary, of Baltimore, Md., is operated by the expansion and contraction of a fluid acting on a piston connected with the damper of a stove or furnace.

Mr. Henry Reese, of Baltimore, Md., has patented an improved wrought iron railway tie, having upturned lugs for

holding the rail and provided with an ingenious looking device for preventing the displacement of the rail.

A novel mechanical movement for converting motion either for an increase of power or speed has been patented by Mr. Theodore Scholze, of Angola, Ind.

Cast Steel Armor for Ships.

The material of which thick armor should be made, says Mr. Barnaby, is now the subject of anxious experiment in Germany and France, as well as in Italy and England. Steel and other alloys of iron are so little known or understood, that there is a large field for experiment open for the armor plate maker and for the artilleryman. Steel has been tried many times alone, and in combination with iron, but it never gave enough satisfaction to secure its adoption until experiments were made at Spezzia with plates 55 centimeters thick, manufactured by Schneider & Co., at Creuzot. With these the Italian Government were so well pleased that they are plating the Dandolo and Duilio with such plates. Those of us who visited the French Exhibition last year may have seen a steel armor plate produced by this firm, bent to the form of a turret, 32 inches thick, and weighing 65 tons. Those who went to the works at Creuzot, by favor of Mons. Schneider, may also have seen an ingot of cast steel, suitable for making an armor plate, and weighing 120 tons. The rival firm of Terre Noire exhibited armor plates of steel which had not been hammered, or rolled, or otherwise forged. They were simply cast plates, tempered in oil, and annealed. Judging from the admirable series of specimens and tests and analyses, the manufacture has already attained a large degree of precision, and is full of promise. I believe that the Italian Government will shortly test some of it with the big Elswick gun, and it may be that blocks of cast steel will revolutionize the manufacture of armor by making the rolling operations unnecessary, and bringing down the cost to that of ordinary large castings. The French Government have also made many experiments with steel armor at Havre, but have not yet satisfied themselves that they should give up wrought iron. Experiments with steel in England have shown that steel can be made of great hardness, so hard that it will break up all projectiles which strike it, and that will not suffer seriously in doing so. Sir Joseph Whitworth has obtained some most remarkable results in this direction, and he is still pursuing the inquiry.

NATURAL HISTORY NOTES.

Winter Habits of the Eel.—It is well known that the eel will, of its own accord, leave a pond or stream and wander overland to another locality. This occurs, says Dr. C. C. Abbott, in the *Science News*, usually when the hot summer's sun has evaporated the water of the pond in which the fish happens to be, or so lessened its bulk that the eel finds the locality no longer suited to its wants. In such a case the animals leave the stagnating waters of a land-locked pond, and, with a serpent-like motion, pass through grass well wetted with dews or showers. They seem to exhibit a sense of direction in their movements, and always head for the nearest stream. These land migrations are more frequent during evenings, when a heavy dew is deposited, than at other times. In watching the progress of the work in clearing a piece of meadow land on March 8th, Dr. Abbott was surprised to find, in a mossy mass of earth and roots, through which water from a neighboring spring circulated (though not in sufficient quantity to enable any fish to swim in it), a group of eels, seventeen in number. They were not in a tangled mass, so intermingled as to suggest that they sought contact for mutual warmth, but each was coiled in a snake-like manner by itself. On taking them up they seemed sluggish, and made no effort to escape until revived by the warmth of the writer's hand, when they struggled to get free. When given their liberty they wriggled in a very direct line for the nearest point at which they could reach the ditch hard by. Two of the fishes were dissected, and the amount of matter in their stomach was so small that Dr. Abbott believes that they had been fasting during their semi-aquatic sojourn in the place where they were detected. Subsequent close examination of the spot showed that the spring water did not, and had not, run as a stream through it. There was every indication that these eels had voluntarily left the ditch, fifty feet distant, and sought out this spring hole, which from its southern exposure and constant supply from the spring was a comfortable spot. The question arises: is this a common occurrence, and do eels hibernate habitually, choosing the soft, muddy bottoms of our deeper ponds and the tidal portions of our rivers?

A Green Spored Toadstool.—As well known to botanists the *Agaricini*, or toadstool, tribe is primarily divided into five series, according to the color of the spores. These series are: the white spored (*Leucospori*), pink spored (*Hyporhodii*), brown spored (*Dermini*), purple spored (*Pratelle*), and black spored (*Coprinarii*). Hitherto no species of toadstool belonging to the several genera into which the order is divided has been known to occur with mature spores of any other color than some shade of those above noted. Recently Mr. C. H. Peck has detected a species of *Agaric* with green spores. Until some other species shall occur with spores of this color he is disposed to assign this anomalous specimen to a place among the white spored species, to which in structure it appears to be related.

Self-Fertilization of Plants.—The Rev. Geo. Henslow, after a thorough study of the subject, claims that Mr. Darwin's works have gone too far to strengthen the belief that intercrossing is absolutely necessary for plants, and that if self-

fertilization be continued for lengthened periods the plants tend to degenerate and thence to ultimate extinction. This he believes to be absolutely false. In an article in the *Popular Science Review* he gives the following conclusions: 1. The majority of plants can, and possibly do, fertilize themselves. 2. Very few plants are known to be physiologically self-sterile when the pollen of a flower is placed on the stigma of the same flower. 3. Several plants are known to be morphologically self-sterile, in that the pollen cannot, without aid, reach the stigma, but is effective on that of the same flower. 4. Self-sterile plants from both the above causes can become self-fertile. 5. Highly self-fertile forms may arise under cultivation. 6. Special adaptations occur for self-fertilization.

The "Digger" Mollusk and its Parasite.—The pretty little shellfish, the "digger" (*Donax fossor*), not uncommon on our New York coast, represents a countless mass of life off Cape May, New Jersey, large areas looking like barley grains lying on a malting floor when the tide retires. The mollusk gets uncovered by the breaking surf and immediately reburies itself with its powerful foot when the waves retire. The siphons are long and active, looking like so many wriggling worms. Although the prey of shore birds and fishes, and beset with parasites, they lie so thickly as even to interfere with one another in burying themselves. The liver of these bivalves is always found beset by flukes, from half a dozen to several dozen, and a bell-shaped trichodina crowds the branchial cavity.

The May-bug in Europe.—The grub of the May-bug or May beetle (common to Europe and America) is perhaps, with the exception of the phylloxera, the most destructive pest the French husbandman has to contend against. At a recent sitting of the Central Horticultural Society, of Paris, it was stated by the head gardener at Chantilly that they were destroying the roses. One hundred and eighty-seven days' labor were expended upon about an acre of ground, each man disabling 5,000 of these insidious grubs daily, the total amounting to close upon a million. Another member stated that he had had upward of half a million collected on every hectare of his estate.

These beetles, according to old accounts, were at one time as great a plague in England as the locust is in America. A writer in the *Philosophical Transactions* states that on February 24, 1574, there fell such a multitude of these insects into the river Severn that they clogged and stopped the water wheels. Further, we are told in the *Transactions of the Dublin Society*, that the country people in one part of the kingdom suffered so greatly by the devastations made by these insects that they set fire to a wood some miles in length, which parted two adjacent counties, to prevent them dispersing themselves any further that way.

The Age of Seeds and the Sex of Flowers.—At a meeting of the Botanical Society of France, M. Duchartre called attention to a statement of M. F. Cazzuola in the *Bulletin of the Tusculan Horticultural Society*, in 1877, to the effect that melons raised from fresh seed bear a large proportion of male flowers and very few female flowers; while, on the other hand, seedlings raised from old seed bear many more female flowers than male. The statement was confirmed by M. Millet, a French grower; and, it may be added, by the experience and practice of gardeners in England (on the authority of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*).

Should the English Sparrow be Protected?—These birds, which have now proved such a nuisance in America, seem to have no friends at present except those few persons who were instrumental in introducing them. The English themselves warned us against the pest. Not long ago a great outcry was raised against them by the farmers in Algeria, and now we have the same evil report of them from the kingdom of Saxony. A recent English paper says that "the Council of Agriculture of the latter country has decided to petition the government to repeal the law which makes it an offence to destroy them. Indeed the feeling against sparrows has become so strong in some parts that the inhabitants have decided to destroy them in defiance of the law. It is asserted that a microscopic examination of their crops proves that sparrows live upon grain during eight or nine months of the year, and are only insectivorous when reduced to it by necessity. It is the same cry from far and near, from America and Australia, where the 'dissolute, unmusical rover' has been introduced and protected by stringent enactments, in return for which he was expected to eat a great many insects and very little else."

The Effect of a Sea Voyage on Animals.—Most of the wild animals procured for the menageries and zoological gardens of Europe and America are brought from Africa via North Germany by Mr. Reiche, the proprietor of the New York Aquarium. They are brought from Africa (mainly as cubs) to Trieste and thence to North Germany, and from there they are distributed to countries where they are wanted. These animals are usually brought to the United States by the North German steamers, and it is interesting to learn about their habits on shipboard. Charles Reade, the novelist, always inaccurate when he goes out of his way as a writer of fiction to dip into science, has stated that the sagacious elephant in storms at sea saves himself from being washed off the deck by throwing himself flat upon his belly, with extended legs and trunk outspread with suction power upon the planks. Captain Nevhaber, however, says that no shipmaster would undertake to carry a loose elephant on deck, because tumbling about in a gale he would be a more dangerous object than the loose gun told of by Victor Hugo.