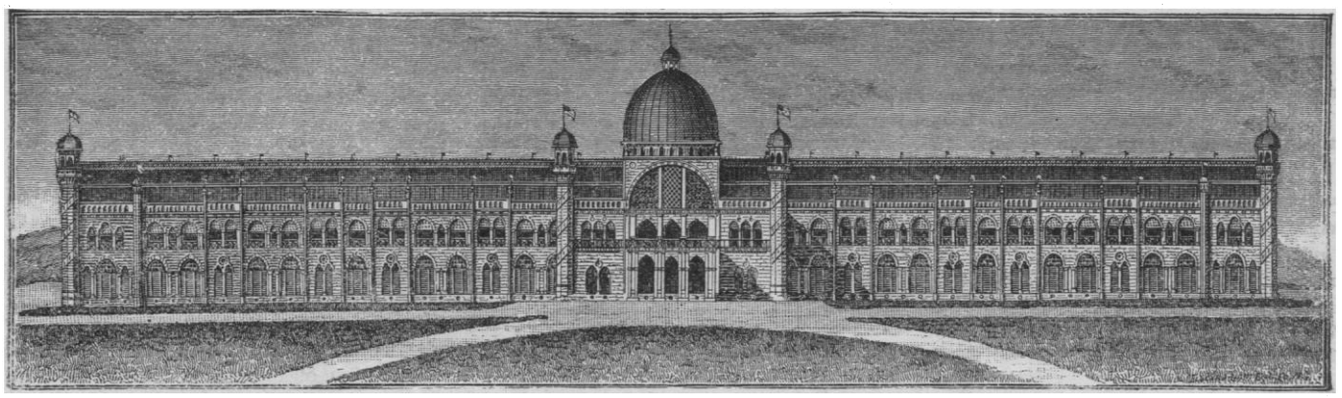
just as they are by dance-music, and irregular action is prevented. The words which the stammerer finds most difficult when in society, he will find easy enough, especially in poetry, when reading aloud in his chamber. I do not think that he should practise on these words except when alone and in the most calm way: he needs rather to read naturally as it comes, to forget that he stammers, and, by practice of natural reading and speaking aloud when alone, to educate the just co-ordination of the nerves, etc. I found it best to walk to and fro in my chamber while reading aloud.''

JAMAICA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1891.

WE again would call attention to the international exhibition which will be held in the Island of Jamaica in January, 1891, under the auspices of the Government of Jamaica. The exhibition building, shown in the illustration, is 511 feet long, with a transept 174 feet in length. The breadth across nave and aisle is 81 feet, and the height is 59 feet.

In view of the very considerable and increasing trade between the United States and the West Indies, the committee have appropriated a large space for American exhibits, and consider this an opportunity which those who are interested in introducing American manufactures and extending the export trade of the United States should not fail to take advantage of. No charge will be made for space in the exhibition buildings, nor will duties be levied on any of the exhibits unless sold in the island. The geographical position of the island and the salubrity of the climate will undoubtedly attract a large number of visitors from the neighboring islands and South and Central America, as well as from the United States. There is constant and regular communication by steam between New York and Jamaica, and the island is also connected with the United States by cable. In addition to the present accommodations for visitors, a large hotel has been recently erected and opened near the exhibition grounds, under American management. The railroad system of the island, which has been recently taken over by an American company, is rapidly being extended. The regulations of the committee, and full information as to the mode of shipment, rates of freight, and marking of exhibits, and all other particulars as to the scope and object of the exhibition, will be furnished by the secretary to the committee for the United States, Thomas Amor, 280 Broadway, New York.



JAMAICA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION BUILDING.

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE next annual meeting of the American Society of Microscopists will be held in Louisville, Ky., Aug. 12 to 15 inclusive. There is such activity on the part of the officers of the society, and such interest has been shown by many Southern microscopists, that a large meeting is quite assured. An interesting programme will be perfected and a pleasant entertainment provided, so that those who attend may combine relaxation with profitable work.

— The following notes on icebergs and field-ice in the North Atlantic have been prepared principally from information obtained by Ensign Hugh Rodman, U.S.N., during his recent trip to Halifax and St. John's. By January the body of the ice interfered seriously with transatlantic navigation, and its general southern limit was found in latitude 45° north, longitude 48° 30′ west. By February it had reached latitude 42° 30′ north, longitude 49° 30′ west, and at present it is in latitude 41° 30′ north, from 50° to 56° west. This extreme southern position, in January, is about two months in advance of the average. The Dundee whalers that passed last summer in Greenland waters reported, on their arrival home in October and November, a very open season in the Arctic, with more bergs than had been seen in previous years. By August and September these bergs had reached the coast of Labrador, and were seen in great numbers in their regular southerly drift in the Arctic current. This would account for their appearance near the transatlantic routes in December and January. The past winter has been the most severe, both as to temperatures and winds, that has been experienced for years in Labrador and Newfoundland. Ice in the Gulf of St. Lawrence has rendered navigation in those waters impossible, and the outflow to the southward through Cabot Strait has sent large fields of heavy ice in almost a continuous stream to the southward and westward since January. Much of this ice is four or five feet in thickness, rough, rafted, and closely packed. Field-ice, especially when rough, is more affected by wind than by current, while with bergs the reverse is the case. From this it is evident that the drift of the bergs could have been foretold some months ago, had early reports been received; while the drift of field-ice can best be predicted by telegraphic or other reports that come in promptly to a central office, where weather-charts are at hand to indicate the force and direction of the wind. Following the ice made on the Labrador and Newfoundland coasts comes the Arctic field-ice, heavier and more dangerous than the former, and its arrival is daily anticipated. The quantity of field-ice to the southward of 44° north will probably grow less from this time on, though vessels entering the fields should keep a sharp lookout for heavy, deep-blue, low-floating pieces of ice, called ''growlers,'' that appear as fragments of bergs, or the advance pieces of Arctic ice: these mingle with the coast-fields at this time, and are especially dangerous, as they are hard to distinguish. Through the exertions of the Hydrographic Office, co-operation has been effected with the lighthouse service of Newfoundland, from which monthly reports of ice and weather will hereafter be obtained; with the sealing fleet, which will probably first sight Arctic field-ice; with a number of whalers who spend each summer in the Arctic; and with the Labrador and Newfoundland fishing-fleet. From these sources, and with a hearty co-operation of masters of vessels sighting ice at sea, there seems to be no reason why, in future, the position of the ice cannot be predicted by the Hydrographic Office with still greater accuracy than hitherto.