

Agricultural.

Sheep give two crops a year, one in the fleece and one in the lambs; sometimes three, for in California and Texas they shear twice a year.

On land that is worth \$100 per acre the product of each cow ought to be \$75 per year. If she will not do that, she is not up to the mark of a good cow.

The best grass for wet land is red-top; to this may be added meadow spear grass, fowl meadow grass, and perennial rye grass. Of these about six pounds each may be used to the acre.

Taking Indian corn as the basis of comparison, we learn that 100 pounds of corn is equal in nutriment to 45 pounds of peas; 76 pounds of wheat; 83 pounds of oats; 90 pounds of rye; 111 pounds of barley; 133 pounds of pea vines; 333 pounds of corn stalks; 490 pounds of oat straw; 500 pounds of wheat straw; 500 pounds of barley straw; 500 pounds of Irish potatoes; 625 pounds of rutabagas; 666 pounds of rye straw; 907 pounds of beets, and 1250 pounds of white turnips.

BIG POTATOES.—A correspondent writes us, over his own name, from Beloit, Kansas, as follows: "In your paper, February 1, you called attention to some potatoes raised in Dakota, which weighed 2 1/2 pounds. While in California, last October, I saw Irish potatoes that weighed 5 pounds, and quite a number. They raise some larger than those I saw, 6 to 7 pounds. This was in Santa Barbara county. At Los Angeles, I saw a sweet potato that weighed 15 1/2 pounds. They say they have raised some that weighed 20 pounds. At Santa Barbara I saw a pumpkin that weighed 28 1/2 pounds, four feet long, and six feet in circumference.

GENERAL ITEMS.—Sowing clover with wheat in the spring, to be turned under in the fall, will pay. One bushel of clover seed is enough to sow eight acres. Experience proves that the Turner is the best red raspberry, and the Gregg the most productive and profitable of the black caps. Both are indispensable. Now is the time to push trimming apple trees. When cutting off the limbs, cut each one off far enough out so as to leave the stump as long as the diameter of the limb whether it is a large or a small one. When working on small fruits the old wood should now be cut out of the raspberry and blackberry rows and the canes tied with carpet yarn to the wires. If stakes are used, twine for tying wool will be required.

GREEN PEAS.—To raise green peas in perfection requires good garden land; a dry, sandy loam will bring them earliest, but in time of draught, the quality of the crop upon such land will be very inferior; still, since earliness is very desirable, it usually pays to risk a small piece of early peas upon poor, sandy soil, and to depend upon better land for the later crop. Peas being perfectly hardy, may be sown as soon as the land will work mellow; sometimes this can be done in March. The manure for peas is usually spread along the furrow from the cart, and covered lightly with the hoe, before sowing the seed, which is then covered with a rake or hoe about half an inch deep. The manure should be as fine as it is possible to get it. The pea called Champion of England is also the champion of America, as a late pea for the private garden. It is the sweetest and best of all; but it makes long vines, and does best when staked with brush, which of course cannot be done on a large scale profitably.

Don't begin to work the soil until there is some warmth in it. Don't uncover the strawberries too soon. Let them be protected until we have a bright sunny day. The weeds found on our farms come largely from the grass seeds with which weed seeds are mixed. The microscope not only reveals to the eye the worthless seeds of the grasses, but by careful use it detects the weed seeds. Bad seeds are a source of great injury to the farmer and the subject should not be neglected. Dr. Sturtevant, director of the New York agricultural experiment at Geneva, says: "That broadcast fertilizing is a better way for corn than hill fertilizing seems in accordance with my own observations. I have known many farmers to pass from hill manuring to broadcast manuring for corn, but I have never known a farmer to change his practice from broadcast manuring, after once having given it a fair trial."

The quality of milk is impaired by allowing cows to drink foul water and to eat improper food. All know the bad effects of turnips in winter, and of wild onions and other weeds; cropped while at pasture, in summer; but now comes up something which has not been thought of as injurious, heretofore. This is from grass and ray grown on toned land, or such as is fertilized by sewage. Distillery slops, perhaps, is the worst of all food for milk cows, and we do not like it any better for fattening

pigs. Milk from the cow, when given improper food or drink, affects cheese made from it more seriously than it does butter; but in either case it is bad enough, and when drunk, is the origin of deadly fever and various other fatal diseases.

In experiments made at the New York experiment station with muskmelons, the Christiana proved most satisfactory among the varieties tried. One peculiarity of this melon is that the fruit as soon as ripe becomes detached from the stem, so there is never any question as to when it ought to be plucked. A handful of sulphate of potash, or several times the quantity of wood ashes, added to each hill, was believed to improve the quality of the fruit grown.

A writer on the subject of laying hens says he began with a flock, the average laying of each hen being only 65 to 85 eggs per annum. By selecting for hatching from year to year the eggs of those hens that laid the greatest number, he brought them up in process of time to lay from 190 to 210 eggs each. We have well authenticated instances of hens laying 250 eggs in a single year, and even more than this number is guessed at. It is highly profitable under ordinary circumstances to keep hens which lay from 150 to 200 eggs per annum, but quite the contrary, if they produce only 60 to 80. The non-sitters are such as give the former; but the sitters, when of a good breed, will generally rear about two-thirds of this number.

Odd Stories about Animals.

As Stacy G. Sherman, of Stockton N. J., was about to shoot a rabbit, an eagle swooped down and carried it off.

A chicken ventriloquist is one of the curiosities of Concord, Ky. He crows with clarion notes, and then makes echo-like repetitions of them, gradually dying away as if at an increasing distance.

Among John C. Long's chickens at Columbia City, Ind., was a hen with a brood of eight little ones. Her coop had been raised high enough for her to pass in and out by means of a small piece of board. A large owl entered, and the frightened hen and her brood hastily ran out. The hen then flew against the prop, which fell, and made the owl a prisoner.

A singular combat between insects was witnessed by a traveler in South Africa. Pursuing a caterpillar was a host of small ants. An ant would mount upon a caterpillar's back and bite him. Pausing, the caterpillar would turn his head and bite and kill his tormentor. After slaughtering a dozen or more of his persecutors the caterpillar showed signs of fatigue. The ants made a combined attack. Betaking himself to a stalk of grass, the caterpillar climbed up, tail first, followed by the ants. As soon as one approached him he seized it in his jaw and threw it off the stalk. The ants, seeing that the caterpillar had too strong a position for them to overcome, resorted to strategy. They began sawing through the grass stalk. In a few minutes the stalk fell, and hundreds of ants pounced upon the caterpillar, and he was killed, and the victors marched off in triumph, eating the foe's body on the field.

Happy Hours.

An accurate observer says: Mankind are always happier for having been happy; so that if you make them happy now, you make them happy twenty years hence from the memory of it. A childhood passed with a mixture of rational indulgence, under fond and wise parents, diffuses over the whole life a feeling of calm pleasure; and in extreme old age is the very last remembrance which time can erase from the mind of man. No enjoyment, however inconsiderable, is confined to the present moment. A man is the happier for life for having once made an agreeable tour, or lived any length of time with pleasant people, or lived any considerable interval of innocent pleasure, which contributes to render old men so inattentive to the scenes before them, and carries them back to a world that is passed, and to scenes which are never to be renewed again.—*Dickens.*

Telegraphing in Japan and China is no slouch of a job. There are 44,000 characters or hieroglyphics in the language, and no telegraphic alphabet is equal to the task of representing them. A system has been devised by which only 6900 characters, divided into 214 classes, need be used, and by the aid of numbers they can be transmitted by wire. But imagine a lightning operator in America trying to send several thousand words of a newspaper "special" by such a method as that! The operator, the message and the telegraph editor would all probably be badly "broken up" in the operation.—*Petaluma Argus.*

Postman: "Say, sis, where's Mrs. Malley O'Dearmont?" Sis: "I don't. She died last week and didn't leave any directions."

Horticultural.

The Moss Rose.

The angel of the flowers one day
Beneath a rose tree sleeping lay—
That spirit to whose charge 'tis given
To bathe young buds in dew of Heaven.
Awaking from his light repose
The angel whispered to the rose,
"O, fondest object of my care,
Still fairest found, where all are fair,
For the sweet shade thou giv'st me,
Ask what thou wilt, 'tis granted thee."
"Then," said the rose with splendid glow,
"On me another grace bestow."
"The spirit paused in silent thought—
What grace was there that flower had not?
'Twas but a moment—'er the rose
A veil of moss the angel threw,
And, robed in nature's simplest weed,
Could there a flower that rose exceed?"

Orchard Management.

As the last snow drifts dwindle away and the ground dries off, the farmer takes a stroll through his orchard, and begins to make plans for a spring campaign. To decide just what is the best thing to do depends on circumstances, and often requires all the judgment of an expert horticulturist. Very likely the apple orchard has not been trimmed for some years. The tops are thick, and some of the lower limbs are dead or dwindling; the fruit small and of inferior quality. Instead of using an axe or hand-saw and removing a quarter or more of the large, lower limbs, thin out a number of smaller limbs all over the outside of the tree. Avoid cutting any limbs over an inch in diameter. This takes a longer time to each tree, but experience shows that it is best for the health, long life and productiveness of the trees. The more you cut out of the top, the more numerous and vigorous will be the young sprouts in the centre of the tree. In the hurry of summer's work the average farmer is not likely to rub out or cut off these sprouts. In our severe climate where the sun's rays are let into the top, the bark on the large limbs is likely to die. A little shade is preferable. A little trimming every year is far better than a heavy trimming once in two or four years.

If the bark is scraped off the old trunks, be careful not to dig too deeply and disturb the portion which is alive. So far as the health of the tree is concerned, no doubt the rough bark does some good and no harm except to harbor a few insects. As the weather becomes warm scrub the trunks and large limbs with soft soap as thick as it can be well used.

If the rains are severe, a repetition will be valuable. Look out several different times during the growing season for borers at the surface of the ground and all along the trunk and large limbs. If any traces of them are found or any dead bark is seen, cut away with the knife. Dig out the worms or punch them to death. As the blossoms are about through falling, place some barrels of water in a wagon in which is mixed some London purple or Paris green, the same as for potato beetles—a level tablespoonful to a pail of water. With a force pump or large syringe shower the trees all over. Repeat the operation after every hard rain or wind, perhaps two or three times, being sure that the apples are not large enough to hang down with cavities about the stems. The poison is to kill the young apple worm.

If the apples are very thick on any of the trees by no means prop them up, but pick off many of the smallest specimens of fruit. It is not so tedious a process to thin fruit as many imagine till they try the experiment; and it pays, by securing better fruit and husbanding the resources of the tree for future crops. A very heavy crop generally weakens the tree; the apples are small during this crop and for years afterwards. The tree is checked in growth and comes to a premature death.

So much for the top, now for the root of the matter. Very likely the trees have not done well for some years and the owner is puzzled to know what to do with them. If the soil and cultivation is correct and the trees are of suitable varieties, they will produce a good deal of fine fruit, whether they are trimmed or untrimmed. Many trees are planted in soil which is too black and loamy, on soil which is far better for a pasture or meadow than for trees. A heavy pruning and all the soap and scrubbing you can give them will avail little.

It is most likely now too late to make good trees by drainage, if they ever suffered on this account—and many have suffered, even where little suspected. Such an orchard may be left a few years longer till the young orchard on the hill or well drained plateau of strong wheat land comes into bearing, then convert the old trees into firewood. If they are on suitable well-drained soil and have borne or have not borne fruit, it will be well to top-dress the land with wood ash, superphosphate, or barnyard manure, composted or not composted. Pile up the limbs as soon as they are cut off, chop them up short and leave on the ground or remove to piles away from the trees, where they may be burned.

Pear trees need but very little trimming, except dwarfs, which the general farmer should seldom attempt to raise.

Start the limbs very low and let the trees go to grass, after they have been cultivated, not later than Aug. 1, for three or four years. Plum trees need about the same soil and cultivation as peach trees, and not much trimming. To save the plums, remember what has often been written about jarring the trees to kill the curculio. It is a sure thing and when economically done it only costs about six to ten cents per tree for the entire season. There is, probably, no better way than the old jarring process. Cherry trees need but little trimming and cultivating, about the same as for plums.

Sanitary.

TREATMENT OF TYPHOID FEVER.—In an editorial on the recent epidemic of typhoid fever in Paris, the *Medical Record*, January 6th, 1883, says that the conclusion to be drawn from the Paris epidemic, as regards the therapeutics of typhoid fever, is that the disease must be watched, not actively treated. We believe that the sooner this view is taken, and typhoid fever is looked upon as a disease like small pox or scarlet fever, whose course the physician cannot greatly modify, but whose danger we can, in part, avert, the better it will be for our science and our credit.

THE CURE OF SACCCHARINE DIABETES.—In a paper by Dr. G. Felzlet, read before the Academy of Sciences, August 14, says the *Journal d'Hygiene*, the author claims to have discovered a remedy for a disease usually regarded as incurable—saccharine diabetes. The author states that he has succeeded in putting an end to glycosuria artificially produced in animals, and that the medicine that suppresses the artificial glycosuria will likewise cure diabetes in a few weeks or months. There exists, says he, a bond of union between artificial glycosuria, intermittent diabetes and confirmed diabetes, and that bond is irritation of the rachidian bulb. It is not then, in masking the disease by submission to the severities of a regime exempt from bread, feculents, sugar, etc., that we succeed in curing it, but by tapping the very source of the production of sugar, that is to say, by suppressing the irritation of the bulb. Bromide of potassium, by the elective action of sedation that it exerts on the functions of the bulb, suppresses the effects of such irritation with a rapidity that is often surprising, and, in large and repeated doses, cures the diabetes.

TYPHOID FEVER AND MALARIAL WAVES AND THEIR RELATION.—In a recent monthly report, the Secretary of the State Board of Health of Connecticut gives statistics showing an increase in typhoid fever, and comments upon its relation to malaria as follows:

"This return of typhoid fever to prominence, and its steady increase in frequency for the last three years, is apparently a part of an extensive and comprehensive movement. As the epidemic of malaria was ushered in by a decrease, and in places almost, if not quite, a total disappearance of typhoid, this return of typhoid fever to its former importance and relative frequency is an intimation of the decrease and disappearance of malaria. The tendency toward typhoid fever commenced several years ago, and has steadily grown stronger each year, as shown by the increased prevalence, tendency to unusual frequency and severity, and the increase each year of deaths from this cause. As the decrease in the frequency of typhoid preceded the malarial wave, so its increase precedes the entire disappearance of malaria, or at least gives us some ground for hope that such a disappearance will take place. This disappearance of epidemics of malarial fever on a large scale has often been followed by an unusual prevalence of typhoid fever or an extensive epidemic. The epidemics of malarial fever of 1807 and 1824, which are stated to have extended over all Europe, were followed by typhoid fever." The writer thinks that the spread of malarial fevers over Connecticut, Massachusetts and Rhode Island has ceased.

A Crazy Father.

Charlotte was a beautiful girl, with luxuriant golden hair. The rector of the parish and an officer of the British army were dining at Edgeworthstown House. After dinner the ladies repaired to the library, and after wine the gentlemen followed. As they entered the door of the library the officer exclaimed, "How beautiful!" Mr. Edgeworth said, haughtily and quickly, "What do you admire, sir?" He replied, "Your daughter's magnificent hair." Charlotte was standing in a becoming attitude before the bright grate, with her arms resting upon the mantelpiece. Mr. Edgeworth walked acrossed the room to the book-shelves, opened a drawer, held her head back and cut her hair close to the head. As the golden ringlets fell into the drawer this extraordinary father said, "Charlotte, what do you say?" "Thank you, father." Turning to his guests, he remarked, "I will not allow a daughter of mine to be vain."

Chronologic.

Interesting Events.

Tamarlane died 1405; Marriage of Napoleon I to Maria Louisa, 1810; Victory of Poles over Russians, 1811; Prince Bismarck born, 1815; Charlemagne born, 742; Florida rediscovered by Ponce de Leon, 1512; Thomas Jefferson born, 1743; Nelson's victory over the Danes off Copenhagen, 1801; Professor S. F. Morse died, 1872. Our Saviour crucified, 33; Washington Irving born, 1783; Bishop Heber died, 1826; Fall of Richmond, 1864. Oliver Goldsmith died, 1774. Resurrection of our Saviour, 33; Plato died, 347 B. C.; John Stow, antiquarian, died, 1605; British museum founded, 1753; Canada discovered, 1499; Robert Raikes, founder of Sunday Schools, died, 1811. Richard I. of England (Coeur de Lion) died, 1199. Albrecht Durer, German engraver, died, 1528; Battle of Pittsburg Landing, 1862; Washington chosen first President of the United States, 1789. Lalande, French astronomer, died, 1807; Revolution in Brazil, 1831; Kaulbach, German painter, died, 1874. Petrarch crowned with laurel in Rome, 1341; Hudson Bay Company established, 1692; Adalina Patti born, 1843. Lorenzo de Medici died, 1492; Lord Bacon died, 1626. Prince Eugene, great general, died, 1736; General Horatio Gates died, 1806. Battle of Ravenna (Gaston de Foix slain), 1512; William and Mary crowned sovereigns of England, 1689; First abdication of Napoleon, 1814. Edward Young, poet, died, 1765; Henry Clay born, 1777; Charles Burney (History of Music) died, 1814. Earl of Warwick, the "King Maker," slain in the battle of Barnet, 1471; Handel, musician, died, 1759. George Calvert (Baron Baltimore), founder of Maryland, died, 1632. Battle of Culloden, 1746; Buffon, naturalist, died, 1788; Fuseli, painter, died, 1825; German Empire formed, 1871. Benjamin Franklin died, 1790. The infamous Judge Jeffries died, 1689; First newspaper published in America, 1704; Baron Liebig, German chemist, died, 1873. Origin of the term "Protestant," 1520. A few of the Electors and Princes of Germany, joined by the inhabitants of Strasburg, published a "Protestation" against a decree of the Diet, from which they were called "Protestants." From April 19 to May 14, massacre of 2500 whites in St. Domingo, 1804; Lord Byron died, 1824; Dr. Benjamin Rush died, 1745; Battle of Lexington, 1775. Cromwell dissolved Parliament, 1653; Londonderry invested by James II, 1689; Dr. Abernethy died, 1831; Napoleon III born, 1808. Alexander the Great died, 323, B. C.; Abelard died, 1142; Lord Beaconsfield died, 1881; Cromwell proclaimed Protector, 1653. Missouri admitted as a State, 1821; Henry VII of England, died, 1509. Royal Society of London founded, 1663. Immanuel Kant, German metaphysician born, 1724; Wordsworth died, 1850. William Shakespeare died, 1616; Cervantes, Spanish novelist, died, 1616. Mary, Queen of Scots, married to the Dauphin, afterwards Francis II of France, 1558. Tasso, poet, died, 1595; Oliver Cromwell born, 1599; Cowper died, 1800. Ferdinand Magellan, navigator, killed, 1521; Uhland, German poet, born, 1787. Sir William Jones, orientalist, died, 1794; U. S. Grant born, 1822; Queen Victoria made Empress of India, 1876. James Monroe, ex-president of the United States, born, 1758; Ludwig Tieck, German poet, died, 1853. Rufus King, American orator, died, 1827. Lucan, Roman poet, died, 66; Chevalier Bayard buried, 1524; Edict of Nantes approved by Henry IV of France, 1598. Battle of Fontenoy, 1745; Washington inaugurated President of the United States, 1789. Union of England and Scotland, 1707; Dryden, the poet, died, 1700; English slave trade abolished, 1807. Leonardo da Vinci, painter, died, 1519; Catharine II, of Russia, born, 1729; Battle of Chancellorsville, 1863. Isle of Jamaica discovered, 1494. Battle of Tewksbury, 1471. Napoleon the great, died, 1821; Battle of Prague, 1757; Baron Humboldt, died, 1859; Salmon P. Chase, died, 1873; Pacific Railroad completed, 1879. Joan of Arc heading the French forces, compelled the English to raise the siege of Orleans, 1429; Robert Morris, died, 1800; Napoleon landed at Elba, 1814; Formation of the American Bible Society, 1816; Battle of Palo Alto, Mexico, 1846. Schiller, German poet, died, 1805. Louis XV., of France, died, 1774; Second Continental Congress, 1775; Ticonderoga captured by Ethan Allen, 1775; "Stonewall" Jackson, died 1863. Earl of Chatham, died, 1778; Minnesota admitted as a State, 1858. Earl of Strafford, beheaded, 1641. King John, of England, resigned his kingdom to the Pope's legate at Dover, 1213; Jamestown colonized, 1607. Henry IV of France, assassinated, 1610; Lewis XIII of France, died, 1643. Mary Queen of Scots, married to Bothwell, 1567; Cuvier, died, 1832; Daniel O'Connell, died, 1847. Ruckert, German poet, born, 1788; Vendome column in Paris, destroyed, 1871. Catharine I of Russia, born, 1727; John Jay, died, 1820. Napoleon declared Emperor of

the French under the title of "Napoleon I," 1804. Anne Boleyn, beheaded, 1536; Boswell, died, 1795; "Dark day" in New England, 1780. Amerigo Vesputius, sailed from Cadiz on his voyage of discovery, 1497; Christopher Columbus, died, 1506; Albrecht Durer, born, 1473; North Carolina seceded, 1861. Battle of Cannas, in which Hannibal defeated the Romans, 216 B. C. Battle of the Granicus by Alexander the Great, 334 B. C.; Island of Formosa overwhelmed by a hurricane, 1782; Beginning of trial of Aaron Burr, for treason, 1807; Richard Wagner, musician, born, 1813. Battle of Ramillies, a great victory of Marlborough, 1706; Paris burnt, 1871. Queen Victoria, born, 1819; Copernicus, died, 1543. William Paley, theologian, died, 1805; Ralph Waldo Emerson, born, 1803. John Calvin, reformer, died, 1564. Dante, Italian poet, born, 1265. Agassiz, born, 1807; Sir Humphrey Davy, died, 1829; Earl Russell (Lord John), died, 1878. Constantinople captured by Mohammed II, emperor of the Turks, 1543; General Putnam, died, 1790; Restoration of Charles II, 1660; Wisconsin admitted as State, 1848; General Winfield Scott died, 1866. Joan of Arc burnt, 1431; Rubens, painter, died, 1640; Alexander Pope, poet, died, 1744; Voltaire died, 1778; Motley, historian, died, 1877. Anne Boleyn crowned queen of England, 1533; Frederick William I, of Prussia, died, 1740.

A Balaklava Hero.

There is now residing in this county, about five miles West of here, a hero of the famous "Charge of the Light Brigade" at the battle of Balaklava, named Matthew Hamilton. He is a coal miner by occupation and is fifty-six years old. At the time of the Crimean war, in 1854, he was only twenty-eight years old, and was a member of troop B. No. 1004, of the British light dragoons. He came to this country in 1871 and has resided in this country about nine years. He is quite an intelligent man, and loves to converse on the incidents of his army life, especially that part connected with the war of the Crimea.

Mr. Hamilton gives some important acts connected with the charge. In the attack on Balaklava by the Russians, October 25, they stormed four Turkish redoubts and captured eleven guns, after which they halted, and their column was driven back by the British Highlanders. At that junction Lord Raglan, the British commander, issued an order for the Light Brigade to regain the four redoubts which had been abandoned by the Turks early in the action. In conveying this order to the Earl of Cardigan Captain Nolan, who carried the message, made a mistake and gave orders for the Light Brigade to cut its way through the whole Russian army. Mr. Hamilton avers that when the order was given he, with many others, was so amazed that he scarcely knew what he was about, and without even time for second sober thought the whole column was hurled into the terrible carnage so graphically described by Tennyson. In this charge Mr. Hamilton was shot through the side and had his arm shattered and broken near the elbow, while the horse he rode was shot through the neck, and dropped dead after bearing his rider safely from the dreadful field of carnage. Mr. Hamilton served in the British army fifteen years, and to-day he bears the scars received in that famous charge of the Light Brigade.

The Fourth Paper Dome in the World.

The special feature of the new observatory at Columbia College will be a paper dome. "This will be the fourth paper dome in the world," said Professor Rees. "They have all been made by Waters & Sons, of Troy, N. Y., the manufacturers of paper boats, and are all in this country. The first one made is at the Troy Polytechnic Institute, the second at West Point and the third at Beloit College. While that at West Point is the largest, ours is the best in construction and arrangement. The method used in the manufacture of the paper is kept a secret, the makers using a private, patented process. The dome is made in sections—semi-lunes as they are technically called. There are twenty-four of these sections. They are bent over toward the inside at the edges and bolted to ribs of wood. The thickness of the shell is only 3/32 of an inch, but it is as stiff as sheet-iron. On one side of the dome is the oblong opening for the telescope, and over this is a shutter (likewise of paper, but stiffened with wood lining) which slides around on the outside of the dome. The whole dome is so light that the hand can turn it. The inside diameter is twenty feet and the height is eleven feet. The floor of the observatory is 100 feet above the ground; we were obliged to build it so high because of the tall buildings around it. The building is rapidly approaching completion, and the dome is already in place."