BIRMINGHAM ECCENTRIC.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
WHITEHEAD & MITCHELL.

Entered at the postoffice at Birmingham, Mich., as second-class matter.

To boast of sinlessness is to sin.

Some people are always up and doing—other people.

Too many aim at righteousness with a telescopic sight.

People always notice the spots on the raiment of pride.

The bell of the fashionable church awakens many sluggards.

Men are not necessarily big guns because they happen to be big bores.

Before marriage a man swears to love; after marriage he loves to swear.

Eternal life is the only thing worth striving for in which there is no competition.

A wrong is not right because it is gray-headed, nor clean because it has been baptized.

A spinster says if it is true that man proposes and God disposes, some men fail to do their share.

The truth is condemned more than is the false. People will condemn that about which they know the least.

It doesn't always make a man happy when a girl returns his love—especially when it's returned because she has no use for it.

Only the love of truth can make a dispute profitable. The man who enters into an argument solely to get the better of his opponent is in no condition either to profit or to be profited. He is neither a teacher nor a pupil, but an artilleryman bombarding his neighbor's castle just to see him run up the white flag. No man is fit to enter into a debate who would not rather get at the truth than win a victory.

Some very good men are addicted to profanity, but there isn't one of them who is not ashamed of every oath he utters. The utterance is involuntary, without preface, uncontemplated, spontaneous, sudden, and in most cases the result of extreme vexation. When it is over the decent man chides himself and declares he will never do it again; but he adds, with a suppressed chuckle, "Nothing else under heaven would have untied that knot or buttoned that button."

That our people have no special hatred of our recent enemies in Spain is abundantly shown by the enthusiastic welcome which Admiral Cervera has met with whenever he has been in any place that gave the public a chance to come in contact with him. It is doubtful, however, whether the extraordinary manifestations of friendship and admiration which Admiral Cervera has received from the hands and mouths of the American people are likely to add materially to his prestige in his own country.

Great Britain is not a military nation, yet her army cost, in 1897, £18,270,000, and her navy £22,170,000, a total for both arms of the service of $202,200,000. The expenditure of France in the same year for these two purposes was $175,000,000, and of Germany $157,000,000. Their armies are much greater than that of Great Britain, but their navies are smaller than hers. Probably four-fifths of these enormous aggregates might be saved, were it not for the necessity to protect colonies, to guard frontiers, and to be prepared for the numberless dangers to which international ambitions, jealousies and complications may give rise. It is a great price to pay for being classed among the "great powers."

Concerning the supposed friction between Germany and the United States, Mr. Andrew White, the American ambassador to that country, says: "The relations between the German and American governments have been and still are excellent. As a simple matter of fact, no person acquainted with the matter will deny that the German government has treated ours with fairness, or claim that it has been wanting in courtesy to our government or to its representative in Berlin. There is no exception to this statement. As to the German people at large, I am satisfied that the substantial, thinking part of them are now on the whole friendly to America. I am receiving letters every day which indicate this. Of course there has been on the part of a considerable number a natural sympathy with Spain as a weaker power fighting a stronger one; quite likely, too, a considerable portion of landed proprietors and of leading manufacturers have had prejudices against the United States, caused by what they have considered interference with their prosperity."

Goldwin Smith must not mourn over the vanishment of the Monroe doctrine. It is not dead, but merely sleepeth, owing to emergencies temporarily beyond our control. Its author would not have been strenuous for its entire preservation over the fact that half a million men, women and children were starved to death by a foreign foe in Cuba; and if a rectification to some extent of that misfortune makes it necessary to go abroad, that is a necessity which the Monroe doctrine demands for its own protection. Still, the sleep may be a long one.

Almost everything in this world has its good side, but we know of no good side to the liquor traffic. Nobody apologizes for it; nobody says it is a blessing to the world, but the great system brings riches to an army who live off it, and it is intrenched in the selfishness of its supporters.

There is no national feeling in China. The different sections of the country hate each other more cordially than they hate foreigners. Such military and naval forces as exist are provincial rather than imperial.

SCIENTIFIC TOPICS

CURRENT NOTES OF DISCOVERY AND INVENTION.

Gives Warning of Poison—Mr. Plummer's Device to Prevent People from Taking the Wrong Medicine Bottle—The Long Gun Is Effective in Naval Warfare.

Exercise of the Waist.

Between the pelvis and ribs, the only bones are those of the spine; nine bones, having great freedom of motion. The waist depends for its strength and vigor upon the broad muscles which make up the walls of the trunk at this place; hence the need of that condition of those muscles which only exercise will produce.

Here comes in one of the great evils of any device in dress which by any degree of rigidity gives support to the body. To the extent of the support given the muscles are relieved of their proper functions; they accommodate themselves to the demand made upon them. The less the demand the weaker do they become. The tight or boned waist becomes a splint. A splinted muscle loses power. Strong abdominal muscles are a great essential to easy and safe delivery of children, since the abdominal muscles are the secondary force in child-birth. Weak and useless abdominal muscles have prolonged many a confinement, and led to many a serious injury when the trouble might have been avoided had the mother possessed strong abdominal muscles. But this is not all. Many deaths have resulted from the same cause. For want of strength in these muscles, prolonged labor and hemorrhage have carried away the mother and offtimes the child.

So we emphasize abdominal exercise for all women; to secure a better figure, more vigor of body, and, above all, greater safety in child-bearing.

Remdy for Mosquito Bites

James L. Foley, a well-known insurance man, has written a letter to General G. M. Sternberg, surgeon-general of the United States army, suggesting a remedy for mosquitoes, black flies and sand flies, with which the troops in the far south are now bothered. Mr. Foley served through the civil war, and has had considerable personal experience in the matter, having resided for several summers in different parts of Canada. The preparation he recommends is composed of olive or cottonseed oil, with a sufficient amount of North Carolina tar to give the mixture the consistency of ordinary cream. This, applied to exposed parts of the body, face, neck and hands, a few times during the day or just before retiring at night, will, he says, relieve the soldiers of all insect pests found in warm climates.

A Novel Device.

From the New York Sun: The vital statistics of this city teem with brief obituaries of ladies who get up in the night for cough medicine, and, not being time to light the gas, bit upon the wrong bottle, which is usually found by the coroner's physician to contain carbolic acid. It would appear that bottles containing poison have a mysterious power of presenting themselves before all others to the groping hand. To obviate this source of mortality various schemes have been suggested, among them the use of corrugated glass bottles, easily distinguished by the touch, for poisons, and the employment of luminous paint to warn the midnight searcher from the perilous dose.

The latest devise is by Albert T. Plummer of this city, whose attention was turned to the subject last fall by a case of accidental poisoning in his own family which nearly resulted fatally and by an editorial in the Sun about the same time commenting on the fact that nobody had succeeded in producing a bottle from which poison was not likely to be taken by mistake. After considerable reflection Mr. Plummer contrived the anchor safety stopper, which is now in use in many hospitals, and which the accompanying illustration represents. The anchor inside the bottle is of heavy glass and is attached to the cork by an asbestos cord which neither affects nor is affected by acids or chemicals used in medicine. When the cord is withdrawn the anchor catches, and another warning is given by the rattle of the anchor striking the neck of the bottle. The contents of the bottle may be easily poured or dropped out by holding the cork at the side with the finger, as the anchor does not impede the flow.

How China Silks Are Made.

The well-known beauty of the China silks, now produced in such large quantities in Zurich, is said to be due to a peculiar process of preparing and printing the fabric there pursued. Briefly, after the usual preliminary treatment, the warp is stretched tightly on a table about twenty yards long and covered with a cloth, then printed by means of blocks, for which the colors are supplied from receptacles that slide in grooves along the entire length of the table. When the whole of the piece has been printed it is subjected to the action of superheated steam for about three-quarters of an hour, which fixes the color; this warp is now packed in a sack and worked backward in water by two men, to wash out the thickening used in the printing colors. The sack and its contents are at this stage wrung centrifugally; the warp taken out of the sack and hung up to dry, and finally brushed in order to close up the threads. The discharge printing of figured silk with a dark eyed background has the unique advantage, as compared with the application of the background by means of printing, that the pattern is clearer and sharper, while the background itself is of a better color. The background is dyed with such coal tar colors as can be discharged by zinc dust or tin salt, dyes being mixed with the discharge which are not affected thereby; thus, green, red, yellow and other parti-colored effects can be got on a dark ground and afterward steamed.—New York Sun.

Long Guns.

The six-inch rifles of our new cruiser the New Orleans, are interesting on account of their great proportional length. The guns are of what is called 50-caliber, i. e., the length of the gun is 50 times the diameter of the bore, or caliber. The gun is therefore 25 feet long. Until within a few years 35-caliber guns were the largest made, but recently, in France, a length of no less than 50 calibers has been employed. The advantage of this increase of length is that a corresponding increase of velocity can be imparted to the projectile, because it is subjected for a longer time to the expansive force of the gases generated by firing the powder. A projectile from a six-inch gun of 30-caliber penetrates fourteen inches of iron at the muzzle, while the same projectile from a gun of 50-caliber penetrates 21 inches of iron. With the highest elevation practicable on shipboard, the six-inch rifles of the

New Orleans can send a shot to a distance of six miles.

Where To-Morrow Begins.

Out in the Pacific Ocean, somewhere about midway between San Francisco and Yokohama, is a place where to-morrow is born and the traveler skips from yesterday to tomorrow without being able to get a grip on today. One day is absolutely stolen out of his life, for it is Tuesday on one side of the line, it is either Thursday or Tuesday repeated on the other. No matter which direction the ship may be sailing, the passenger is shy one whole day when he gets to that point. The weekly calendar operates from different sides of the sea, and the result is this conflict. In crossing the Atlantic from London to New York the passenger gains slightly over half an hour a day. From New York to Chicago he adds another hour to the three or four crossing the ocean, another in reaching Denver, and still another on reaching San Francisco. The latter city reckons time eight hours later than London, and the better portion of a day later than Shanghai or Yokohama. In crossing the Pacific the traveler comes to the time when he catches up with the procession, and drops a whole day out of his life as easily as he glides through the water driven by the ship's powerful screws. This line of demarkation is not a perpendicular one from north to south. The islands in the Pacific take their time reckonings from the continent with which they do the bulk of their trading. This causes the line to zigzag down the ocean in a very ragged manner. It might happen that the boat would strike an island which clings to San Francisco time, the vessel having already skipped a day. In such a case it would be Monday on shore and Tuesday on board of the

Care of the Eyes.

For strengthening the eyes, plunge the upper part of the face into a bowl of clean, cold water, opening and shutting them two or three times in the water. A very soothing application for inflamed eyes is scalded milk. Apply with a bit of soft linen. In using any eye lotion, take a separate rag for each eye, and only pour out as much lotion as you are likely to require. If any remains over after bathing, throw it away. Wash or rinse the rag or lint each time after using, or burn those used and have fresh each time.

Fried Bread with Melted Cheese.

Four lunch rolls, two ounces of butter, four ounces of rich cheese. Remove the tops and bottoms of the rolls, cut in two slices and fry yellow in half ounce of butter. Next cut slices one on each piece of bread. Set in oven a moment to melt the cheese. Serve at once.

Uses of Coal.

Coal is not only a source of heat and light, but a storehouse of colors, medicines, perfumes and explosives. From 140 pounds of gas tar in a ton of coal over 2,000 distinct shades of aniline dyes are made.

Swiftest of Elevators.

The swiftest elevator in the world is at the Oneida mine, in Amador county, California. The ascent of 1,500 feet was lately made in twenty seconds. This was at the speed of a mile in 70 seconds.

Full of Business.

The following old time handbill issued near Lancaster, England, must have come from one who was emulating the example of the man who had five talents and made of them five talents more. Let us hope he was rewarded:

James Williams, parish clerk, sexton, town crier and bellman, makes and sells all sorts haberdasheries, groceries, etc.; likewise hair and wigs drest and cut on shortest notice. N. B.—I keep an evening school, where I teach at humble rates reading, riting and rithmetic and singing. N. B.—I play an hooboy occasionally if wanted. N. B.—By shop next door see where I bleed, draw teeth and shoe horses with greatest sell. N. B.—Children taught to dance by me, J. Williams, who buy and sell old iron and coats,—boots and shoes cleaned and mended.

A ball on Wednesdays and Tuesdays.

Took It Easy.

"They say he buys beer by the keg for his own use."

"Yes. You see he finds it difficult to drink from a barrel."

Woman's Chief Glory.

On an average, every woman carries forty to sixty miles of hair upon her head.

He Does.

She—Doesn't Mr. Dauber murder art?

He—Well, he hangs his paintings.

BICYCLING TO CAMP WIKOFF.

The Trip Through the Famous Flukes to Reach the Soldiers.

Thousands Are Making the Tour to See the Heroes Who Have Returned From Santiago.

New York.—Thousands of cyclers are now making the long, picturesque run to Montauk, where the veterans who fought at El Caney and on the heights of San Juan are encamped. It is one of the most interesting trips the country affords, for it means a tour through the eastermost fluke of Long Island. These flukes are capes, so-called, because of the resemblance of the entire island to a whale. Starting at Sag Harbor, a quaint old town of great note in the days of whalers, picturesque and beautifully situated, its factories and fisheries are rapidly bringing it to the fore again.

Another five-mile run brings us to Bridgehampton Square, with its broad streets and stately houses, its giant liberty pole and the Stars and Stripes—a picture good to look upon.

Turning east again it is a mile and a half run to the cycle path through the woods, the first path built in the island. Its turns and twists run over little bridges and causeways. It dodges trees and bushes in a delightful fashion. The total distance from Bridgehampton is six and a half miles to Easthampton. Easthampton is truly New England. It has broad streets, magnificent elms and a ship-shapeness everywhere that proclaims the forefathers. The birthplace of the author of "Home, Sweet Home" is here, and is a spot to linger and look at. A short very pretty ride out and on to Amagansett, three and a half miles further east. Another beautiful shady spot is Amagansett, noted for its trees and giant sand dunes.

Here the train should be taken. No cyclist can ride the twelve miles to Montauk Station. The road across the beach is deep in sand, and the outer beach is available for riders only at low tide. Here is where Uncle Sam has established his new camp for the tired troops, returning from Cuba for a well-earned rest.

From Montauk station to the Third House, a distance of four miles, the road is fair. The scenery wierd; rolling, rounded hills with water on both sides, clumps of furze and low oaks, homes of foxes, rabbits and birds. Three miles and a half more, partly afoot, partly in the saddle, and Montauk Light, the end of the South Fluke is reached. Most imposing and picturesque is this great white octagonal lighthouse, its lantern the gift of the French Government. The two siren fog horns speak to be heard for leagues. It stands on a high knoll, where for many years it has been guarding marines against the dangerous bluffs.

THE OLD WINDMILL NEAR MONTAUK.

END OF ONE OF LONG ISLAND'S FLUKES.

A Black Rose.

The latest discovery, which hails from Russia, concerns the rose. The black rose has always been regarded as an impossible thing; but it would appear that this is no longer so. It seems that a M. Fetisoff, an amateur grower, of Voronezh, in Russia, has succeeded in producing such a bloom. The manner in which this result was obtained is not set forth, the horticulturist apparently being anxious to keep his secret for the present.

Fishing on a bank of sand left bare by the tide would appear to be a very profitless occupation, yet a fish haul is thus obtained in some parts of the country. As the tide goes down eels and sand-sprats bury themselves in the sand. At low water the fishermen come down and dig over the sands with five-pronged forks, and soon fill their baskets with these sand-sprats, said to be as delicate as whitebait.

When a man realizes what a fool he is, it is sometimes the first dawning of intelligence.

THE HOTEL NEAR CAMP WIKOFF.

At the Saveton sale in London, a few years ago, a service of old Sevres ware was sold for $5,000. The genuineness of this set was proved by certificates issued to the owners by the French government. But by far the most valuable service turned out at the Sevres pottery (in 1778) was made for the Czarina Catherine II. of Russia, and consisted of 746 pieces, which cost 484,630.

The Sevres ware, old or modern, is usually light in color, and daintily decorated with flowers or figure subjects tastefully arranged. The porcelain itself, although of good texture, is inferior to that of the English potteries. Decorated pieces generally bear pictorial panels on white ground, surrounded by frames of gilt scrollwork. These, as well as the tableware, are quite in keeping with the national character. Although the Sevres works are still in operation, they are kept busy in copying ancient Chinese and Japanese models, instead of increasing their reputation in the manufacture of the wares which made them famous.

Waiter (to diner, who is absorbed in the menu): "What do you wish to eat, please?"

Absent-minded Professor: "I haven't time to talk now. Ask me after dinner."

FARM AND GARDEN.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURISTS.

Some Up-to-Date Hints About Cultivation of the Soil and Yields Thereof—Horticulture, Viticulture and Floriculture.

Growing and Harvesting Flax.

Bulletin 54, Oregon Experiment Station: An accurate account was kept of labor expended in preparing the ground and sowing the seed, and of the time required in harvesting the flax. The following summaries are given: The relative cost of growing flax on a large scale would be somewhat less. Plowing, harrowing and sowing seed, $7.70 per acre; wages of a man and team are reckoned at $2.50 per day; pulling flax and tying in bundles, with two hands made of binder twine, $5.70 per acre; weeding plats by hand, $1.75 per acre; hand labor reckoned at $1.00 per day; total cost, $15.15 per acre. This is cost of labor only, and does not include interest on investment in tools, rent of land, etc.

Observations.—While we could hardly expect conclusive results from a single year's experience, and especially without a further test of the value of the fiber produced, yet so far as growth and quality are concerned, indicated by the appearance of the straw, the results were very flattering indeed. The yield was not much more than half a crop, owing to thin seeding, due to a lack of moisture in germinating the seed when first sown. In this particular the conditions were quite unfavorable. The climate and soil seem to be well adapted to growing flax as shown in the rapid development of the plants. The period of growth was not as long as that in many flax growing sections, as the following would indicate:

Mr. Eugene Bosse says, in a report to the Department of Agriculture, regarding the growth of flax for fiber in Minnesota and Wisconsin, that "the flax in this part of the West should be ready to pull in from eighty-five to ninety-two days after sowing, when sown between the 15th and 25th of April, and from seventy-five to eighty-five generally when sown from the 1st to the 15th of May; but the capsules must be just turned yellow, and the lower half of the plant free from leaves. The richer the land the earlier the flax may be sown, and the earlier the flax is sown the more seed it will take to have a good stand."

None of the varieties tested required the maximum time indicated here, and only one passed the minimum. The White Blossom Dutch required eighty-three days. The flax on clover sod did much better than that after potatoes. In fact the flax grown on the potato ground was not considered worth pulling.

Poisoning the Cut Worms.

Prof. J. B. Smith, entomologist of the New Jersey experiment station, recommends placing in different parts of fields to be planted in spring, balls of clover which have been poisoned with paris green. The clover may be poisoned by spraying it while growing, or it may be made in loose balls and dipped into the poisoned liquid until thoroughly wet. In order to have the bait as fresh and attractive as possible, it should be prepared and applied after the heat of the day is over. No plants should be set out until the poisoned bait has had an opportunity to act for two nights at least.

Mr. Oliver Perry, of Beverly, N. J., has found cut worms to be very fond of wheat bran. He protects his sweet potato plants by putting in each hill a spoonful of bran, to which paris green has been added, and the whole moistened so as to form a soft mush. In every case this served as a complete protection to his plants, the larvae invariably preferring the poisoned bran. As Mr. Perry was a perfectly reliable man and this method had been used with some success in the western states against grasshoppers and other insects, it was published in a suggestive note in the "Weekly Crop Bulletin," of the state weather service, and many of the farmers to whom this came adopted the suggestion at once, and soon letters were received highly recommending the efficacy of the measure. All who tried it found it absolutely successful and claim they lost not a plant after using it.

Mix dry wheat bran with paris green or London purple sufficient to color it faintly. The proportions are not important, but may in weight be about one of poison to fifty of bran. The mixture should be as complete as possible, that every particle of the bran carries its particle of arsenic, and then water should be added to make a soft mush that can be ladled out with a spoon without dripping. The water may be a little sweetened to add to the attractiveness of the mixture and to make it a little more sticky. A teaspoonful should be placed on each hill of plants to be protected, and this should be done on the evening of the day the plants are first set out.

Business Side of Fruit Culture.

J. H. Hale, in a recent address before the Massachusetts Horticultural Society on "The Business Side of Fruit Culture," said in part: This side of fruit culture is important and is growing. The growth of one branch, in particular, that of nurseries, I had occasion to notice when engaged in work in this branch of horticulture in connection with the tenth census. It was found that whereas, previous to 1860, there was hardly a commercial nursery in the country, in 1890 there were more than five thousand. Every commercial fruit grower should keep in touch with the details of all matters pertaining to the business and be informed on what the market demands. He should study also soil conditions and soil varieties. But he should be sure he enjoys the work before going into it. Just what fruit he should plant depends upon the farm, upon what the man enjoys, and to a degree upon the markets. The Japanese plum, to which much attention is being given, is an early bearer, and is well adapted to our soils. Of the older fruits, the apple is the best. It will almost care for itself. It seems to me that our abandoned farms would be well adapted for growing apples for market, especially when we consider the demand of the world for that fruit. We hear much of an "off year" with apples, but this is generally because the trees do not receive proper treatment. When trees bear heavily they exhaust their vitality, and the buds of the next year do not get sufficient nourishment, and a small crop is the result. The remedy for this lies in thinning the fruit on the trees. In cultivating peaches the grower has to be alert to prevent damage to his trees by climatic conditions. East of the Connecticut river peaches may be well grown by carefully studying the conditions, by feeding well, and by giving good frost drainage. It is best to plant on an abrupt knoll, so that the frost will drain off quickly. The markets give liberal returns for high-grade small fruits, but most of the fine canned fruits comes from across the water. I wonder that we have not awakened to the possibility of taking this market for our own. Another interesting fruit (if so it may be called) is the chestnut. The whole supply brought into the market is gone in six weeks, though people would eat them all winter. Large quantities of nuts are imported every year, but we might replace a good part of the foreign supply by native chestnuts if we could grow larger nuts having the same fine quality. This would be a promising industry for the people of New England.

Bacteria in Ice.

The following is from the work of Professor Woll on the "Principles of Modern Dairy Practice." He says: Although we find a considerable number of bacteria in ice under certain conditions, it is, however, a fact that every time water freezes its bacterial content is considerably diminished. Frankel's investigations show this plainly. Water from the river Spree containing 66,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter froze at 10-18° F. After two days one cubic centimeter contained only 1,200 bacteria, and after nine days only 14 bacteria. In another sample 3,300 bacteria were found per centimeter at the beginning of the experiment, and after three days' freezing only 20 bacteria were found in the same volume. A third sample, which was highly infested with bacteria, containing not less than 500,000 per cubic centimeter, showed only 36,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter after six days' freezing. The freezing is therefore a powerful means against the development of the bacteria in the water. It is in reality of no great importance that absolute sterility cannot be obtained from the water in this way, as the bacteria content by this method will be extremely small, provided the water is not highly infected before freezing.

In the bacteriological analysis of the ice that I have made I have obtained greatly varying results, according to the origin of the ice. In examining the lake ice in the center of a large block of ice the analysis proved it to be entirely free from bacteria. On the surface of this block, which was exposed to infection during cutting, hauling, etc., an appreciable quantity was on the other hand found, ranging from 20 to 400 per cubic centimeter. Only one inch deep no bacteria was usually found; sometimes, however, a couple of bacteria colonies appeared on the gelatine plates in the bacteriological analysis. This block of ice was taken from the lake in March and hauled to an ice house; the analyses was made in the following August. Even porous, soft ice has proved very poor in bacteria, sometimes entirely sterile, if it did not come from the surface layer. This was found to be the case in ice taken from a lake where no city or factory was situated. The results of analyses made of ice from the harbor of Helsingfors were different. They showed that the water must have been very rich in bacteria before freezing, for about two months after the harbor was frozen over the ice contained between 260 and 3,500 bacteria per cubic centimeter. The material for these analyses was taken by myself from the ice in the harbor. No ice free from bacteria was found in this place.

My investigations concerning the bacteria of ice have also proved another fact, which still more confirms my opinion that recently melted ice-water is to be preferred to even very pure well-water for dairy work. The investigations showed that in the case of bacteria remaining in the ice for a long time their virulence, that is, their power to develop their specific qualities, was greatly diminished. This mitigation took place very slowly, and when the bacteria were made up of fermentation starters, the fermentation developed considerably more slowly and less intensely than was usually the case. I also observed that some of the ice-water bacteria, which did not show any fermentative power on the first inoculation cultures, after having later reached their normal conditions again possessed this power. The investigations were made both with the lactic acid bacteria and putrefactive bacteria. The former, which caused a complete fermentation in milk before the freezing by being kept for twenty-four hours in an incubator at 86° F. were unable to produce even something like a similar characteristic fermentation in several days after having been enclosed in ice for two weeks.

Dip the Sheep.—At shearing time sheep should be dipped. It is better to dip all sheep, for after shearing dipping is very effective with the worm ones, because the solution comes in immediate contact with the skin, and hence will readily destroy more lice, ticks or their embryo, or the scab insect, if the sheep be affected with it. After a good dipping the sheep feel better and will go through the summer in a more comfortable and thrifty condition. But whether the shorn sheep are dipped or not the lambs should be, by all means. Their fleeces, their tender skin and sweet juices are the best possible feeding grounds and domiciles for the parasites that have been driven from their homes on the old sheep. Failure to dip lambs soon after shearing time inflicts upon them a deal of suffering and inflicts upon their owner a pecuniary loss through the want of thrift that accompanies the suffering.—Ex.

Lime exerts a decided influence on the mechanical condition of soils, rendering heavy compact soils looser in texture and tending to bind particles of loose leachy soils.

Why is a good and sensible girl nearly always homely?