

sorts of irritating condiments and indigestible articles of food, and then wonder at the perversity of the little ones, because they cry without apparent cause, are restless and discontented, dissatisfied with their playthings, and generally unhappy. They forget that children, even small children, only five or six years of age, or younger, have stomachs as well as themselves. Yes, and nerves, too, as well as their mammas. Indigestible food has the same effect upon small stomachs as upon larger and older ones. Too much food, or food taken too often, will as surely give rise to indigestion and suffering in children as in adults. What wonder, then, that they should manifest the same traits as characterize older dyspeptics? They are cross, and peevish, and fretful, because they cannot help being so; just as an old dyspeptic is morose and gloomy and hypochondriac. Their delicate nerves are irritated, and everything jars upon them. They are wholly wretched, and give expression to their misery in cries. They are told to "hush;" but they don't know how to keep still. They cannot control their feelings. Then they must have their ears slapped or pulled, or they must be shut up in the closet or the cellar until good behavior is promised. Scenes like this are frequent enough. They are all wrong—terrible mistakes.—*Health Reformer*.

VEGETATION AS A DISINFECTANT.—In a paper advocating the utilization of sewage for agricultural purposes, Dr. Alfred Carpenter says that, if a certain weight of rye-grass seed be sown in wet sand, without allowing the contact of any water which contains nitrogenous matter, the plants will grow to a certain size, that is, until they have used up all the matter contained in the seed, and then growth is, to a great extent, arrested. This has been shown experimentally by growing rye-grass under glass. All growth has been arrested for want of nourishment. On adding to the water solutions of fresh organic matter (meat-juice), the plant has at once begun to grow, and in a few days has doubled its size, while a test set of plants to which such organic matter has not been added has remained stationary. Another basin and glass cover with sand not containing rye-grass, but to which organic matter had been added, became putrid in a few days, but no such putridity appeared when the rye-grass was growing. A fourth case had put into it an amount of nitrate of ammonia corresponding to the amount estimated to be contained in the meat-juices which were used in the first case; but here the growth of the plant was by no means so luxuriant as when the living nitrogenous