## POOR DOCUMENT

## THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B. JUNE 21 1839.

"WATER GLASS."

Results of a Dominion Experimental Farm Experiment of This Preservative

as a Medium for Keeping Eggs. Prof. Frank T. Shutt, chemist Domin Experimental Farms, and Mr. A. G. bert, poultry manager of the farms, erig received numerous inquiries from farmers during the past two months respecting the merits of "water glass" as a medium in which to keep eggs, are led to think that certain conclusions drawn from an experiment, lately brought to a close, with this and other preservatives. will be of interest to readers. They therefore send the following information:

The investigation was commenced last September, perfectly fresh eggs from the rm poultry house being used for the st, which consisted in immersing the test, which consisted in immersing the eggs for varying lengths of time, from a few hours to six months, in (a) limewater, and (b) ten per cent. solution of "water glass." Those eggs which were treated for a few hours, days or weeks as the case might be, were subsequently placed, together with the untreated eggs to be used as a check, in a rack within a

The testing consisted in breaking the eggs into a glass and noting the appearance of the "white" and yolk, whether the yolk was stuck to the shell, size of air-space, odor, etc. The eggs were then peached and again the odor, appearance, etc., noted. Without giving in detail the results of the various trials, it may suffice reserve surrocast to summarize the air-space, odor, etc. The eggs were then posched and again the odor, appearance, etc., noted. Without giving in detail the results of the various trials, it may suffice for present purposes to summarize the conclusions reached, as follows:

Conclusions.

1. In no instance, either of treated or untreated eggs, were any "bad" eggs found.

2. In all cases where the eggs were not for years in the grass or among the

with silicate of soda.

2. 3. It would appear that lime-water and "water glass" used continuously are equally efficacious in preventing shrinkage. They may also be said to give practically the same results as regards the external and internal appearances, flavor, etc., of the eggs preserved. Since "water glass" (silicate of soda) is more costly and more disagreeable to use than limewater, we could not from the present results recommend the former as the better preservative.

5. No offensive odor was to be per-ceived from any of the eggs when broken, but in all instances a faint but peculiar musty or stale odor and flavor developed

6. It is probable that no preservative will prevent the loss of flavor possessed by the fresh egg, but those which wholly exclude the air (and thus at the same time prevent shrinkage from evaporation) will be the most successful. Continuous submergence is evidently better than treatment for a few days.

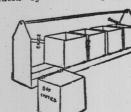
"Water glass," known chemically as silicate of soda, is a fluid quoted at 60c per gallon. It is highly caustic, due to excess of soda, and consequently it. per galion. It is nightly caustic, due to excess of soda, and consequently is more disagreeable to use than lime-water.

The lime-water may be made by putting two or three pounds of good fresh lime in five gallons of water, stirring well at intervals for a few hours and then allowed to settle. The clear superwell at intervals for a few hours and then allowed to settle. The clear super-natant fluid can then be poured over the eggs, which have been previously placed in a crock or water-tight barrel. Some authorities recommend the addition of a pound or so of salt to the lime-water, but the writers are of the ominion that this is the writers are of the opinion that this is unnecessary, and probably leads to the imparting of a limey flavor to the eggs by inducing an interchange of the fluids

within and without the egg.

The all-essential points to be remen bered are: (1) that the eggs to be preserved shall be perfectly fresh, and (2) that they shall be covered with the preservative fluid.

Measuring the Feed. A very handy short cut fer accurat feeding of ground feed or shelled grain i illustrated by the accompanying



FOR MEASURING FEED.

Make as many one gallon boxes as you wish. Use 3's-inch soft wood. Cut bottoms 6½x6½ inches; ends, 6½x6½ inches; sides, 6¾x7¼ inches. Make sides of frame two inches wide; ends, 6x16 inches, and brace with lath. Fasten boxes to frame with hinges made of fence staples with wire passed through.— Albert Murphy, in Practical Farmer.

Subsoiling. The Wisconsin Experiment Station

gives the following as being among the best methods of subsoiling: "Subsoiling to be most effective should be done in such a way as to leave the soil loose, much as the stuble plow leaves it. To accomplish this much will depend upon the character of the tool and more upon the condition of the soil , when the work is done. If the soil is to be so wet as to be plastic when the plowing is done, then the effect of the subsoil plow will be to wedge the por-tions of the soil, which are heavily presstions of the soil, which are heavily press-ted, into an even more compact and close texture than before, and thus develop a condition the opposite of that sought. To simply form a long groove or channel in the subsoil by wedging the dirt aside gives little aid in the direction Such work, then, if done at all, should be done when the subsoil itself is dry enough, and this is most likely to the fall after the crop of the season has withdrawn the moisture from it. Subsoiling late, too, leaves no time for the soil to lose its open texture before the rains to be stored reaches it."

HARDY PERENNIALS. F. A. Waugh, of the Vermont Agricultural Station, Tells How to Make Effective



SUGGESTIONS FOR BORDER PLANTING. For planting with perennials: a, Papaver nudicaule, Iceland Poppy; b, Pentstemon acuminatus; c, Phlox hybrids; d, Aster Novae-Angeliae; e, Aquilegia chrysantha, columbine; f, Hollyhocks; g, Coreopsis grandiflora; h, Chrysanthemum maximum; i, Peonies, or Oenothera Braseri.

For planting with annuals: a Nasture

For planting with annuals: a, Nasturfor planting with annuals: a, Masurtiums, dwarf; b, Shirley popples; c, Gaillardia Lorenziana; d, Branching asters; e, Antirrhinum, snapdragon; f, Sunflower, "Stella;" g, Coreopsis Drummondii, "Golden Wave;" h, Petunias; mondii, "Golden Way i. Phlox Drummondi.

to be used as a check, in a rack within a drawer in the laboratory till the close of the experiment, March 30, 1899. All the eggs were at a temperature from 65 to 72 degrees F. throughout the trial.

The testing consisted in breaking the eggs into a glass and noting the appearance of the "white" and yolk, whether ance of the "white" a

west with the preservative solution, shrinkage of the contents had taken place, as shown by the larger air-space, the less globular form of the yolk, and in many instances by the adherence of the yolk to the shell. The eggs treated for seven days and less with lime-water showed somewhat less shrinkage than those treated a similar length of time with silicate of soda.

3. It would appear that lime-water qually efficacions.

Hardy perennials may be used in almost any situation where plants are wanted at all. They may grow under the trees, among the shrubs, in rockeries, along the borders of ponds and rivulets, on sloping banks, in borders by themselves, in shade or sun; in fact, it is very hard to go amiss with them, unless, hard to go amiss with them, unless, indeed, they are put into flower beds. It is a very convenient way to outline a border with herbaceous perennials, among which and in front of which the preservative.

4. The albumen or "white" in all the preserved eggs was very faintly yellow (though not to the same degree in all the eggs), the tint becoming deeper on boiling.

among which and in front of which the annuals are planted from year to year. One of the best ways is to mix them, with the shrubbery, usually, of course, bringing them somewhat in front of the larger woody shrubs, as shown in the diagram herewith. Many of them are all the diagram herewith. grass. Here they become naturalized and lead their own careless-thrifty lives. Buttercups and daises live in that way. Columbines and golden-rods give great satisfaction when similarly grown. So do anemones, trilliums, asters, claytonias, erigerons, pentstemons and many others. Of course, the most of these cannot be

Of course, the most of these cannot be grown in a lawn which is kept mowed, but there should be some unmowed lawn on any place which has the room.

Many of the hardy perennials can be grown easily from seed. Usually it is best to sow the seed in a specially prepared bed or cold frame, from which the seed. lings are transplanted to pots, nursery rows, or directly to their permanent places. Many of them are propagated more easily by division. Or the readygrown plants may be bought directly from the nurseryman; and as each invest ment in such plants is a permanent one the expense is comparatively small.

In his evidence before the House of Commons committee on agriculture Prof.
Robertson made some new and important
statements in regard to the fundamental principle of agriculture, more particular-ly in reference to the growth and selection of seeds. From a condensed press report we take the following in regard to his address: "Moisture was controlled by rolling and cultivation, and experiments had shown that the temperature three inches above the soil on rolled land was 8½ degrees higher than on unrolled land. He adduced a mass of evidence to prove that by carefully selecting the seed the best crops were secured, by raising from year to year the varieties that had been found to be most productive in each particular locality. That, while the characteristics of each variety were the same in eristics of each variety were the same in all localities, productiveness varied according to locality and conditions, and, according to locality and conditions, and, therefore, it would pay farmers to carefully collect the best seeds from their crops for this year and plant them in a seed plot for their next year's seed. If farmers grasped this principle of seed selection they would secure an increase, as shown by actual and extensive experiments, of ten per cent. in their crops. The productiveness of seed was not an inherent quality, but depended on the inherent quality, but depended on the conditions under which it was grown."

The other day we received a lette from a farmer in Oxford County, written on neat note paper, with his name and the word "Farmer" beneath it in the left-hand corner, and with his postoffice and a blank space for the date printed to the right. This heading struck us as being unique, and still, something that every farmer should copy. It is quite common to receive letters from breeders of purebred stock with their name and energial line of business printed on their special line of business printed on their letter heads, but this is the first instance that we have come across where a plain, every-day farmer announced the fact on his letter paper. By this act he shows that he is not ashamed of his calling, and he desires to let those with whom he does business know that he is proud to have the word "Farmer" in cold type after his name.

But why should not every farm

adopt a similar plan? Why Peas Benefit Other Creps. It has been demonstrated that the micro-organism of the roots of field peas micro-organism of the roots of field peas collect more nitrogen than the plant itself needs, says The Orange Judd Farmer. As a consequence any other crop, such as costs, planted with peas would be benefitted by this accumulation of nitrogen unless the peas are as thick as to interfere with the proper development of the other crops.

GROWING POTATOES. 9.A.C. Experiments That Are Full of Profit to Those Who Follow the

Teaching of Results. Little care is generally given on the majority of our farms to the growing of the potatoes. Many details, carefully observed in the case of other crops, are judged unnecessary for this one, and owing to this lack of care the yield of this precious there has in many places. this precious tuber has, in many places, considerably decreased. The chief causes of this diminution are to be found in an of this diminution are to be found in an improper rotation by which the soil becomes exhausted of the particular plant food needed by the potatoes—in insufficient manuring—and often in the lack of vitality in varieties which have been without being lent manuring—and often in the lack of vitality in varieties which have been grown for many years without being regenerated by seeding. Yet, even when all these conditions are fulfilled, there are other causes which exercise a great influence over the yield of the crops, often enough to make the difference between a paying crop and unprofitable one. The treatment to which the sets are submitted before planting, the depth and the manner in which they are planted, have an important bearing upon the success of the crop. The methods in use differ widely, and to determine the safest to follow is by no means an easy task. Yet, by a series of long continued and carefully conducted experiments, carried on at the experimental station of the Ontario Agricultural College, the value of certain methods has been proved in a conclusive manner. A few of the most important of these results will perhaps be read with interest.

eties of potatoes tested for seven years we find the "Empire State" closely followed by the "American Wonder." Among the early varieties, the "Stray Beauty," the "Burpee's Extra Early," the "Early Dominion" and "Early Ohio" stand first both for yield and early

stand first, both for yield and early It is still the custom on many of our farms to cut the potatoes reserved for planting at the most convenient time, generally when rainy weather prevents outdoor work. These sets are usually planted only a few days later. Experiments conducted not only at the station ments conducted not only at the station but also in co-operation on many farms of Ontario have proved that potatoes planted immediately after they are cut give without exception the best results. Is there any advantage in sprinkling cut notatoes with plaster or lime before

cut potatoes with plaster or lime before planting? A test conducted on this sub-

ounces weight gave 177 bushels. The increase is also constant, though not so marked with the number of eyes; sets provided with five eyes yielded 20 more bushels per acre than pieces in which but two eyes had been left.

The exposure of potatoes to air and light before cutting and planting has also a marked effect upon their subsequent growth. In a very interesting experiment extending over a period of five years, five lots, each containing the same number and the same weight of tubers, remained under different conditions for three weeks before planting. Some were left in a dark cellar, others were exposed in a greenhouse—on the barn floor—and some out of doors. The exposure on the barn floor of the part floor of the conditions of the part floor of doors. of doors. The exposure on the barn floor of doors. The exposure on the barn floor gave the best results: 221 bushels per acre. The lowest yield was given by the potatoes left out of doors, 101 bushels.

The yield was also considerably affected by the depth of planting. In a dry season, the largest crop was obtained from a depth of five inches; in a rainy one, three inches gave the best results. But as an average, a depth of four inches was found to be the most satisfactory.

In treating for potato beetles, three remedies were tested: Paris green and water, Paris green and plaster, and a water.

water, Paris green and water, Paris green and water, Paris green and plaster, and a compound known as "Potato bug finish." Of these, the first proved to be the most effectual in destroying the beetles; the yield of tubers treated with it being 20 beaches larger than when the other bushels larger than when the other methods of applying Paris green had

The October Purple Plum. A first-class late-ripening plum has been a desideratum up to this time.
Through the wonderful work and achieve ments of Luther Burbank in scientifi hybridization, such a variety has recently been created, and is now being introdu



"OCTOBER PURPLE" PLUM. ed in the middle and eastern States in the "October Purple," indicative of its season of ripening as well as of its color.
The fruit is round in form, color reddish The fruit is round in form, color reddish purple. a little darker than the Bradshaw; flesh yellow, stone small, quality best. The tree is a strong, crect grower, forming a nice, shapely head, similar to that of Abundance, but more symmetrical.—American Agriculturist.

The Farmer's Garden. One reason why many farmers have poor success with their gardens is because they grow the same kind of vegetables year after year in the same place. A system of rotation should be followed in the garden as well as on the farm. If this is done care should be taken to have a done care should be taken to have a goodly depth of subsoil turned up each In England a system of trenching year. In England a system of trenching is followed by some farmers, that is, digging the soil to a depth of two or three feet, according to the nature of the soil, and adding a certain amount of subsoil to the surface soil. Barnyard manure is most valuable for garden purposes.

BY DAMMING UP THE REMARKABLE STRAITS OF BELLE ISLE.

Scotia Were to Have Added Two Months to Their Open Sea Weather-The Queer Project Is Now, Hewever,

Abandoned-A Great Waterway. further south, or were the course of the Gulf Stream to be changed to flow from the southeast to the northeast, the Straits of Belle Isle, as the channel separating Newfoundland from Labrador is termed, would be one of the most important Newfoundland from Labrador is termed, would be one of the most important marine highways in the world. In existing conditions, even though frozen over as solidly as a mill pond a good part of every winter and absolutely closed to navigation from November 1 to June 1, or more than saven months of every year. or more than seven months of every year, the straits receive much attention from the British Government, and thousands the straits receive much attention from the British Government, and thousands of pounds sterling have been expended in surveying its shores, in sounding, in determining its currents and in the issuance of charts for the information of the seafaring men who navigate its waters.

To the curious the most interesting information about the Straits of Belle Isle—pronounce it Bell Eel if you wish not to be thought a greenhorn—has to do with its currents. It was long believed by certain theorists that a branch of the great frigid ocean stream known as the Labrador current, which comes sweeping down the coast from the north polar regions flowed through the straits and several lights have been located in the straits, and the rate been located i

by certain theorists that a branch of the great frigid ocean stream known as the Labrador current, which comes sweeping down the coast from the north polar regions, flowed through the straits and so into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and that this flow was mainly responsible for the cold climate and long winters of all lower Quebec, of Prince Edward Island and of Nava Scotia.

Gulf of St. Lawrence by the general outward current due to the enormous fresh water inflow from the St. Lawrence and other rivers that drain the vast St. Lawrence by the general outward current due to the enormous fresh water inflow from the St. Lawrence and other rivers that drain the vast St. Lawrence by the general outward current due to the enormous fresh water inflow from the St. Lawrence and other rivers that drain the vast St. Lawrence by the general outward current due to the enormous fresh water inflow from the Vast St. Lawrence and other rivers that drain the vast St. Lawrence in the vast St. Lawrence i

and of Nova Scotia.

Those who held this theory reasoned that if there were any way to stop the flow of the intensely cold water from the that if there were any way to took of the intensely cold water from the north through the Straits of Belle Isle the climate of all southeastern Canada would thereby be ameliorated strikingly. The winters of Quebec, they held, would be at least a full month shorter; the waters of St. Lawrence's noble gulf would be navigable for six weeks and possibly two months longer every year than they now are, many crops not now cultivatable in the maritime provinces of the Dominion could then be grown with profit, the days of cold, wet fog would be reduced at least one-half in number; in short, in the view of these enthusiasts, the permanent closing of the

this mighty change; the channel would have to be dammed. A structure that would close the Straits of Belle Isle, howwould close the Straits of Belle Isle, now-ever, would need to be a work of greater magnitude in its way than anything hitherto attempted by man, for it is 12 miles wide in its narrowest part, and its depth, unknown until recently, for no one had sounded it, was believed to be profound. So when the officials of the Tidal Survey Department of the British Admiralty began to study the straits in detail the work was watched with the greatest care by those who supported the plan for a dam.

The results of the soundings were made known three or four years are when the

known three or four years ago, when the greatest depth was declared to be 35 fathoms, or 210 feet. Somewhat later fathoms, or 210 feet. Somewhat taker came the information that the rate of flow in the straits varies 54 of a knot to 3.15 knots an hour. These two things made the construction of the proposed dam a much more difficult problem than had been supposed, both because of the enormous amount of material that would be needed and the unexpected strength of the currents, which, especially when supplemented by the forces of the heavy storms, would wash away anything but the most stable filling that could be used. Nevertheless, the attention of the Dominion Government was repeatedly drawn to the project by its friends, though they gave it up for good and all some little time ago, when the announcement was made definitely and with authority that the straits' movements are came the information that the rate of flow ment was made definitely and with authority that the straits' movements are entirely tidal, and that the Labrador current does not traverse the passage at all. The method by which the party working in the Straits of Belle Isle arrived at this conclusion was simple in the arrived.

this conclusion was simple in the extreme, being nothing more nor less than the floating of buoys and taking note of their locations at various times in the 24 hours. From these observations it was seen clearly that the current in the straits moves from east to west when the tide is moves from east to west when the tide is rising and from west to east when it is falling, and that the distance travelled by the buoys in both directions are about equal. There might be some backward and forward movement with the tides, even if the Labrador current did traverse the straits, but the westward ovement would then be much more

extensive.

Although the great dam scheme was repeatedly broached to the Dominion Government it was not brought to the official notice of the United States authorities; but, nevertheless, the United authorities; but, nevertheless, the United States is interested in the work of the British Admiralty in the Straits of Belle Isle. From its failure to co-operate in the American scheme of studying ocean currents by means of floating bottles it might be inferred that the British Government does not do its share of work in ernment does not do its share of work in ocean observation, and this may be true when the enormous preponderance of British shipping over the shipping of any other nation is taken into consideration Great Britain expends vast sams in coast surveys, however, and in the mainten-ance of lighthouses and lightships and of fog signals, and the work of this sort done in the Straits of Belle Isle is highly

elaborate and of great concern.

This will be understood more clearly when it is explained that should the project to put Chicago in direct communica-tion with salt water by means of a system of ship canals connecting the great lakes with the River St. Lawrence materialize, the Straits of Belle Isle would form an essential link in the shortest route between the wheat fields of America and the vast markets of the Old World, and would, therefore, be literally crowded with shipping throughout the

open season.

Even now this channel is a great water way during five-twelfths of the year. At least 50 steamers a month pass through

TO CHANGE CLIMATE its tortuous channels and are subject to its perils of fogs, of jagged rocky shores and of floating ice, and the sailing craft

are much more numerous.

The greatest peril of all that ocean region is fog, of course, and, fortunately, it is the one peril that may be measurably guarded against by means of fog signals. Perhaps the most important Belle Isle fog signal is maintained on a small island near the strait's eastern entrance. It is of the type known as a Towser, and he is just a common yelbomb signal, an explosive projectile being shot from a gun of special design 1,000 feet, or nearly one-fifth of a mile, 1,000 feet, or nearly one-fifth of a mile, straight up into the air, where it explodes with a noise that may be heard for miles, every 20 minutes, whenever there is a fog. Scattered along the straits, at Cape Bauld, the northernmost point of Newfoundland; at Cape Norman, at Point Amour and on Greeley Island there are foghorns, each different in key from the others, so that the sea captain who has

of accuracy.

Besides the fog signals many buoys of

other rivers that drain the vass by rence basin.

Naturally, there have been some ugly wrecks in the Straits of Belle Isle, though the number is smaller than might be expected. One of the first was that of the steamship Mexico in 1894. This wreck was not so thrilling as that of the American bark Mexico off Rockaway Beach 60 wears earlier, which included heavy loss years earlier, which included heavy loss of life and the sinking of much treasure, but it was so tragic that the circumstances thereof are staple material for sailors' yarns aboard all ships that navigate the Straits of Belle Isle to the present day.—New York Press.

LITTLE KINDNESSES.

The Small Change of Life Is That Which Makes It Bearable and Pleasant

or the Reverse. results in favor of the plaster. The yield of potatoes treated with it was 23 bushels, be acre greater than that of tubers which had not received any treatment. In the case of sets treated with lime the yield was of 14 bushels lower than when plaster had been used.

The size of sets and the number of eyes contained in each have also to be considered. In a series of experiments, the increase in yield was found to be in direct proportion to the size of the set. Sets weighing one-sixteenth of an ounce gave 44 bushels per acre and pieces of two ounces weight gave 177 bushels. The increase is also constant, though not so are so cheap. It is seldom the dollars that we waste. It is with the small change that we are reckless.

Might not a very similar application be made to many other things in life? We are scrupulously careful of the big We do the duties that the church and society and conventionality have marked out for us. We would be horrified at the very idea of harming our horrified at the very idea of harming our neighbors or mistreating our families, but how often were we utterly neglectful of the little things—the kindly word that cheers a lonely heart, the gentle consider-ation that makes the daily work easier for some one, the tender deed that we might do so easily if we only would. It is a question of small change over again. might do so easily if we only would. It is a question of small change over again. If it was something great we would do it. There are devout women who deny themselves to send money to support foreign missions, yet who never say one word of religious counsel to the heathen in their own kitchen. There are women who belong to societies for the extension of human brotherhood throughout the of human brotherhood throughout the world, but who treat the shop girl who world, but who treat the snop girl who writs on them as if she were an automaton with no more feeling than a wooden image. There are women who would die for their husbands, yet who hardly give them a pleasant word. They are careful enough of the big duties, but the little ones don't seem worth attend-

neglect the little courtesies of life, and the little duties, than we can afford to the little duties, than we can afford to throw away our pennies. The prompt answer to a letter, the note of thanks for a book or paper we owe to someone's thoughtfulness, the genuine appreciation of the effort to entertain us may seem trifling, but they go a long way toward making or marring our happiness. They are the small change with which we pay our passage through life, and if we neglect them we are in the unenviable position of one who is trying to dead beat her way.

her way.
"If we take care of the pennies the "If we take care of the pennies the pounds will take care of themselves." If we take care of the little duties, if we were sweet and kind and considerate, wouldn't the big duties take care of themselves? More homes are wrecked by bad temper than by drink. More affection is alienated by fretting and nagging than by all the corespondents ever cited in the divorce courts, more friends are lost through carelessness than by treachery. through carelessness than by treachery. It is always the little things, the etceteras It is always the little things, the etceteras for the gown that run up the bill at the dressmaker's, the tiny leak in the household economy that counts at the end of the month, and the woman who would be wealthy and happy must keep a sharp lookout on the small change of

His Criticism. When the first ediction of "The Sea somely-bound copy to Sir Gilbert Elliott of Minto, who had shown him kindness. Sir Gilbert took the book to his gardener a relation of Thomson, who turned it over and over in his hands, gazing at it in admiration. Sir Gilbert said:
"Well, David. what do you think of James Thomson, now? There's a book that will make him famous the world

over and immortalize his name."

"In truth," said David, "it is a grand book. I didna' think the lad had ingenuity enow to ha' done sich a neat piece of heardlangth." andieraft." A Mere Formality.

"Do you know that in Russia a man doesn't become of age until he is 26 years old?" "Yes, and as far as his citizenship concerned, it doesn't do him much good to become of age even then."

A REINCARNATED DOG.

He Hadn't Lost His Human Traits In

the Process. "You can't tell me there is nothing in the theory of reincarnation," remarked a traveling man, "for I know there is. I was down in Florida recently, and in St. Augustine I saw a snob low dog, lives in the street and belongs

"In the summer, when no wealthy northern people are in the town, he plays with all the middle class children and dogs and will greet patronizingly the middle class men and women who know him. But in the winter, as soon as the season begins, he attaches him-self to some rich New York family, loafs in their yard, tags their footsteps or carriages all about the city, attends them to church and home again and go far as he is able makes himself one of them. For his meals he has been forced to resort to the back yards of a plain, good woman, who pities him and feeds him regularly. He is friendly with her at his eating hours, but never 30 far forgets himself as to wag his tall at her on the street or when he is with

more pretentious people.
"When society functions take place in St. Augustine, there is Towser. Golf matches, afternoon teas, picnics or boating parties, all are attended by him with most conventional regularity. He never greets any ordinary acquaintance when thus socially engaged and has even been known not to eat for several days when a fashionable wedding was on his mind. With the swell dogs of St. Augustine Towser never has any rows, having, no doubt, studied the politic art of being agreeable, but with commoner cuts he is irritable and defensive. That dog has been human in his time, and I'd give a penny to know

who he was.' AMONG THE CANNIBALS.

A Traveler's Experience With the Man Eaters of West Africa. Mr. P. A. McCann has had 19 years' actual residence in west Africa. Mr. McCann's seven years' trading and residence with the cannibal tribes of the French Gaboon probably form the most exciting part of his experiences. He got friendly with them and thoroughly studied their habits and customs. They quite believed that the white men ate white men as they themselves eat their fellow blacks. A big chief offered Mr. McCann the smoked thigh of a native

refuse it would be unfriendly. Mr. Mc-Cann was in a dilemma. But he feigned illness, said he was not eating just then. The chief eventumatter off good naturedly by saying he supposed the white man preferred white man to eat instead of black man. "The Mpongwes," said Mr. McCann, "are in ferocious and pugnacious qualities second to no other tribe in Africa. Their villages mostly consist of a single street from 600 to 1,500 yards long, on each side of which are the houses. In these houses they cook, eat and sleep and keep their store of provisions, the chief of which is smoked game and smoked human flesh, hung

This was considered a gracious act. To

up to the rafters. "Although ferocious and quarrelsome to a degree, they are very industrious. They show considerable skill in the manufacture of pottery, and the designs of their cooking pots, water jars, to-bacco pipes and palm wine bottles are extremely artistic. In ironwork they are also skillful workers. Although they kill game for food, they much prefer human meat to any other."-London.

Globe. Where the Crabs Come In. When a school of menhaden maker their way into a bay, they may stay for days swimming around in one region. Larger fishes, including perhaps some sharks, feed upon them there From such feeding there are more or less fragments that sink down through the water, and the various crabs and other crustaceans come scuttling from all parts of the bay to get them. It may be that the tide carries some of the litter about, or perhaps the crabs and other creatures smell it, as bluefish scent the bait that is used in chumming, but when a school of menhaden are preyed upon at the surface all the crabs in the bay congregate on the mud below to catch the orumbs that fall .-

New York Sun.

How Genius Succeeds. Our paternal relatives don't know it all. Riley's father wanted to make a lawyer out of him; it was thought that Bret Harte would make a first class carpenter; it was Mr. Gilder's idea that they wanted him to be a job printer; Hamlin Garland started as a farmer and is still a farmer, but makes enough out of literature to keep the farm going. But Hopkinson Smith is of all trades. When he isn't building a viaduct, he is painting a landscape, and when he's tired of that diversion he whirls in and writes a novel which sells 30,000 copies every 30 days. -Atlanta

Mrs. Chinner-Ernestine, my darling, do you expect Constant tonight? Ernestine-Of course, mamma. Why

Constitution.

do you inquire? Mrs. Chinner-If he asks you to marry him, tell him to come and speak

Ernestine-And if he doesn't ask me? Mrs. Chinner-Tell him I am coming to speak to him.

In no country in the world are infectious diseases so frequently mortal as. in Russia. Children especially suffer, and diphtheria, measles, scarlatina and smallpox literally decimate villages and country towns.

Moonshine has been found to have a marked effect on stammering. People so afflicted stammer most at full moon.