in diameter and the walks are 2 ft. wide. In watering it during a drouth 1 use a windmill as the power. There is a force pump at the well and hose enough to reach halfway to the garden, but having on hand several long, wooden spouts 1 downsed a way of running the water all the way to the garden. In each bed 1 make little channels for the water to run in and conduct it around over, each bed between the rows of flowers. The channels are near enough together so that the water to a loss the wohle bed. To watface and soaks the whole bed. To water one of the smaller beds theroughly takes nearly an hour when the mill runs stendity. The larger beds require a longrequires a full day. Then the flowers grow better than with a hower, for there is no lard rain to beat them down and spoil the blossoms. Another surprising thing is that they glow out of the dust. However dirty they may look when I begin watering, a few days after they look fresh and green and scarcely show dust except on the lower leaves.

I am frequently assist if I thus well water gool for plants. Yes, if they can get enough of it. That is the reason so many thus cold well water injurious to the flowers in the garden. They do not give enough of it. The water in our well is as cold as the average well water and my plants thrive with my system of watering. Of course I do not water this garden every day. Such a watering as I have described will last a week in the hard water is injurious to plantic knot true, except for a very few plants such as azaleas. Just give cough when watering the garden without regard to its being hard or soft.

SCIENTIFIC JOTTINGS.

THE DANISH METEOROLOGICAL ISST-TITE invites all the Meteorological Institutes of Europe and America to subscribe for a cable to leed and which will give weather reports daily from the Farces and Leeland, and the Great Northern Company will undertake to lay the cable if 14 Institutes subscribe.

Phorescon TRIFLER, of New York, who claims to be the discoverer of liquid an, has stated to an interviewer that he has now solved the problem of preserving consess. To this end he constructed a refrigerator, in which he placed a corpse a fortnight ago, and he has since succeeded in keeping the temperature to 230 below zero. The body is still perfectly frazen into a solid rock. To illustrate this he broke a too from the body when. "Thou transition becautery" sugretion transition or information peconing less and less frequent, thanks to my discover."

BRAIN WAYS.—Mr. Knowles has repuncted in the May. "Nonderth Century" a letter he wrote to the "Spectator" in 1880 on Innin-waves He does so in order to revive his theory, then new, but now familar to most people, in the hight of the recent experiments in "wireless telgeraply" Wr. Knowless insists that if a small electric battery can send out tremors or waves of energy through space, to be caught and manifested by a sonsitive mechancal receiver, the human brains at a distance without the "usual channels of sensation." It is a good working hypothesis, at any rate Mr. Knowles is entitled to the discovery of inventing in the phrase "brain-waves," a useful term to describe a psychical process which finds at least a striking analogy in these destriking henomena.

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EXPERIMENTS WITH LIQUID AIR .- It is announced from Berlin that the Engineering Committee of the Army has received a report on the recent experiments with liquid air for blasting pur-poses carried out in a foreign quarry. They are stated to foreshadow a complete revolution in the application of explosives. The statement probably refers to experiments made at Ober-sievering, but it is not stated how the liquid air is produced cheaply. According to one report the liquid air is mixed with solicious marl to produce a deadly explosive, sus-ceptible not to shock but to ignition. In the experiments one-fortieth of a litre of liquid air was mixed with subcious marl and placed in a crevice of rock two feet deep. It was ignited with electricity, and blew up an immense mass of lock The experts estimated that they would have required twenty times as much dynamite, placed in a crevice four and one-half feet deep, to obtain a like result. Further experiments with cannon showed that the new explosive exerts its enormous force without perceptibly gener-ating heat, so that the gun remains quite cold. Combined with this advantage, it is calculated that the range of big guns will be considerably increased when the projectiles are discharged with the new explosive.

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