

DAILY NEWS

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1880.

Post Office Bulletin.

The Mails and Carrier Delivery

Carriers Leave for Mails

East. Delivery. Closed

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THEY DIDN'T THINK.

BY PHOEBE CARY

Once a trap was baited

With a piece of cheese;

It tickled so a little mouse

It almost made him sneeze.

An old rat said, "There's danger

So careful where you go!"

"Nonsense!" said the other.

"I don't think you know!"

So he walked in boldly:

Nobody in sight;

First he took a nibble,

Then he took a bite,

Close the trap together

Scampered as quick as wink.

Catching money fast there,

"Come he didn't think."

Once a little turkey,

Fond of her own way,

Wouldn't ask the old ones

Where to go or stay.

She said, "I'm not a baby.

Here I am half grown;

Surely I am big enough

To run around alone!"

Off she went; but somebody

Hiding, saw her pass;

Soon, like snow, her feathers

Were all blown away.

So she made a supper

For a young mink.

Cause she was so headstrong

That she wouldn't think.

Once there was a robin

Lived outside the door,

Who wanted to go inside,

And hop upon the floor.

"No, no," said the mother,

"You must stay with me;

Little birds are safest

Sitting in a tree!"

"I don't care," said robin,

"And give me a wing.

"I don't think the old folks

Know quite everything."

Down he flew, and kitty seized him

Before he'd time to think,

"Oh!" he cried, "I'm sorry,

But I didn't think."

Now, my little children,

You who read this song,

Don't you see what trouble

Comes of thinking wrong?

Can't you take a warning

From their dreadful fate,

Who began their thinking

When it was too late?

Don't think there's always safety.

Don't suppose you know more

Than anybody knows

Who has gone before

But when you're warned of ruin,

Pause upon the brink

And don't go under ledgions.

"Cause you didn't think."

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Ambergris.

Ambergris is supposed to be a morbid

secretion of the liver of spermaceti whales,

found floating, or washed ashore, in South-

ern seas. It is a little lighter than water,

and might be easily mistaken for a piece

of the bark of a tree. On examination,

however, it is found to be of a waxy nature,

streaked with gray, yellow and black,

and emitting a peculiar aromatic odor. It fuses

at 140 to 150 degrees Fahr., and at a higher

temperature gives out a white smoke,

which condenses into a crystalline fatty

matter.

It is found all sizes, from one pound up

to twenty or thirty; but occasionally pieces

are picked up, or found in whales, weigh-

ing one or two hundred pounds.

Ambergris has been known from an early

period, some pharmacopoeias prescribing it

for fevers and nervous complaints. It is

sometimes mingled with the incense burn-

ed in Roman Catholic churches, and is also

put in certain kinds of wines to improve

the "bouquet."

The great use of ambergris is in the manu-

facture of perfumery. Not that its frag-

rance is either very powerful or pleasing;

but it possesses the peculiar property of

causing other ingredients to throw out

their odors and make them more specific

and durable.

In this respect it bears a resemblance

to the use of moribants in dyeing, without

which the colors would fail to become per-

manent. Hence all the best perfumes

contain ambergris, which is one reason of

their costliness; and hence, also, the fact

that home-made cologne, for instance,

smells only of alcohol.

The costliness of ambergris is owing, of

course, to its comparative scarcity and the

uncertainty attending its discovery. It is,

therefore, held more valuable than gold,

ranging in price from twelve to twenty or

more dollars an ounce. Thus it is a little

singular that two of the most precious

products of the sea are the result of disease

—pearls and ambergris. The discovery of

even a small piece of ambergris helps ma-

terially to increase the profit of a voyage.

It may not be generally known that the

head-quarters of the world for ambergris

is in Boston, one house having the monop-

oly of the business, and supplying the

leading perfumers of Europe and America.

Consequently, this establishment keeps a

good supply always on hand, and there it

was recently the writer's privilege to in-

spect a lump of the precious disease, which

weighed 121 pounds and was valued at the

round sum of \$22,000.—Youth's Companion.

Science With Farming.

The principles of agriculture are founded

on observation and experiment. Year after

year of patient trial, resulting in repeated

failures, have established the rules which

govern farm operations to-day. Thus were

taught the proper distance for planting

corn, the number of grains to the hill,

and the best method of cultivation. Thus

was it shown where fruit would succeed

best, etc. Thus was the potato, a wild

weed of the prairie, made one of our staple

crops. The value of an experiment

depends upon its accuracy. All the cir-

cumstances which can effect the result

should be carefully noted. An experi-

menter must be a close observer and a log-

ical thinker. A man who attributes cer-

tain magical powers to the moon's

phases will not draw correct conclusions.

The value of scientific research by farm-