

RICHMOND MAY HAVE NO DAIRY INSPECTION LAW

(Continued From Page One.)

sation should be provided to pay a skilled inspector to do the work well. The inspection should extend not only to the condition of the herd but to the surroundings which, with reasonable knowledge and care, can be made satisfactory. These precautions observed, constitute the remedy for much unclean milk, typhoid or scarlet fever, diphtheria or other contagious or infectious disease, if it is present on a dairy farm, it should be the duty of the physician, if one is in attendance, or if not, the householder, to at once inform the health department, when the dairyman can be separated from the disease or if quarantined, a skilled substitute be placed in charge of the dairy and milk route, thus preserving the industry in tact until the quarantine is lifted. This is the remedy in case of contagion in the family of the dairyman. I will here admit that much complaint is due to the lack of care in the management of milk after it reaches the consumer. I have not time to detail the results of much observation along this line. I will only refer to the reprehensible practice of connecting the ice box with the sewer, thus opening wide the gate for contamination. The remedy for this lapse on the part of the consumer is for the society to continue its crusade until all our citizens are awake to the dangers of the ice box. Now, a word on the subject of milk infected with tubercle bacilli. In the affairs of city government we display wisdom in many ways. Take as an example the subject of fire: We have two departments, the legal and operative. The fire department represents the latter. In case of fire it proceeds with its apparatus and with sufficient water and pressure the fire is extinguished, but the legal phase, viz: an ordinance regulating the construction of chimneys and wiring for electric lighting results in the prevention of a hundred fires where only one is required to be extinguished. Now, if we proceed in the eradication of tuberculosis in dairy herds we should adopt the same plan of two departments: the legal and the executive. By the executive branch I refer to the health department whose duties toward unclean milk have been alluded to. While the other factor, viz: the prevention of tubercle bacilli in milk is still in the future. The plan is simple in outline and effective in practice.

Indiana Must Wake Up.

I will here refer to the frequency of tuberculosis in dairy herds. In Mexico 34 per cent are affected. In the Eastern states 24 per cent; in the West the proportion is less. An examination of herds supplying Indianapolis showed only 4 per cent; the average, however, is 1 per cent. In these thousand examinations recently made, 749 were found affected, so much for its prevalence. Among the states that have more advanced legislation upon this subject than Indiana, I mention Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Texas, Massachusetts, Iowa and Montana. Indiana should wake up. Here a word as to the consumption of milk containing tubercle bacilli. In one-third of all children dying under five years of age, the death is caused by tuberculosis. Seventy-five per cent of babies are fed on cows milk. Two hundred and eighty-one children under five years of age died of tuberculosis in this state the last year. So much for the result of feeding infected milk.

Action of Disease.

I will here add that medical men are agreed that while there are ports of entry at all ages for the germ of consumption, recent data demonstrate that tuberculosis is contracted often in infant life—sometimes remaining dormant until between the ages of 15 and 25 it seizes upon most of its victims and pursues them until death.

Tuberculin Infallible.

The remedy for this destruction of human life in its most productive period so far as its ravages depend upon infected milk, is to eradicate the disease from dairy herds. The tuberculin test is almost infallible, recording only 2 per cent of failures. Today the dairymen object to the test, fearing great loss from condemned cattle. The dairymen cannot require a test before purchase as the dealer in milk cows fears the same loss. Were all assured that no great loss would follow, the objection to the test would be removed. Any plan that will bring about this result should be fostered. Three states are already moving in this direction. While not practical to make the tuberculin test compulsory, an ideal plan would be for the legislature to set aside a specified appropriation to compensate for loss occasioned by the application of the tuberculin test. It should be done under state supervision and losses to individuals properly certified repaid. Whenever the people demand the test under the above appropriation the dairymen will consent and all will follow to retain their trade. I am aware that dairymen procure a portion of their milk supply from farmers along the route to the city; but when all milk from untested cows is refused, the farmer will fall in line as readily as the dairymen, looking to the state to compensate him for his loss, if any. When it is desired to make additions to the herd it will be only tested cows that are purchased. The dealer will concede the test as his loss is also provided for. The state should prohibit the importation of cattle without their being tested. The state line should be the limit. This plan would eliminate the disease from present herds and prevent future infection. When one state opens the way, others will follow and the area of safety be increased. When medical societies, health departments and societies of this character unite in a demand for this test, a public sentiment will be aroused that will result in desired

legislation. To thus prevent, is far better than to combat the infection in the milk. It strikes at the root of the matter.

Method not Visionary.

Some may view this method as visionary but remember the state last year set aside thirty thousand dollars for the purchase of five hundred acres of land for erecting buildings and employing skilled persons to care for only a small fraction of the consumptives in this state. This appropriation will be increased annually. There are 25,000 cases of tuberculosis in Indiana and this expense is to endeavor to arrest the disease in a few hundred at the most and with no assurance of permanent cure. Is it not reasonable to assume that on public demand a sum will be set aside to prevent a disease so difficult to eradicate when once contracted. While the state is justified in doing all possible to arrest the disease in the adult, it would savor more of wisdom to throttle it at the state line and preserve the integrity of child. This is the remedy proposed to prevent infection from this cause in milk and any objection urged against the plan would apply to the present effort to control the disease in sanatoria.

Compensation Advocated.

The state has provided compensation for sheep killed by dogs. Why not for cattle found with disease that resulted last year in the death of 281 children by tuberculosis, children whose food was milk.

Necessity of Test.

Referring to the necessity of the test, I need only speak of the recent disclosure in our own city, where of 158 hogs, 154 were found with tuberculosis contracted from a herd on a farm and of 7 cows tested, 4 were found with the disease. Cattle never expectorate, therefore, the alimentary canal is deluged with bacilli and the hogs following the herd contract the disease. The milk cow in the barn on lying down and in other ways become soiled with the excreta and when it becomes dry during the process of milking falls into the milk pail. My opinion is that this is the most common way in which milk becomes infected.

To be sure often through the udder (but not at all times) but more frequently in the manner described. Thus there are two avenues open for milk to become infected.

The remedy until cows are tested and every afterwards as a matter of common cleanliness is to use in milking the comparatively closed can, the old-fashioned open pail, which from its shape appears to have been designed to catch all the dirt and infection possible.

Changes Needed.

I voice my own sentiment when I say that in my opinion reasonable changes could be made and sufficient care exercised in the dairy business at very little expense so that clean milk could be delivered at reasonable prices. I am averse to an ideal milk at twelve cents and ordinary at seven cents. I classify our citizens and formulated, sure the well-to-do, take the better and live, and to the poor, take the cheaper grade and die. This must be true if, as asserted, death lurks in seven-cent milk. With state supervision and reasonable compensation, guaranteed milk could be delivered at a reasonable price.

Food Important Factor.

I have in a few condensed sentences outlined a remedy for unclean milk. I have avoided detail in the plan, as confusing, but it can and will be accomplished. Other diseases have been overcome in part. Yellow fever by the use of the mosquito net and obliteration of the breeding pools, has been conquered. Malaria, by the same means has been reduced to a minimum rendering possible the construction of the Panama canal. Cholera, the dread of former years, is handicapped in its approach to America. Bubonic plague, with its five hundred thousand of victims in the far East, is receiving its deathblow at San Francisco. Smallpox, once the black death of the nations, has been tamed by vaccination. So, tuberculosis, attacked by the potency of scientific research, will, in the distant future, become a tradition. To this end the avenues of approach of the infection must be closed. The world is awake to the work. Pure food is the most important factor and today is the time for reform.

Permanent Reform Needed.

This effort should not be spasmodic. Permanent sanitary reform never results in the destruction of impairment of an industry. Its demands must be reasonable, such as to result in co-operative efforts, that when the higher plane is attained, it affords standing room for all and assures profitable investment, without hardship to the consumer.

Dr. Grant's Address.

Dr. Grant said in part: Before taking up the discussion of Dr. Davis's paper, I wish to report on the inspection made by one of the state board of health dairy inspectors. Of fourteen dairies that supply the city amount of milk consumed in Richmond, in order that this inspection may be free from the least shadow of suspicion of unfairness this inspector of the state board, residing in Indianapolis, was selected for the work for he has no axes to grind. While he has done the work no better than it has been done in the past by careful local officers, the purposes of this investigation would better several by having an entire stranger perform the services desired. In making the investigation the following questions are asked of each dairyman:

Name of owner, City or town, County, Street and No. Date, Number of cows, Condition of cows as to health, As to cleanliness, Condition of cow stable, Construction, Means of ventilation, Conditions to light, Nature of floors of cow stables, Means of drainage, Are cows bedded? If so, with what? Where is manure stored? How often removed? Are horses, pigs and poultry in the same stable? General condition as to cleanliness, Water supply, Source of supply for watering

stock, for washing cans. Is pollution possible? Probable? Milk—Are udders cleaned before milking? If so, How? How is milk cooled? Where? Where is it stored? Has owner a milk house? Is it sanitary? How far from stable? Does owner sell milk? Make butter? Make cheese? Haul to creamery? How much milk is sold? To whom is it shipped? Does owner retail? Are cans or bottles used? How long after milking before milk is delivered? Grade—Excellent, Good, Fair, Poor or Bad.

As the result of these inquiries the following conditions are found to exist. Four of the dairies are reported good. One dairy was so clean that the inspector told me he would be willing to have his meals served in the cow stable. Seven are reported fair, one of these would undoubtedly have been reported good except for some minor defects, which have since been remedied. Two were reported poor, and one only, reported bad. The condition of the last dairy is such that the inspector says very much will be required before it can be brought up to the proper standard.

As a result of this investigation several of the dairymen have already adopted suggestions made by the inspector and it will be reassuring to know that there is so much good milk coming into the city.

Of course, it is needless to say that the result of this investigation will be absolutely private and none of the names of the parties will be made known.

Agreed on Value.

The first recommendation made by the preceding speaker was that all dairy-cows be tested by the tuberculin test to determine whether or not they had tuberculosis. Some will object to this, with various reasons, honestly intended, and the result of careful reading of government and experimental station reports. But the entire sanitary department of every state in the country are agreed on its value.

By this means one-third of the cows at the experimental station of Wisconsin that were suspected to be tubercular, were proven to have consumption and 9 per cent of those unsuspected were also found tubercular.

In Massachusetts out of 21,000 cows examined at random, 50 per cent had tuberculosis.

In New York 15 per cent of the cows examined had consumption and in Connecticut 14 per cent. So it is fair to assume that about 20 per cent of our dairy herd has consumption and that the tuberculin test can prove it.

It has been generally believed that the udders must be infected in order to furnish tubercular milk, but a confusing fact was encountered, when on careful examination by an eminent pathologist, 60 per cent of a herd of cows that had been proven tubercular by the test, and killed, showing they had tuberculosis on post-mortem examination, had not a sign of tuberculosis of the lacteal tract.

Again, sometimes milk from the same cow, known to be tubercular, would contain t. b., and again in the same milk none would be found. Milk from cows known to have tuberculosis has been carefully drawn and fed to guinea-pigs and injected into them without any sign of the disease appearing on the animal.

So, the doctors began to believe that cows seldom transmitted the disease through milk, if ever at all, and at the last meeting of the National association for the study and prevention of tuberculosis, in May, Dr. Henry L. K. Shaw of Albany, N. Y., said he did not believe that it had much to do with producing the disease, but another great investigator, Dr. Ravenel, of Philadelphia, has steadfastly maintained the opposite view, although, he too, could not explain this very contradictory condition.

Human Affection.

The human being afflicted with tuberculosis ordinarily is affected in the lungs, and spreads the disease through his coughing and spitting and probably by the transmission of tubercles among human beings. While cows may have tuberculosis of the lungs, they do not cough and expectorate in the same way that human beings do, because they are always most greatly affected in the stomach, bowels and liver and their intestinal discharges contain the germs in most incredibly large quantities. As can readily be seen, while feeding in pasture, one tubercular cow can soon infect a whole herd of healthy ones.

All this explanation has been made to lead up to one point, the immense importance of keeping the manure away from the milking place; of riding the cow's hide and feet of manure before milking her, and of using water to wash the vessels employed in collecting and storing the milk that is positively unpolluted by manure.

They say old maid's children are always the best, so I suppose it is equally true that one who never was inside a milking stable but once in his life is the very fellow to tell you how such a place ought to be arranged. But since the whole problem of good milk is one of cleanliness, a doctor is capable of making such suggestions with propriety, because the chief effort of surgery is the exclusion of dirt of all kinds, in order to secure success.

Ideal Milking Room.

Dr. Grant then explained the best manner for conducting a sanitary milking barn and proper manner of handling milk after being taken from the cows.

QUARTERLY MEETING.

The Whitewater quarterly meeting is holding a session this afternoon at the East Main Street Friends' church. Special Services will also be held tomorrow.

New York city has the largest savings bank in the world with more than 15,000 depositors and deposits amounting to more than \$100,000,000.

CLOSED SEASON IN BLAZE OF GLORY

Earlham Basket Ball Five Defeated Rose Poly in a Sensational Match.

ONE DEFEAT WAS AVENGED.

THE QUAKERS WORKED HARDER BECAUSE THEY WERE ONCE DOWNED THIS YEAR BY ROSE—EARLHAM'S RECORD.

Earlham and Rose Poly furnished a whirlwind finish to the Quaker basket ball season last night at the Coliseum in the presence of a large number of the students and friends of the institution. The ending was most satisfactory to Earlham as the Fighting Quakers were able to even up with Rose for the defeat given by the Engineers at Terre Haute some weeks ago, and also to end the season with a victory. The score was 30 to 25. Earlham has a record of seven games won out of a schedule of ten played.

Was Fast Game.

Last night's game was the fastest seen here this year and the start was declared by old timers to be the fastest they had ever witnessed. It soon became evident, the teams were well matched, but in the first half Earlham took the lead through superior skill at throwing of foul goals and when the half ended the Quakers were four to the good—11 to 7. Early in the second period Rose got very busy and quickly tied the score and subsequently it was tied a number of times, but at no time could Rose get in the lead. The outcome was uncertain almost to the very last—until the members of the Earlham team were carried in triumph from the floor on the shoulders of their admiring friends.

Game Hard Fought.

The game was hard fought at every turn. Rose had a pretty system of passing the ball and on two or three occasions succeeded in working it out, but ordinarily Earlham was able to interfere. Earlham was at her best in nearly every respect and showed the hard preparation that had been made for this struggle under the direction of Coach Vail.

With the season completed, the record of Earlham for the ten games is as follows.

Won.

From DePauw, Miami, Wittenberg, State Normal, St. Mary's, Butler and Rose Poly.

Lost.

To Rose Poly, Purdue, DePauw. Lineup of last night's game:

Earlham 20 Position Rose Poly 25 Hotchkiss 1 Forward Webster Wilson 1 Forward Lindeman Chambers 1 Center Gray Newson 1 Guard Lammers Hancock 1 Guard Hadley Field goals—Hotchkiss, 2; Newson, 1; Chambers, 1; Gray, 3; Hadley, 4; Lindeman, 1. Foul goals—Wilson, 12; Lindeman, 1; Hadley, 6. Points awarded—Rose, 2; Earlham 2. Referee—Guedel. Umpire—Hunt.

MAY NOT BE IN

Dispatch Says That Future of League Team There Is Not Bright.

FEARS FOR NON-SUPPORT.

Anderson, Ind., March 7.—The prospect of Anderson becoming a member of the I. O. O. F. Baseball League is less flattering at present than at any time since the negotiations began. It was supposed that a stock company could be formed among the enthusiasts and the funds necessary to finance the team be raised. After figuring on the proposition it was discovered that not less than \$100 per day would be required during the season to pay salaries and incidental expenses of a team.

At this figure it would require an average attendance of at least 400, at each game played during the season. Should a spell of unfavorable weather strike the game the stockholders would stand to pay the expenses. This city has never been very enthusiastic over the game and it is the opinion of a large number of people that the city would not support a league team.

LEAGUE TO FIGHT PROHIBITION HAS BEEN PROPOSED

(Continued From Page One.)

ness, represented in the bottle makers, maltsters, coopers, box makers, machinery men, stove makers and others.

Prohibition Hurts.

The tremendous advance of prohibition legislation during the past two years is beginning to be felt very seriously by the liquor interests, and the leading spirits in the trade, in the liquor as well as brewing lines, are beginning to see as a result of such legislation a complete change in their business. The saloon is the principal agency of distribution, and the elimination of the saloon by prohibition law, they assert, does not eliminate man's appetite for such refreshments and he will seek to possess himself of the forbidden things by illegal means.

ROOSEVELT FAVORS CHILD LABOR BILL

Has Written to Indiana Association.

Washington, March 7.—In response to a letter of protest against the Beveridge child labor bill, President Roosevelt has addressed a letter to the Indiana Manufacturers' Association in which he places himself in favor of the enactment by congress of a bill regulating child labor in the District of Columbia and the territories. If the states fail to enact such laws, it is understood that the association is raising a fund to defeat the Beveridge bill.

BALL FIELD STORIES

ODD INCIDENT THAT ONCE WON A GAME IN CHICAGO.

A Bucket of Paint Helped the Orioles to Capture the National League Pennant—The Importance of a "Color Scheme" in Batting.

One of the oddest things that ever happened on a ball field took place on the west side grounds, in Chicago, in a game against New York. Anson's men were playing the Giants, and the victory hung in the balance until in the ninth inning, with the score even, Bill Lange faced Jout Moeckin and rammed a certain double to center. There were two out, and the crowd rose with a yell of delight when Lange smote the ball, which rolled past Van Halteren.

That ball rolled up and finally disappeared. Van Halteren was on top of it, but instead of picking it up he suddenly threw himself flat on the ground, rammed his right arm into the earth and commenced reaching. Lange meantime kept on. He turned second, raced on to third, gave a look outward and then sprinted for home, scoring the winning run.

The ball had rolled into a hole in the ground from which a post had been pulled that morning, and Van Halteren had been able only to reach it with the tips of his fingers. The next day the hole was filled in.

Upon what small things the results of baseball depend can be guessed when it is known that a forty-five cent bucket of paint won the National league pennant for Baltimore two years in succession. The men who composed the three times champion Orioles all admit the fact that the bucket of paint had more to do with their winning than anything else.

The facts are these: The Orioles were not hitting. They could not find out why until one day Willie Keeler remarked that the ball when pitched from the pitcher's box was the same color as the center field fence and that the ball was lost to them against the dark background. The players set themselves down to figure it out, and in the end they figured that the reason they were not hitting was because there was a lack of relief in the color scheme of the grounds. The bat boy was sent in a hurry for a pot of white paint and a patch of the fence in center field was painted on a line with the pitcher's box, and the plate was daubed white. The paint made a difference of nearly forty points per man in their batting averages that season, and they won the pennant.

After that the space in center on most of the big league ball grounds was kept clear or painted in some color that would assist the team in its hitting.

The color scheme in baseball is more important than the casual observer would suppose. For instance, the Polo grounds are one of the hardest grounds in the world for an outfielder. Back of the grand stand rises a huge bluff—"Coogan's bluff"—and the stand is built partly on the side of the hill. Naturally the shadow of the stand and the bluff lies heavy over the field as far out as second base in the late afternoon, and the outfielders have great difficulty in seeing the ball until it rises out of the shadow and above the sky line. The players learn to judge balls by the way they sound against the bat, but visiting players at the Polo grounds have a hard time judging line drives.

For years the New York players have had the advantage because of the color scheme of their grounds. In center field is a panel of color to relieve the batter's eye and show the ball in relief against it, while to mitigate the effects of the shadow sections of the front of the stand and even the bowlers on the hillside have been painted. Those mechanical aids for batting are great things. Almost every home team has its grounds arranged for relief in color, so that they can be looking at a certain spot be certain to see the ball. It is not necessary for the ball to rise against the relief background, but it is necessary for the player's eye to be filled with the color, so that when he looks at the ball it stands out in relief against the color which still is imprinted on the retina of his eye.

One of the best hitting pitchers that ever lived, Walter Thornton, who was driven out of baseball because of the personal dislike of an official of the National league to him, had a scheme which worked well and which he claimed aided him in batting. He simply sat and held his fingers tight against his eyes for several minutes before going to bat. Shutting out all light, he claimed, rested his eyes after pitching a hard inning, and he went in to bat with eyes fresh and steady.

And how he did hit them! How he did hit them! Pietro Gladiatore Browning tried every treatment possible for his eyes to keep them clear. Smoking a cigarette on the bench was one of his ideas, and he carried an eye wash with him which he poured into his eyes just before going to bat.

Most of the schemes of players to keep their "eyes in," as they say, are ridiculous, but there is no reason why a lot of players should not follow literally the advice of the bleacherites and "see an oculist." Any good oculist can devise a color scheme that will help the batter.—Hugh S. Fullerton in Washington Star.

FIRST INDOOR MEET WAS SUCCESSFUL

Good Records Marked All the Events and Track Artists Showed Well.

CONRAD WAS A STAR.

LITTLE ATHLETE HIGH JUMPED AND POLE VAULTED WELL—MILE RUN WAS ONE OF BEST EVENTS ON PROGRAM.

The first indoor track meet ever held in this city was that of last evening at the coliseum and proved to be a great success. Only a small crowd attended the meet. Owing to the small floor space the dashes and hurdle events had to be extremely short and as a result Coach Vail could not get a very good line on his cinder path artists. The time made for the short distance track events, however, was extremely good.

Conrad Shows Well.

What gave Vail the most pleasure was the work of Conrad, the high jumper and pole vaulter. In the former event Conrad gave an exhibition which brought out the enthusiastic applause of the Earlham rooters, using the "scissors" style Conrad has cleared the bar at 5.09. Coach Vail does not approve of this style of jumping and has compelled Conrad to use the regular style. Conrad has only practiced this new form a short time. A few days ago he cleared the bar at 5.02 and last evening he made the jump at 5.05. With careful practice this young star is expected to equal the mark made by him while using the "scissors" form.

Mile Event Interesting.

The mile run proved an interesting event. Twenty laps to the mile were necessary and the runners did not have the advantage of a sloping track. Notwithstanding this handicap J. Jones went the distance in the fast time of 5:14. This young man promises to develop into a star distance runner. Nearly all the way he led the big bunch of entries and the last three laps to hold his lead, Jones sprinted the entire distance, finishing as fresh as a daisy.

In the shot put no sensational records were made. "Turk" Guyer, a Richmond young man, hurled the sixteen pound weight a distance of 39 feet, 8 inches but this throw was discredited by a foul. The pole vaulting was poor. In this event Conrad and Roberts tied at 9 feet. If Earlham intends to make a showing in this event this spring, better work will have to be done. The summary of the events last night follows:

Twenty-Five Yard Dash.

First—Francis.
Second—Murray.
Third—Hawkins.
Time—.04.

Running High Jump.

First—Trueblood.
First—Nanney.
First—Roberts.
Height—5 feet.
Exhibition—Conrad.
Height—5.05.

Twenty-Seven Yard Hurdles.

First—R. Stanley.
Second—E. Calvert.
Time—.07.

Twenty-Two Yard Low Hurdles.

First—Nanney.
Second—J. Furness.
Third—Calvert.
Time—.06.

Mile Run.

First—J. Jones.
Second—Chappell.
Third—Fauguhar.
Time—5:14.

Pole Vault.

First—Conrad.
Second—Roberts.
Height—9 feet.

BLEW SAFE IN SMALL OHIO TOWN

Robbers Secured \$500 for Their Efforts.

Kenton, O., March 7.—Robbers blew the Mt. Victory state bank at Mt. Victory, south of here, early this morning. They secured \$500 in silver and escaped on two horses stolen from J. N. Fisher, of Ridgeway. Nitroglycerine did not effect the large vault which contained much money. There is no clue.

There is \$320,000,000 invested in England's tramways. The mileage is 2,394.

Only One "BROMO QUININE," that is Laxative Bromo Quinine on every box. 25c

COLISEUM

Skating every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, morning, afternoon, evening.



Look for announcement of BIG GAME, also City League Game Wednesday evening, March 11. Moonlight Souvenir Carnival, Saturday evening, March 7.

HUGHES THE CHOICE OF HIS OWN STATE

Republican Committee Took Action Today.

New York, March 7.—The republican state committee today unanimously endorsed Gov. Hughes for the presidential nomination.

FINE PRINTS.

Care With Which They Are Treated By Amateurs and Collectors.

How careful collectors and amateurs of fine engravings are of their treasures is illustrated by a written agreement that a local firm of dealers in such things had to sign recently when they wanted to borrow several particularly rare engravings for an exhibition they were to have in their galleries. The owner of the prints insisted that from the time the box in which the prints were sent to the dealers was opened in the shop no hands but those of the junior partner of the firm were to touch them. The owner stipulated expressly that the member of the firm was to take them out of the box, frame them himself, hang them on the walls and when the show was over follow the prints back through these various stages until a porter was ready to screw the cover of the packing box on again. The prints were so rare and fine that the junior partner cheerfully agreed to all of these conditions for the sake of showing the engravings.

That the prints were extremely rare may be appreciated from the fact that before two of them in particular came into the private collector's possession he made a special journey to Stuttgart, Germany, to see them, and when he looked at them he left an open order to a dealer in that city to buy them, no matter what they cost. He got them, but he paid the highest price ever known for such engravings to bring—New York Press.

CRANKY METAL.

Moods and Mystery That Are Embodied in a Piece of Steel.

A cutlery company will make a hundred razors from the same piece of steel by the same process, and part of the razors will be good and part of them bad. It may be fifty of one kind or seventy-five or twenty-five—nobody knows. The maker doesn't know; the buyer doesn't know. Barbers say that even the price doesn't seem to make much difference. You may get a good razor for a quarter or a bad one for \$5. And the same razor will get a contrary edge today, so that you can hardly shave with it, and tomorrow, without additional sharpening, it will work like a charm.

One tap will go on a bolt easily and stay there. Another tap will hardly go on at all. A third may be screwed on tight and snug and yet keep coming off in spite of all that can be done.

Sometimes men that work with machines have a premonition of coming disaster, as do the men that sail on the seas or thread the winding paths of the big woods. Nature as well as pieces of mechanism seems able to communicate to man why they are in a calamitous and threatening mood.—Chicago Tribune.

Madrid and Its Climate. Along the Mediterranean shore Spain presents a narrow ribbon of fertile, delightful country. The region is often called "the garden of Spain."

It is a great contrast to pass from these tropical shores to the wind swept plains of interior Spain. The level country inclosed by the Guadarrama and the Cantabrian mountains forms in the west an extensive wheat growing region. Toward the east as the rainfall decreases pasture encroaches upon arable culture. In New Castle, on the south of the Guadarrama and in about the center of Spain, the political capital has been placed. The level country in which it has been dropped, as if by accident, is for the most part a waterless plain, swept in winter by the piercing winds from the naked mountains of the north, sweetening in summer under the effect of the sun's rays on bare rock and soil.