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Correspondence.

For the Colonial Farmer. RURAL TOPICS.

DEEP TILLAGE.

Some men write on this subject as if the land of every farm were alike, and all susceptible of being plowed a foot deep, or up to the plow beam, with a certainty of producing large crops. But every farmer should be his own judge of how deep his land should be plowed. If the fertile, surface soil is so deep that the lower stratum of it has never been turned up to the light of day, it would be well to give it an airing once in three or four years; but if the plow, as it is ordinarily used, goes down to a sub-soil which has no fertility in it, it would be bad management to plow deeper unless the land be well manured; and in such a case an inch or two of the unferile subsoil may be turned up, and the result will be that the next time the land is plowed the fertile surface soil will be an inch or two deeper than it was before, and by again turning up a little of the subsoil and manuring the land, a farmer may greatly improve his farm where the surface soil is too shallow to produce large crops. The old rule:

"Plow deep while duggards sleep,
And you'll have corn to sell and keep,"
was undoubtedly written by a "book farmer," as corn requires shallow plowing generally, without any of the cold subsoil to be turned up. There are many farms where the soil is light; and the fertile, surface soil not over six inches deep; and it would almost ruin the land to follow the advice that some men give on "deep plowing." Such lands, however, can be greatly benefited by increasing the depth of plowing them by degrees, if manured freely.

PULVERIZATION OF SOIL.

Some farmers are in the habit of plowing their lands when in an improper condition, and the soil bakes in hard lumps which no harrow can pulverize; and often the plowing is badly done, when the land is in a good condition to plow, and the harrowing is not thorough; and the result is that the growing crops find no room among the clods to take root, and is a poor yield, while in the next field, perhaps, a neighbor has a splendid crop on the same kind of soil. If we could have our soils pulverized just as they should be to produce the greatest possible crops, they should be as fine as meal; and it is very important that lands should be well plowed, and well harrowed, as a good crop may often be grown on poor land, merely from having put it in the best possible condition for a crop. The beneficial effects of pulverization are attributable to the increased permeability of the soil to rain and air; oxygen, carbonic acid and ammonia of the air, have a great effect in decomposing the organic and in disintegrating the inorganic matter of the soil and rendering them available as food for plants, while it allows the rain water to act on a greater surface.

VALUE OF ROOT CROPS.

For many years the farmers of the United States have been told of the importance of growing more root crops to feed to their stock in winter, as mangolds, carrots and turnips. They have been told that in England, no larger than the State of New York, that more roots are grown than in the whole of the United States, yet our farmers are slow to learn their value. Probably the trouble is in not knowing that to do with two or three thousand bushels of these roots in the fall, having no cellar to put them in. Farmers, building barns, should always have warm frostproof cellars under them to store roots in; but as the cellars were not built, do the next thing, and build a root house near your barn, four or five feet below the surface of the ground. Call it a root cellar if you please, roof it, bank it up, and make it frost-proof; and here put your roots. Another way is to bury them in the field in rows about ten feet wide, five feet high, and as long as you please—on the surface of the ground. Bury kind of root crop, and potatoes can be thus safely kept all winter, by covering with straw, and a foot of earth outside, and the end of a row may be kept open, but well protected, so that a load of roots can be taken from the pile at any time when not too cold. Some farmers in England claim to have grown 2,000 bushels of mangolds per acre. A writer says: "One pound of first quality hay contains about six times as much nitrogen as a pound of roots, and as nitrogen is the principal basis by which the value of food may be determined chemically, the result is that a pound of hay, in nutritive ingredients, is worth six pounds of roots. However, food in the green state is worth more than when dry. Grass will produce nearly twice as much

milks or fat as hay, and I claim the same advantage for beets over hay, and consider them worth at least 15 cents per bushel when hay is \$20 per ton—2,000 bushels per acre, at 15 cents, gives us \$300, against \$110 for hay. Deducting \$40 for extra labor on beets, we have a balance of \$150 in favor of the latter."

HOW TO PRESERVE EGGS.

Among all the discoveries of the present century there is nothing new in preserving eggs. The old method of packing them on their small ends in a vessel and then filling it with lime-water is still practiced. The lime-water should be salted, as a quart of salt to a pailful of lime-water, which is made by slacking some lime than add water enough to have it sufficiently thin to run among the eggs freely, and when it has settled, turn off the clear liquid, add the salt, and it is ready for use. Eggs preserved in this way six months or longer are not as good as fresh eggs, and there is no way to keep them that time and be as good as those that are freshly laid. But a better way for preserving eggs in small quantities, as for family use, is to take fine salt and pack the eggs in it in layers, the small ends down, filling up the spaces between the eggs with salt. Keep the vessel in a dry place, or the salt will become moist. Eggs may be thus kept six to nine months, and they will be as good as it is possible for them to be by any known preservation.

HONEY BEES.

A well-known bee-keeper in New York State says that he obtained last season from 132 families, or stocks, five tons of honey. Many of the statements in the papers about the quantity of honey obtained by different men are not reliable; but this man I think has not exaggerated much, as he is a skilled bee-keeper. How was it done? In the first place, these were undoubtedly selected hives from a much larger number. Secondly, the bees were in "non-swarming" hives, by which the labor of two or three times the numbers of bees in a hive were secured in one hive. Thirdly, he probably used a honey extractor, by which he obtained considerable strained honey. Fourthly, he resides in a very fine locality for bees. This is 75 lbs. per hive, worth perhaps 15 cents per pound, or \$11.25 per hive, a part being strained honey that sells now at wholesale for 10 to 12 cents per lb. in New York, and comb honey at 18 to 20 cents. But this statement shows that bees are profitable in skillful hands, if the locality be a good one for them.

GROUND BONE FOR CATTLE.

Farmers have often noticed cows in pasture licking bones that are there found. This occurs in consequence of the food of such cows not containing the full quantity of the phosphates that they require. The bones of animals are largely composed of lime and phosphoric acid, these being derived from the food they eat. Grass contains a certain amount of phosphate which comes from the soil; and if a pasture be allowed to remain in grass many years, the grass will in time become so deficient in phosphate, that cows will feel the need of it; hence they are seen licking bones, as they must have a supply of phosphate to prevent, or rather to make good, the constant waste that is going on in the animal system. Pastures that are plowed once in six to ten years, well manured, and re-seeded to grass will continue to supply in the grass all the phosphate that cows require; but when this is not done, it is now the practice of our most advanced farmers to feed their cows a little bone meal, a spoonful in a meal, or bran mash, once or twice a week. If this is not done it may result in what is called the "bone disease," which comes from a lack of phosphate in the animal system. This ground bone meal is kept for sale by dealers in fertilizers, and sells by the barrel at about \$2 per 100 lbs. What is not needed for cows may be used as a fertilizer for any crop, giving out its virtues to vegetation for several years before its good qualities are all exhausted.

THE GARDEN.

Beans, melons and squashes may be planted as late as June 1st, and will produce good crops. The succession of peas and green corn should not be neglected. Plant corn every two weeks till July, and peas till the middle of June, and they should be planted considerably deeper in hot weather than in the spring. Good crops may be grown in rows three feet apart without any bushing, but they yield better by bushing. Make the drills so that the peas will cover a width in the drills about three inches wide. Winter cabbage should not be set before July 1st, and it should not be grown two years in succession in one place. If your current bushes are

attacked by worms, as they are in many localities, white hellebore is a sure remedy. A spoonful dissolved in a pail of water and sprinkled upon the bushes from a water-pot will be effective, but be careful that this solution does not go upon your strawberries in fruit, as it is a strong poison. You can kill the slugs on your dwarf pear trees by the use of this current worm remedy. Paris green operates in about the same way. When you have done cutting your asparagus it should be allowed to go to seed, and not disturbed till fall. It is advisable to grow all your own seeds, and then you have what you can depend on. A part of a row of peas should be saved for seed, or a few hills of corn, and a single cabbage, carrot, beet, parsnip, turnip, &c., will supply all the seed needed in an ordinary garden. Tomatoes are much benefited by bushing them to keep the vines off the ground. Cut brush about two feet high when set, and stick down four of them, when your tomatoes begin to need support, quite close to the plants, and you will see how finely the plan operates. If you have celery plants, it is not necessary to set them in trenches, as was the old custom, but they may be grown on the surface of the ground; and at the proper time the earth may be banked up against them, as is done by market gardeners by running a double mould-board plow between the rows. In working your garden "take time by the forelock," and don't allow the weeds to get ahead of you. A clean, well cultivated garden is an ornament to a place, and the garden is generally an index to the habits of its owner.

Selections.

Diphtheria Among Poultry.

The poultry in England have been suffering from what was thought a new and strange disease, but which turns out to be identical with diphtheria of the human subject. Some of our Canadian poultry fanciers tell us that they have noticed a similar disease among their fowls. A medical correspondent of the London *Lice Journal* gives a valuable article the gist of which follows:—

Without going too profoundly into the scientific, I may say that this is an exactly similar disease to the same affection of the human race. The symptoms are the same, the effects are the same, the pathological changes are the same; for in the human race as well as in poultry, we get an exudation of fibrinous deposit, which spreads rapidly, and frequently blocks up the whole windpipe; and in fact, the name itself is derived from a Greek word which means a skin, or a covering of leather. And do we not get a covering of skin, as it were, thrown over the whole of the mouth, tongue, windpipe, and gullet? So my reason for giving it the name of diphtheria is because I can see no difference whatever in either its symptoms, causes, effects, or changes, from the disease which now and then commits such ravages amongst the members of the human race.

SYMPTOMS.—These are first very much like the primary symptoms of croup—viz., apparent lassitude, debility, sometimes giddiness; the bird is seen popping about as if cold, its head frequently tucked under its wing, feathers ruffled, and, on closer examination, the bird falters in its gait; it has lost the brightness of eye, comb shrunk and pale. On handling, the breast-bone is extremely prominent, and what was a heavy plump bird a few days since is now a mere skeleton. The eyes are more or less suffused, and the eyelids congested; sometimes there is profuse discharge from the nostrils, not at first frothy, but as the disease advances it becomes horribly offensive, and the nostrils become blocked up, causing the bird to keep its mouth open to breathe. On opening the bird's mouth there are seen patches of yellowish-white leathery deposit. This is the false membrane of diphtheria. Sometimes the birds get diphtheritic patches on their faces and combs. As in the human subject the disease shows itself in the skin as well as in the throat, so in the feathered tribe do we see patches of disease on comb, &c., and these patches have given rise to the term small-pox. This it decidedly is not; there is no similarity in the disease to small-pox.

They have no symptoms or signs in common, with the slight exception that there is sometimes a case where we get patches of diphtheria causing a pustular appearance on the comb or skin; whereas in small-pox the disease is one of the skin alone, always showing itself on the cuticular surface.

CAUSES.—This disease is spread by contagion and by infection. By contagion I mean to insinuate that it can be propagated by contact (as on the same perch), and by infection I would

wish to be understood to mean that there are certain poisonous disease-producing exhalations emanating from the affected bird which poison the air, water, and food, and the coop or pen in which the bird may be, and lastly, in my opinion, there are probably certain atmospheric causes which predispose to this disease, and these causes are certainly not understood.

NOW FOR TREATMENT.—On the first appearance of any disease isolate the afflicted bird, but do not shut it up in a pen; rather let it have a small grass run apart from any other birds, and all birds that have been on the same run as the patient must be carefully watched, in fact kept in quarantine for an indefinite period. The mouth, if affected, should have the patches of diphtheritic gently peeled off, and the bleeding surface cauterized with nitrate of silver (lunar caustic). This should not be repeated, as, in all probability, will be too severe, and will perhaps tend to spread the disease instead of checking it. However, in its place the throat and mouth should be frequently washed out with a solution of chlorinated soda (trench, one part of strong solution to 12 or 15 parts of water), or even strong alum water will do. The eyes and face should also be well washed, and the nostrils syringed out with the chlorinated soda lotion. The treatment which holds out the best chance of recovery is to give the bird a pill three times a day, made as follows:—Chlorate of potash one drachm, ammoniated citrate of iron one and a half drachms, extract of gentian and extract of liquorice, of each two drachms: mix these ingredients well together, adding as much powdered liquorice root as will be necessary to bring the mass to a proper consistency that pills may be made. This quantity will make 25 pills.

The bird must have its strength kept up by means of good nourishing food, such as oatmeal mixed with yolks of eggs either raw or boiled, small pieces of lean meat, and a little stimulant occasionally in the shape of cayenne pepper. As wasting and muscular debility come on, the bird may be unable or unwilling to eat, and then raw eggs poured down its throat with an occasional teaspoonful of port wine may be advantageously administered. The recovery is slow, and there is no critical period, as the disease may last for from 10 to 50 days before any change for the better takes place.

Death takes place sometimes from suffocation, the disease extending down into and blocking up the windpipe; it may take place from sheer exhaustion, or diarrhoea of a dysenteric form may come on and the bird suddenly collapse from it; and I have seen cases where death was attributable to internal hemorrhage. I have to thank my friends for their kindness in sending me many specimens for post-mortem examinations, and these have mainly helped me to elucidate the mystery of the "new disease." In conclusion, let me advise perfect cleanliness, purity of water, and isolation, as soon as possible, of all infected birds, or, if not valuable, let them be killed immediately and buried deep or burnt. Probably "cremation" in this case will be the best means of disposing of all corpses. Use whitewash mixed with carbolic acid for washing walls of houses, &c., and never handle healthy birds after treating an infected one without washing your hands. All wire pens should be scalded with boiling carbolic acid lotion, and all water troughs or feeding vessels scalded daily, and the clear fresh water for their drinking use slightly acidulated with nitric or muriatic acid.

Deodorizers.

Deodorizers and disinfectants may act in one of three several ways: 1. They may overpower the odor and thus render it imperceptible. 2. They may absorb it, and thus remove it from the atmosphere; or, 3. They may decompose it, and thus render it innocuous. It is evident that, although very useful in some cases, the first class cannot be relied upon where the contaminating odors or vapors are truly poisonous. To hide the offensive odor of emanations from drains and cesspools by means of more powerful odors, is not to rob these emanations of their deadly character, although this is a mistake that is frequently made. We must, therefore, be very careful that the odors which we wish to disguise or overpower are in reality harmless; that they are merely disagreeable and not poisonous. Of these, however, there are a large number, a good example being the odor of boiled cabbage—one of the most disagreeable, penetrating and persistent smells that we know of. Disagreeable as it is, it is certainly not injurious, and anything that will conceal or disguise it, will serve the purpose quite as well as a disinfectant that

exerts a more powerful chemical action. Substances used for merely concealing bad smells are strictly deodorizers and must not be confounded with disinfectants; the latter are frequently deodorizers also; thus there are few more powerful deodorizers than chlorine, which is also a disinfectant; but roasted coffee, which is a good deodorizer, is not at all, or, at least, only in a very slight degree, a disinfectant.

Prominent amongst the simple deodorizers are the smoke of burnt rags and paper, and the vapor of roasted coffee. By means of these the ordinary effluvia of the sick room, and those accidental odors that occasionally find access to the rooms of even the best houses, may be neutralized and rendered inoffensive. And it is even probable that they exert a slight disinfecting power, due to the pyroacetic acid, and possibly also crotonic and carboic acid, which are the products of all smothered combustions.

In producing smoke from burnt rags or paper, we should avoid bright flames, and allow the material to burn with a slow or smothered combustion. A few rags laid on a hot shovel and set on fire, will continue to burn even after the flame has been blown out, and they will then give off a very strong vapour, which will overpower almost any of the smells with which we are ordinarily annoyed. When paper is used, it is best to select the brownest and coarsest. There is, however, a variety of coarse brown paper which consists largely of fire woolen dust or shoddy, and this we must carefully avoid. The best method of applying coffee as a deodorizer, is to place a small quantity of the berries on some hot coals, placed on a common shovel. The shovel with its contents is then carried through the rooms in which it is needed, and the pleasant aroma of coffee will in general displace any disagreeable smell that may be present.—*Technologist.*

Feeding young Calves.

As we have seen, fresh milk is the best food for the young calf, and the most natural method of taking it is for the calf to draw it from the udder of its mother. But there are many considerations that come in to prevent this natural method among the 500,000 dairymen of the United States. This natural method is only practicable among the breeders of pure-blooded and high-priced stock; and if such breeder of high blood is located in a dairying district where milk is valuable, it is quite unnecessary that he should feed new milk longer than two months. After that period the calf may be fed upon the skim milk and linseed or flax seed gruel, with an excellent chance of growing a prize animal. In two months the calf will have made an excellent start and be ready for the modified diet. And if the calf is to be taught to drink, it is better to do this when ten days or two weeks old. It will learn easier at that age than later, and the cow will give more milk through the season than if the calf is permitted to suck longer. The milk being fed warm from the mother, the calf will make a growth not perceptibly different from one that sucks. This blooded calf should have the free run of a dry yard, with a little hay or grass to eat, that it may early develop its first stomach and chew its cud. A small field of grass in summer is still better. When the time comes for feeding skim milk, the ration may be made about as nutritious as the new milk by adding it to flax seed gruel, made by polling a pint of flax seed and a pint of oil meal in ten to twelve quarts of water. Mix this in equal parts with skim milk, and feed blood warm. Let the calf have its feed twice per day, at regular times, until six months old. During this time teach it to eat a few oats, and in case of a tendency to scour, give for a meal or two, in the milk, a quart of coarse wheat flour, sometimes called by farmers, camel. It will be perceived that the oil of the flax seed will make good the loss of the cream in the milk,—in fact it is a ration as rich as milk itself; and we have seen calves raised upon it quite the equal of calves running with the dam. We have also used oat seed and pea meal to make the gruel to mix with the skim milk, and it has proved an excellent combination.—*Cor. National Live Stock Journal.*

Irish Farmers in New England.

The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* says: "The change in the character of mill operatives in New England during the past quarter of a century is well known. Until within that period they were mainly Americans, the female help, principally girls, from the New England farms. To-day that class are almost entirely out of the mills, and their places are filled with Irish and French Canadians. The last State census shows that a similar process of change has been in progress in Massachusetts farming. The reports published do not give these details, and as yet it is impossible to state the magnitude of the change, but a very large number of Massachusetts farms are now owned by our Irish and Canadian fellow citizens, who have bought out the 'natives,' and are settling down to steady agricultural life. It is a matter for regret that the average Yankee is losing the patience in toil which is needed for agricultural pursuits, but it is offset by the gratification at finding the foreign citizens acquiring the habits of economy and thrift which the fact we have mentioned shows. 'A stake in the ground' is the best guarantee of good citizenship. Ownership of real estate makes men conservative and improves the quality of their citizenship."

A young English nobleman was recently traveling in a railway coach, when the train met with a severe accident. A passenger hurried to the master with the sad intelligence that his servant was completely cut in two. The cool young aristocrat, first being satisfied of his own safety, brushed dryly-like, drawled out, "Will you kindly ascertain in which half he has got the key of my lunch basket?"

Curious Statistics about Insects.

In 1782, says the London *Times*, the caterpillars of the brown tail moth were so numerous as to defoliate the trees of a very large part of the South of England. The alarm was so great that public prayers were offered in the churches that the calamity might be stayed. The poor were paid one shilling per bushel for collecting caterpillars' webs to be burned under the inspection of the overseer of the parish; and four score bushels were collected daily in some parishes. But on the other hand, the benefits derived from the labor of some insects should not be overlooked; some species feed only on noxious weeds, and others prey on still more noxious insects. One of the greatest friends of the agriculturist is the family of ichneumon flies, which lay their eggs in the bodies of living caterpillars, in which they are hatched, thus destroying them; although the caterpillar, after being "ichneumoned," has still a voracious appetite. The caterpillars which feed on cabbage eat twice their weight in a day; the larvae of some of the flesh flies eat a much larger proportion than this. The productive powers of insects vary very much. Some lay only two eggs; others, such as the white ant, 400,000, laying them at the rate of sixty a minute. The queen of the bee is capable of laying 50,000 in a season; the female wasp, 30,000. The majority of insects, however, lay but one hundred; in general, the larger the insect, the fewer the eggs it lays. Most insects have two generations in a year; some have twenty; others take seven years from the time the egg is laid until their death in a perfect insect. Our insectivorous birds are diligent in destroying the larvae of insects, but they will not do all that is required; hard labor is also needed.

MORE BRAINS AND LESS MUSCLE.

In a recent number of *Scribner's Magazine*, George E. Waring thus alludes to the progress in and among our farmers: "If American agriculture has an unsatisfied need, it is surely the need for more intelligence, and more enterprising interest on the part of its working men and women. From one end of the land to the other, its crying defect—recognized by all—is that its best brains—or, in other words, its best blood—and its best energy—is leaving it to seek other fields of labor. The influence which leads these best of the farmer's sons to other occupations is not so much the desire to make more money, or to find a less laborious occupation, as it is the desire to lead a more satisfactory life—a life where that part of us which has been developed by the education and better civilization for which, in this century, we have worked so hard and so well, may find responsive companionship and encouraging intercourse with others." That Mr. Waring is correct is clearly proven by the increase in the number of farmers' clubs which are to be found in nearly every neighborhood. It was this unsatisfied desire which caused the rapid and unprecedented spread of the Granger movement, and if the sociable features of the organization are fully appreciated and kept alive its ultimate success is assured. If, however, as is too often the case, the whole strength of the organization is used in the effort to make money and avoid middlemen, it will soon show signs of failure in the decreasing energy of its members.

Cattle in Australia.

In Australia cattle are far in excess of the demand, and will not sell for more than can be realized from their hides, tallow, horns, etc., for exportation. The flesh is almost valueless. An immense establishment has been started there for boiling the meat into condensed soap or extract. The meat, out into large chunks, is inclosed in an enormous tight cylinder capable of holding fifty bullocks at a time, and steamed for seven hours. The tallow is then skimmed off, and the meat, more pulp, is further solidified and canned for exportation. A bullock makes about twenty pounds of extract, as to the nutritious quality of which there is a wide difference of opinion.

A Baby, according to the French,

is an angel whose wings decrease as its legs lengthen.

There is a man in Oswego who can put up a stove pipe in seven languages, and he is not more than average profane.

Some people pass as virtuous because they haven't energy enough in them to break one of the ten commandments.

The bilious youngster now struggles under his mother's left arm as she tries to jab the sulphur spoon into his mouth, and says, "The dose take it."

All hair-pins look alike to men, but let a wife go off on a visit and come home and find a hair-pin near the door and she can't wait a minute to grow red in the face.

Josh Billings says he knows people who are so fond of argument that they will stop and dispute with a guide board about the distance to the next town.

A lady ate oysters all through the month of August when she could get them, under the supposition that there was gn "r" in that month. "Orgust" was the way she spelled it.

A precocious boy of eight summers attributes the death of a pet gold fish to the fact that it couldn't take a joke. He used to catch it occasionally with a bait pin.

Wild Hogs in California.

The tule lands of this county are everywhere inhabited by droves of hogs that have doubtless originally been propagated for domestic stock, which have escaped into the jungle and become wild. They live and thrive on the roots to be found in the tules, and appear moderately fat whenever they are seen. They are exceedingly shy, however, and it is only by accident that one catches a glimpse of them, as they, instinctively avoid the haunts of men.

They are trapped and caught occasionally in an ingenious manner by the tule farmers, who build small but very strong corrals or pens on their stumping ground. A heavy gate, made to drop perpendicularly, is fitted so as to close the corral when down. This is raised and held by a trap to which a string leading to the ground inside is attached. Barley is then scattered on the ground inside the corral, and in continuous lines for some distance in different directions.

The corral having been built over the trails of the hogs, they are not long in scenting the barley, and once inside the corral they can scarcely fail to spring the trap in eating the barley. A drove of a dozen or more has before now been captured in this manner. The young on a are easily domesticated, but the old ones are slaughtered at once.

SIMPLE METHOD FOR TANNING A LAMB-SKIN WITH THE WOOL ON.

Make a strong soap-suds, using hot water when it is cold, wash the skin in it, carefully squeezing it between the hands to get the dirt out of the wool; then wash the soap out with clean cold water; next, dissolve alum and salt, of each half a pound in a little hot water, which put into a tub of cold water sufficient to cover the skin, and let it soak in it over night or twelve hours; now hang the skin over a pole to drain; when well drained, spread or stretch carefully on a board to dry. It need not be tacked if drawn out several times with the hand while drying. When yet a little damp, sprinkle pulverized saltpeter and alum (an ounce each mixed together) on the flesh side, rubbing it in well. It is now to hang in the shade for two or three days, the flesh side in until perfectly dry. When entirely dry, scrape the flesh side with a blunt knife to remove any scraps of flesh. Trim off all projecting points and rub the flesh side with pumice or rotten stone, and with the hands. Prepared in this way, it is white and beautiful, suitable for a door-mat, and also nice for the feet in a sleigh or wagon in cold weather.

Grate's Theory of the Peopling of America.

Prof. Grote's theory of the original peopling of America, as stated in recent papers, is that the original inhabitants came from Asia by way of the north during the latter part of the Miocene or early part of the Pliocene, and that this Tertiary population spread to the south along the mountainous backbone of the two Americas; that on the advent of the Glacial epoch, the people then living in the extreme north were modified by the change in climate and were brought down by the ice and followed it back again to the arctic circle, and that the present representatives of glacial man are the Esquimaux. Through a study of migrations Prof. Grote comes to the conclusion that the ice must have acted as a barrier to further communication between the two continents of Asia and North America, and consequently that the civilizations of Central America and of the mound-builders are indigenous. Grote concludes that the theory of an accidental migration from Asia during the Quaternary cannot be supported in view of recently ascertained facts.

In a letter dated February 11, 1877, Captain E. J. Berthoud (of the School of Mines at Golden, Colorado, who has studied the geology and archaeology of the West since 1859, writes that Grote's theory "solves many knotty points in the antiquities and prehistoric vestiges of Colorado." Captain Berthoud believes, from his observations, that man existed in the Rocky Mountain region prior to the deposit of gold in the Colorado mountain-slopes, Creek, Bar, and Placer diggings, about latitude 39° 30' minutes to 41° north. Captain Berthoud has not only found flint tools and chips in the gold bearing glacial drift, with the remains of fossil elephants, but also in the drift of older date below this gold bearing drift. Flint tools have also been found in company with estuary shells of not later age than old Pliocene as determined by Prof. Conrad.

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