

Bellefonte, Pa., Dec. 8. 1899.

#### SONG OF THE AUTUMN WIND.

The wind is singing a mournful song In a weird, sad minor key, While a wailing sound, like a spirit in pain, Comes ever anon to me-Comes ever anon thro' the song of the wind Like a shriek of wild dispair: Then follows a sound as of myriad wings Borne past on the troubled air.

Oh! the sky is cold and dreary, The withered leaves fall fast, The warm and gladsome summer days Are over now and past.

The cry is from summer borne away By old Nature's stern command, And the song is the mad winter devils' song, Who come to possess the land-Who have come to cross it in ice and snow To strip the leaves from the tree; As they skurry along they sing their mad son In a wild and minor key.

Oh! the sky is cold and dreary, The whithered leaves fall fast, The warm and gladsome summer days Are over now and past! Robert T Whitelaw

### THEY WERE TOO RUSY.

Love stood upon the doorstep, And twirled about the pin. And whispered through the keyhole, "Is any one within?"

But she was busy sweeping And dusting high and low, And he his books was deep in. So they let him knock and go. Better the book unwritten,

Better unswept the floor, Than such sweet and seldom visitor Turned from the thankless door.

### A STRONG MAN.

The weekly coach was due at South City, usual, crowded, and against its hospitable walls lounged those unable to get in. Suddenly a crack, loud and reverberating, sounded in the clear mountain air, and with a whoop and a rattle the great coach

ed: "Have you heard the news, boys? No! Well, I'll tell you—North City has imported a parson!"
"A what!" shouted the miners, jealous

of their own town. "A real live parson, and, what's more, they've turned the old saloon into a meeting house.'

There was a long standing feud between North City and South City, which dated from the first gold rush, and many and useless were the buildings that the rival towns had erected to "go one better" than the other.

All looked toward Texas Joe, an old and tough miner, who by a brevity of speech sir." and quick use of his gun had long held the perilous position of dictator to the neigh-

No one spoke-indeed no one quite cared to. At length the oracle, shifting his plug death. from one cheek to the other said: "Pass "I'n of all the boys at 6 sharp. It ain't to be allowed that a young shove ahead village like North City is to take the shine out of a mother! Why, it's none the less mur-

No, sir, it ain't likely

"Men of South City," he began, "you all know why this here meeting is called. We have been made fools of by the people away yonder," waving his hand north-"and it ain't to be. They have been presumptuous enough to get a parson, as if the inhabitants of these parts want either doctors or parsons, and are cackling on about it no end. Now, I ain't more religious than most, still I say," kicking his heel in the barrel to emphasize his words, ain't got a parson too. Now, what I say got a traveling cuss; we will have a man of our own, a chap wot's got some education. That'll fix 'em up, you bet."

A redhaired Cornishman, who hated Joe, ventured to say: "I vote we have a good chapel man; he'll be a sight cheaper and will be more of our own way of thinking."

'Now, Treleaven, you dry up. 'Piscopals I know, Catholics I know, but I know and we'll have one from the bishop or proving voices showed that Joe had the ear of the meeting, and the Cornishman sulki- day. ly drew back.

\$10!" "Here, take my dust!" "Here's the men who held the rope, and it hung for the skyscraper!" were heard on all loose about Mace's neck. sides, and amid a scene of wild excitement there is to be got—we've got \$400." He shoot him where he stands. beamed on the crowd and saw genuine satisfaction on every face in front of him.

Then, with a queer smile on his face, Treleaven pushed his way to the front and said: "I call that a good start, and now there's sure to be a boss there who will send us up the man we want. I vote that the chairman write and see to the whole the chairman write and the chairman write job." A dead pause followed this, for almost every man knew that Joe could neithhis pistol in his hand.

er nasty twang about the last speaker's remarks that I don't like. I ain't a pushhe asked, looking intently at the Cornishman as he did co man as he did so.

air seemed a little heavy. "No. P'raps young Green, the last tenderfoot, had better write it. We oughtn't to put it all on you, Joe. No offense," he muttered.
"Ah," said Joe, "just as you like.

Now, Green, get paper and a pen." The crowd gathered again. "Give the boy room. Now just you write." With admiration the miners listened while Joe dictated the following letter:

South City, Cal., U.S. A. Honored sir—North City have got a chapel parson and South City felt that the gran' mother's dead." time has come to have a real college parson living in the town. A weak man ain't no ball game?" use, cos we want a strong man fit to run

the show proper. We send \$400 for exes Yours truly,
The Inhabitants of South View.

"Now, boys," said Joe, "it's my hout. South City was en fete. The miners

unusually clean, were waiting for the ar rival of the man who was to fairly knock North City. Their hopes had been raised to a high pitch by the receipt of a letter from San Francisco informing them that a in the way they should go.

Joe had suggested a salvo of pistols as a welcome, but it was felt that such a recep tion was open to misconception, and the subject dropped.

The empty saloon, which had been taken as a temporary church, was as clean as whitewash and soap could make it and only wanted the presence of the parson to make it complete.

The excitement grew intense as the hour drew near when the coach was due, culminating in a mighty cheer when the driver finally pulled up opposite the saloon. Several passengers got down, but no one answering to the description of a strong man left the coach.

Finally Texas Joe said to the driver,

"Say, where's your new parson?"
"There, sitting on his trunk," replied the man, with a grin on his face. All eyes turned toward a young, slender looking man, who, with eyes twinkling with amusement, was watching his new congregation. Seeing that something was expected of him, he came forward and held

out his hand.
"Men of South City," he began, in a new parson. Something tells me we are little for you too."

His face was so boyish, his hair so curly and such an air of sincerity and truth seemed to surround him that the miners, although deeply disappointed, felt their hearts go out to him.

One sultry afternoon the parson of South The weekly coach was due at South City, and all the inhabitants were eagerly awaiting its arrival. The Digger's Arms was, as done his best to raise his people, and he had failed and he knew it. He saw his miners, at first shamefully and then openly, stay away from his little church, and his heart was sick within him. He was lumbered up.

The driver, a cheery Yankee, who knew his men as well as he did his horses, shoutrushed in.

"Oh, parson, save my boy!" she gasped and sank on to a chair, breathless with her

"Why, Mrs. Mace, what on earth is the matter? Is your son ill?" he asked ea-

gerly.

''No, sir, he ain't ill, but he's worse nor that—the men are going to hang him."
"What for? Surely he hasn't been tried. What has he done?'

"Well, sir," wailed the woman, "he's got into bad company lately and a man accused him of horse stealing, and—and'
—looking fearfully around, "it's true

Young and inexperienced as he was in the ways of a frontier camp the parson knew that horse stealing was one of the deadly sins, and his face grew pale as

"I'm afraid. Mrs. Mace, that if the men the word that there'll be a meeting here have decided to hang your son no word of

der, and von know it! Oh. sir. Long before 6 the whole adult popula- pleaded, "there's yet time to catch them crowd. Finally an open air meeting was proposed and carried—motions moved by Texas Joe generally were—and the dictator took the "barrel." tion saw the ghastly tragedy that would

ensue on his interference. "Come, Mrs. Mace, let us go and hurry, and perhaps we may do some good."
Seizing his hat, he ran from the room and followed the crowd of miners whom he saw were making for some trees about half a mile out of town. When he finally caught up to them, all the grim preparations were made for the execution. The rope was around the shivering youth's neck. Six stalwart men held the loose end, ready at "that it's a real disgrace to us that we a signal to launch the criminal into eternity. With his boyish face flushed with s this: North City have got a parson; excitement, the parson pressed to the South City will have one too. They have front and stood side by side with the man about to die. A silence fell on the throng, broken by Texas Joe, who said: "Now, parson, this ain't no place for you. Judge Lynch has had his say, and Jim Mace is

going to be hanged, and that's so."
"And who are you to take upon yourself to judge and to execute? Don't scowl at me and finger your gun, for I'm an unpals I know, Catholics I know, but I know armed man, and you know it. Have not nothing and care less about fancy religions, you enough blood on your hands already without killing this boy who has broken we'll have none at all." A chorus of apand you may be glad yourself of it one

The fury that occasionally comes over "Now, it can't be done without money. I ain't got much, still I'll give \$20," said the chairman. "I'll give \$5," "I'll give \$5," "I'll give \$6," "Here's take now dust it where the commissioners, was on the little man who stood defying the whole mob. His look seemed to daunt even the build the house with her own dark red board of commissioners, was on the little man who stood defying the whole mob. His look seemed to daunt even the build the house with her own dark red board of commissioners, which clerk of the build the house with her own dark red board of commissioners, which clerk of the build the house with her own dark red board of commissioners, which clerk of the commissioners, which clerk of the build the house with her own dark red board of commissioners, which clerk of the commissioners are commissioners.

Joe saw his authority trembling in the Texas Joe, after counting the collection on the barrel head, said, "We'll have the best "Clear him out of the way, boys, or I'll "No, you won't, Joe," said the parson

"You know that would be

murder, and they don't love you too much even here, to stand that." No one spoke for a moment; then the all we've got to do is to write to Frisco, for | Cornishman, Treleaven, shouted out: "A

undauntedly.

proposal, and, seizing the psychological most every man knew that Joe could neither read nor write. He rose slowly, with Maee's neck, placed it around his own and

The crowd opened, and Mace stumbled ing man, but of course I'll write if Mr. Tre-

The crowd fell away on all sides, for the in his voice for which he could not account: "Say, boys-there ain't going to be no funeral to-day, you bet! Take off that necktie, parson, and I calculate South City will have to do without you in the future. We wrote to Frisco for a strong

> -"Please, sor, kin I git off? Me "Ah, who is going with you to the foot-"Me gran' father, sor."

### About the Kaffirs.

Here is Some Information that is Quite Seasonable. A Term that is Loosely Used. Group of Tribes in South Africa Classed Under the Kaffir Name-their Appearance and Domestic Manners. Custom of

and other extremely foreign languages with real strong man was coming up to put them spell the name K-a-f-i-r. Properly, it is only a negative designation. Like "Welsh" and "Walloon," both meaning "strange," which the English and the Flemings relimited by the book learned to the tribes which are scattered about the country, way of pronouncing the name of Cetewayo. roughly speaking, bounded on the north by the Tekezas, on the west by the Bechuanas and Basutos, and on the south by what is left of the Hottentots. In other words, Kaffraria, ethnologically regarded. includes all Zululand and some of Portuguese East Africa, with the whole of Natal. But the hunter and the miner of the

Rand and of the Karoo are not bookmen as a class, and aiming at convenience rather than exactness or perspicuity they apply the term "Kaffir" to almost any native in those parts much as the southern white calls any one with a dash of negro blood a "nigger." Many of the blacks who go to Kimberley to work in the diamond mines, and are shut up there in the huge inclear, musical voice, "I have been sent up closures, or barracks, to guard against their here to act, if you will have me, as your larcenous proclivities, during the terms of larcenous proclivities, during the terms of their service, are really Kaffirs, and the going to be good friends. and it won't be my fault if we aren't. There's lots for me races closely akin to the Kaffir race. Their to learn from you and perhaps I can do a domestic habits and the tenor of their daily lives at home are all much alike. It is chiefly in his tribal organization that the Kaffir proper, especially the Zulu, differs from and excels his neighbors and congen-

POLYGAMOUS CUSTOMS.

The home life of the Kaffir is conducted upon the polygamous system, modified by strict tribal laws and pecuniary facts. The Kaffir young man, when his tribe is not hampered in its internal administration by the interference of white commissioners, is not allowed to marry at all until he has "washed his assegai." No soap known to civilization is fit for this washing; it must be done with human blood, and the blood of enemies to the tribe. Here, according to the friends of Cetewayo, was that hero's excuse for his outbreak in 1878 and 1879: 'I sought no war with the English. The Dutch are our enemies, and my young men clamored before me for leave to wash their spears." Having washed his spear creditably the young man is allowed by his law to marry a wife, if he can collect enough cattle for the wedding fee, which is paid to her father, who is her owner. The payment and acceptance of this fee is the essence of the ceremony, but the ceremony once complete the union has a stability, among the Zulus at least, which more civi-

The bridegroom shaves his head, all but a ring of wool left high up on the crown. The bride shaves her head, except for a tuft left on the top. This topknot is their idea of the lovely in mationly coffure. They describe the pay in the carefully concerning the date palm in California. have decided ideas of their own as to feminine loveliness, and according to these ideas are keen critics of complexion. One of the signs that the origin of the Kaffirs as a homogeneous race is comparatively recent is the variety of tone in their skinssome few inky black, others varying shades of rich coffee color. They themselves esteem most highly the deepest black with a warm red tone, and this complexion constitutes one of the charms of the Ama Tembu belles, whose prices run as high as forty head of good cattle, while ten head is a good price to pay for a lady of less favor-

STARTING KRAALKEEPING. When provided with one wife as a basis fifteen to twenty feet in diameter, and one trees or shrubbery. your kraal and move." but the iron pot of the white man has be- borough or city. gun to find its way into the native home. the surrounding fences to secure the cattle and keep out the leopards. As a rule, woman's rights are not in a flourishing state among the Keeps. The constitution of agricultation of agricultati state among the Kaffirs. The exception, that of the Zulus, among whom the women ions of the race, is a strong argument for women's rights because the Zulus are the Th er, more agile, more intelligent, more good Kaffirs. They may not make as powerful not being so thickset, or generally, so well | tion of assumpsit. Now, look here, mates, there's a kind asty twang about the last speaker's re-

SCANTY COSTUME IN FAVOR. The costume of the Zulu in the domestic | tion of the court. circle, if he be a man of rank, is comprised in a leopard skin about his shoulders, a peculiar belt made of strips of ox hide, an anklet or two of brass, and something in the way of a necklace. His wife has a very rainy day skirt, made for her by her husband out of an ox hide which he himself has tanned and softened. But this so far as the man is concerned, is only for the pip-ing times of peace, when the family smoke Dutch tobacco out of smokehorns and exhilarate themselves with snuff. When the Zulu goes forth to "wash his assegai" he leaves leopard skins and belts at his kraal. His tribe have made themselves respected by the British in open fight, and the secret of his warlike respectibility are his "impis" and his "assegais." The Zulu "impi" is a tactical and disci-

on foot. In battle the impi charges in solid formation, like the Macedonian phalanx, each warrior covering his body with a shield about twenty seven inches by eigh-Appearance and Domestic Manners. Custom of Washing the Assegai.

For some reason of scientific exactitude connected with the transliteration of Arabic riors, the "assegai" is a light spear, some-

plinary formation of about 1,000 warriors

written characters utterly unlike English, times as long as five feet, sometimes not the etinologists and philologists prefer to longer than three, the long, flat head of spell the name K-a-f-i-r. Properly, it is iron, beaten into the shape of a willow leaf, bound to the haft with oxhide thongs. At close quarters the assegai may be used for stabbing but it is more effective when used spectively applied to the Celtic races with as a missile that will kill at 200 yards, its whom they came in contact, "Kaffir" was penetrating power being due to the rotary the general term, meaning "unbeliever," motion like that of a rifle bullet which is applied by the Arabs of Africa to the fight-imparted in the act of hurling by a peculiar ing races with whom they came in contact in Southeastern Africa. Nowadays it is white man has ever thoroughly learned the

## Enough Figs.

One million dollars per annum can be easily added to the income of California, in the opinion of Professor Walter T. Swingle of the United States Department of Agriculture, by cultivating figs. Professor Swingle has been touring the State and keenly observing. His conclusion is that the foothill region of California is excellently adapted to the growing of fig orehards, and is like the natural home of the fig. Imported figs are now selling on the Atlantic coast at the extraordinary rate of \$1,000 per ton, and there are few to be had at that nia dates from the first voyage of Charles price. If California had a fig crop now it Ameghino in 1887. Since that time a serwould be as good as a gold mine.

"California ought to raise figs enough for the whole United States," said Professor Swingle. 'I am satisfied that the possibility of so doing will be demonstrated

satisfactorily.

The explanation of this is that the fig moth, brought from Asia by Professor Swingle, in Capri ngs, shall survive the frosts the problem of fertilizing the figs, which has puzzled generations of Californians, will be settled. It has heretofore been supposed that the only way to intro-duce the fig moth into California was to everywhere agreed as to the desirability of import small Capri fig trees in pots and wait for them to grow. Professor Swingle had adopted the more direct method and brought them in figs, the figs being wrapped in tin foil. A journey across the Mediterranean sea, the Atlantic Ocean and the North American continent, did not hurry the moth in the least. There are many samples of the moth in the State now, all so imported, and are all doing well.

If the moths survive the frosts this winter, the way will be blazed out for the future industry, which cannot but prove an important addition to the State's commer-

cial resources. Professor Swingle says that he thinks that it is possible to introduce the fruit-bearing cactus into California successfully. This is something like prickly pear, with the "prickers" left out. The fruit is of a dull red color and tastes something like a canteloupe. In Arabia this fruit grows on lized tribes elsewhere might well emulate. thrive. There are large tracts in California now producing no revenue, that might be made to pay well with crops of the Arabian fruit. Professor Swingle is investigating carefully concerning the outlook for the

The shortage in the Asiatic fig crop ought to supply a market for any Califor nia black fig fit to send forward this season Black dried figs have already been sold in small quantities, in the East, at very good

# For Fruit Growers

An Act to Prevent the Spread of Disease Among Trees. 28th, 1899, has for its object the preventing and a western exceedingly broken and of the spread of contagious diseases known as yellows, black knot, peach rosette and pear blight among orchard and nursery trees, and also to eradicate the infection known as the San Jose scale. Accordingly of housekeeping, the young man goes to to the provisions of this act it is unlawful work to start an independent kraal (pronounced "crawl".) This word is Dutch, the Kaffir to which it corresponds being with any of these diseases. It shall be the umuzi. The hut, which is the cemtre of duty of all persons as soon as they become the Kaffir umuzi is a conical or hemispher- aware of existence of such disease to forthical wattle affair, with a ground plan from with destroy or cause to be destroyed said

opening two feet high by eighteen inches They must report the cases of such infect ward the Andes. These escarpments have wide, serving as door, window and chim-tion to the township auditors or the prev. Inside the floor is of hard, smooth borough or city council, who will then ap-coast line, and they doubtless mark succes-Inside, the floor is of hard, smooth borough or city council, who will then apclay, hollowed out slightly in the centre for a fireplace, and except around It shall be the duty of the commissioners to the edges, where the goats and chickens examine all suspected trees, and if diseased bunk and the litter and hunting and fight- to mark them properly and give notice ing apparatus is kept, fairly clean. Here thereof to the owner. The notice shall control west and constituting the present drainage the Kaffir and his wife cook their food, tain a statement of the existing fact and an system. In so far as my observations have which is principally commeal (mealie) order to treat the affected tree with insectimush, with the occasional addition of fresh | cides or to destroy them by fire within five beef. "Kill and eat your cattle" is the conventional Kaffir order for "Break up If the owners neglect to obey the notice They can cook in then it shall be the duty of the commissionpots of finely woven wire-tight matting, or ers to destroy the tree and the fruit. The of thin, hard wood, though some of the northeastern tribes have attained some the trees and fruit, when done by the comskill in working iron, mostly for weapons missioners shall be charged to the township

un to find its way into the native home.

One point worth remarking about the with the decision of the commissioners, they toned hands, while the bride-groom fixes refer the case to the department of agriculmissioners are right or wrong. All actual expenses incident to making the appeal are better treated than among other divis- shall be paid by the township, borough or from the Pacific. Owing to the south-

The commissioners shall be paid two dolpick of all the Kaffirs. The Zulus are tall- lars a full day and one dollar for each half long journey across the Pacific becomes satday and their expenses while acting in that urated with moisture, which, together natured and sociable when well treated, and more formidable in war than any other can be recovered from the district in which can be recovered from the di the infected trees are located. The district raphy of the western coast, renders this-"hands" in the gold or diamond mines as in turn can recover the money so expended region one with an exceedingly high ansome of the western and southern natives, from the owner or lessee of the trees in ac-

If any owner neglects to uproot or desstroy all such trees or fruit after having region, where the winds, already deprived been given notice, or shall offer for sale such diseased fruit they shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor and punished by a fine not exceeding \$100 within the discre-

# To Rid the House of Fleas.

Brush all the articles in the room; then ip a broom in carbolic water and sweep the floor or carpet. Next get a fresh pail of carbolic water and a large sponge; wring the sponge out of the water and wipe every-thing which will admit of being wiped with a wet sponge (and there are few things which will not.) Wipe the woodwork and carpet in the same manner, but using more of carbolic acid in the water. Go through all the house in this matter

Is your bulldog full blooded?" "Guess he is. He's been samplin' the blood of most of th' neighbors."

### Explorations in Patagonia

The interest in the scientific world in the extinct life in Patagonia dates from the publication in the early forties of the reports of Owen and Sowerby on the collect-tions of fossil vertebrates and invertebrates made in that region by Darwin during the voyage of the "Beagle," from 1833 to

Notwithstanding the interesting and unique nature of most of the fossil mammals n Darwin's collection, so entirely different from everything known in the northern hemisphere, yet the interest aroused by his discoveries was permitted to subside, and for many years almost nothing was done toward bringing to light the exceedingly rich extinct fauna of this distant and

little known land.

During the eighties interest was again attracted to this region by the explorations of Moyano, Moreno, Burmeister, Leister

and others. Interesting and important as were the results attained by each of these expeditions, they were really insignificant from a paleontological standpoint as compared with the brilliant achievements of Charles and Florentine Ameghino. The combined efforts of these two brothers will always stand as a monument to South American paleontological standpoint and as a substantial testimony of what men endowed with an enthusiastic zeal for their profession may accomplish even under most discouraging circumstances.

The beginning of the first systematic investigation of the paleontology of Patagoies of papers written by Dr. Florentine Ameghino upon material collected by his brother in the field have followed one another in rapid succession, each almost invariably announcing discoveries more re-

markable than the preceding.

The discoveries announced by the Ameghinos were of such an interesting nature, and many of the conclusions drawn from them were so extraordinary and frequently so opposed to conclusions believed to be well established by observed facts in the bringing together a representative collection of fossil vertebrates and invertebrates from that region for study and comparison with collections from North America and Europe, and of making, so far as possible, a detailed study of the geology of that region, sufficient at least to determine the exact sequence and relations to the different horizons, and of securing all data possible which might prove of use in correlating South American rocks with those of North

America and Europe.

Since no one else seemed ready to undertake this work, early in the autumn of 1895 the writer decided to attempt it in behalf of paleontology of Princeton University. Dr. W. B. Scott heartily approved of the plan when it was presented to him, and freely gave his energy and influence toward its accomplishment, while from several friends and alumni of the institution came most essential financial assistance. So that by March 1st, 1896, I was able to sail with the desert and does not need any water to Mr. O. A. Peterson on our first expedition. Since that date the work in Patagonia has been continued but with occasional inter-

ruptions. It would be quite beyond the limits of this article to give in detail the results of the work so far accomplished or to discuss any of the many controverted questions relating to the geology of that portion of South America. A brief account of the physiographic, geologic, and paleontologic features of the region, together with a summary of the most important results of the work so river valleys there are extensive exposures far as accomplished, may be of interest to readers.

Physiographically, Patagonia is divided into two sharply defined regions--an east-The recent act of assembly, signed April ern level and comparatively barren plain mountainous region. The former extends eastward from the base of the Andes, where it has an altitude of 3,000 feet to the Atlantic coast, where it terminates in a continuous line of precipitous cliffs 300 to

400 feet in height. Three distinct features characterize the topography and tend to relieve the monotony of the broad Patagonian plains. The first of these is the series of escarpments, from a few feet to several hundred in height, encountered at successive altitudes as one proceeds from the coast inland to sive stages in the final elevation of the land above the sea. The second feature is to be seen in the series of deep transverse valleys crossing the territories from east to west and constituting the present drainage gone, these are all true valleys of erosion. The third and perhaps most striking feature in the topography of eastern Patagonia are the volcanic cones and dikes, and the resulting lava sheets, which, covering

extensive areas throughout the central table lands and frequently descending well down the slopes into the present valleys, while the extinct volcanoes often rise ma-In a line approximating the seventysecond meridian of west longitude, the

Andes rise abruptly from the plains and form one of the most rugged and in many ficient at this latitude to precipitate most of the atmosphere as it is forced over them westerly winds which prevail here throughout the year, the atmosphere during its of most of their moisture during their passage over the Andes are usually dry and the annual rainfall correspondingly low. The prevailing winds in eastern Patagonia, as in western, are southwesterly, and an easterly wind of twenty-four hours' duration on the eastern coast is super to terminate in a heavy fall of coast is sure to terminate in a heavy fall of rain or snow. Not all the moisture of the mountainous

region is precipitated as rain, for in the higher Andes severe snowstorms prevail throughout the entire year, ample for the formation of great ice fields, from which extend numerous glaciers, many of which reach from the mountain summits far down below timber line, and some on the water on the sponge and an extra amount | western slope quite into the sea. Formerly these glaciers were much more extensive than at present, and they doubtless contributed to the erosion of the exceedingly intricate system of mountain gorges and fiords now forming so conspicuous a feature of the region.

The slopes of the Andes below an altiudes of 3,000 feet are covered with dense forests, especially on the western side. The variety of trees in the southern regions is very limited, and the quality of the wood for lumber or timber for building is poor. Two species of beech, Fagus antarctica and F. betutoides, the latter an evergreen, are much the commoner of the trees. The deciduous beech is especially abundant, and is the only tree found throughout extensive areas on the eastern slopes of the

Within the dense forests, lichens, ferns, nosses, and other cryptograms grow in great profusion, entirely covering the ground and trunks and lower branches of the trees. The delicate foliage and variety and harmony of colors of these plants, always freshened by frequent showers, en-hance the other natural beauties of this region, and give to the quiet depths of the forest a peculiar attractiveness, contrasting strongly with the rugged canons and ser-

rated crests of the higher Andes. The most conspicuous animals of the forest region are a small deer, not quite so large as our Virginia deer, the male with usually only two points on either horn. The puma, or mountain lion, is abundant both on the plains and in the mountains. There are two species of dogs. The larger, Canis magellanicus, is about the size of a small collie, of a reddish brown color, and frequents the wooded regions. It is rather shy, in striking contrast with the smaller C. azare, abundant in the plains, of a light gray color, and about the size of a small red fox. The guanaco or South American camel is very abundant over the plains, and occasionally enters the wooded mountainous districts. Among the birds, two, from their size, are especially noteworthy, the rhea, or socalled ostrich, found in great numbers on the plains, and the condor, common in the Andes, along the high bluffs of the sea coast and about the basalt cliffs of the interior plains region.

The natives of the eastern and regions belong to two entirely distinct races, differing from each other in their customs, language and mode of life. To the eastern region belong the Tehnelches, a large, well developed, and peaceable race, living entirely by the chase. They construct their habitations and make their ample clothing with considerable skill from the skins of the guanaco. In the capture of the guanaco, rhea, and other game animals and birds they are exceedingly profi-

cient and show much ingenuity.

The Channel Indians of the western region are physically much inferior to the Tehnelches. They are essentially a maritime people with all their activities clusterabout the shore, from which they never proceed more than a few miles inland. They subsist chiefly upon shell fish, the flesh of seals, fish, and the sea otter and a few edible fungi indigenous to the region they inhabit. From the skins of the seal and sea otter they construct their clothing, usually exceedingly scanty, notwithstanding the inhospitable climate. Rude huts are sometimes built from the branches of trees, but they spend much of their time in small open boats made of beech bark sewed together with whale bone. It is in the construction of their boats and the implements used by them in the capture of seals that they show greatest skill and resource.

Although the plains of eastern Patagonia are exceedingly monotonous and uninteresting to the casual observer, yet they are of the greatest interest to the geologist and paleontogist, for it is the rocks composing them that contain the remains of the extinct animals that in former times inhabited this region. In many places along the of the sedimentary rocks rich in fossil remains, and the high bluffs of the sea coast have proved among the mos calities for the collector.

A careful examinations of many exposures in various portions of Patagonia has made it impossible to establish the exact sequence of the different strata and to give a section of the various formations with the fossils characteristic of each from middle Mesozoic to recent times, and to indicate approximately the present geographical distribution of these different formations

throughout Patagonia. Rich and varied as was the mammalian fauna of South America in former Miocene times, the excellent preservation of many of the skeletons in our collections demonstrates beyond a doubt its unique character so entirely distinct from anything then liv-

ing in the northern hemisphere. While there is a striking and universal dissimilarity between this fauna and that of the northern hemisphere, on the other hand there are many apparently close re-semblances between the extinct Patagonian fauna and the recent Australian fauna. The same is also true, although in a more restricted sense, of this fauna and that of South Africa. The explanation of these similarities and dissimilarities in the faunas of the various regions can be best explainod by assuming that they indicate in the one case a direct relationship and in the those a totally distinct origin for each. The relations apparently existing between this Patagonian fauna and certain forms now living in Australia and Africa would be the natural result of former land connections between these regions, perhaps, by way of an Antartic continent permitting of an intermigration of species. The dissimilarity in the North Americas fauna would indicate a long period of isolation of the two Americani, continuing until comparatively recent tertiary times.

#### The Value of Weeds. The dandelion isn't the only weed eaten

by people who know what's good to eat. Take wild chicory, the plague of the farmer. It makes one of the finest salads served—piquant, tender and wholesome. Charlock or wild mustard is another bane of the farmer. He doesn't know that as a pot herb it can give a delightful flavor. nual rainfall and consequently luxuriant vegetable growth in striking contrast to the dry and convergence of the dry and the d dockweeds—how annoying the whole famithe dry and comparatively barren eastern to the dry and comparatively barren described all the dry and comparatively described all the dry and comparative described all the dry and comparative described all the dry and comparative described all the dry takes the place of sage, thyme, parsley and bay leaves as a flavoring for soup. Everybody in America hates a nettle and can't see what use it is. In Scotland, Poland and Germany tender young nettle leaves are used as greens. The Germans boil them with other vegetables to give them a piquant flavor. Purslane is another weed that can be treated the same way. people think mild weed poisonous. Is is a medicinal vegetable, with a delightful flavor of its own. The young leaves, when they are just in the right condition, are a cross between spinach and asparagus, and in a salad are delicious. Sorrel letticus and chevril are looked on as field pests by ninety-nine out of every hundred farmers. The hundredth one picks the choicest leaves from these weeds and sends them to market where they find a ready sale for salads to be eaten with game and for flavoring herbsfor herbs they are, and not weeds.

-Sucribe for the WATCHMAN.