西周或自然性 GARDENSFARM

DESTROYING WOODCHUCKS. I have always had my share of old one had young. The next morn- field and die. ing I dug out the hole and found them dead. A neighbor joined with me and we got twenty pounds carbon bisul- were so; then by our State law we phide. One pound is enough for fifty would be compelled to quarantine furrows, and not one of the hundreds every cornfield where the corn had we have treated has ever dug out un- | not been cut and harvested properly. less there was some opening that we missed. Pour from one to two spoonfuls on anything that will absorb the stuff, put it into the hole several feet, post-mortem shows push down a sod nearly to it, fill in lesions. In a few that have not died with dirt and tramp down. Treat all main outlets the same and next sea- inflammation of the stomach and inson one will be puzzled to find the place .- A. B. Johnson, in Orange Judd mucosa of the stomachs. The con-Farmer.

STRAWBERRY CULTURE.

In planting for commercial purare planted separately so that there gestion has been arrested. will be no danger of mixing. It is late producing plants, because when ach. all the fruits come together there is | The remedy is plain and easy. In sure to be some trouble in marketing its application you are doubly paid. them successfully. Half late and half First, in not losing animals. Secproduce the same season. Should fruit | condition. plants, to begin with, must be the manner as the cornstalks. and protection. The first impulse of the plant, and numbers rather than men's Association. quality will be the result.

This tendency must be checked. The ritality of the plants must be conserved, and the strength limited to a few fruits and runners instead of dissipated over many. The runners must cult. To delay planting such crops be removed as fast as they appear until after the corn crop goes in is to during the fruiting season if we are after commercial fruits. It must the ground clean. The plan used with With good culture and rich soil this system of checking the runners will and then use a cultivator, working make the crop of strawberries large every weed. Let the weeds get a boiled, if drained off, should be saved ture experienced in descending Corand profitable. By following such a start again, and then go over the plot for the soup pot. Otherwise it should really a very simple thing, and from rowing the soil fine, so as to prepare good plants we can be sure of crops that will sell in any market. But the best plants obtainable can be ruined by letting runners extend in all directions. Even when new plants are needed the runners should be limited in numbers .- S. W. Chambers, in "merican Cultivator.

DESTRUCTION OF BORERS.

Years of study of the habits of the borer and contention with this insidious pest has caused me to adopt an efficacious remedy. To cut the less labor than artichokes. On ground borer out leaves an ideal wound and of the same richness they will yield place for another deposit of eggs the more satisfactory returns than most following season. This must also be grains, and soil of fair fertility will cut or dug out. If repeated about readily produce three to four hunthree times it generally kills the tree. dred bushels to the acre. No doubt Any exposed bark on the trunk or with heavy manuring the fabulous limb of a tree caused by a leaning top, yields sometimes reported might be crook or bend of a limb, where the reached, but as this has not been possun's heat is sufficient to partly dry sible with my experience I cannot the sap and hatch the egg of the speak from personal knowledge. My beetle depositing it, is liable to be at method of growing is to plow deep tacked. Once through the bark, the and harrow the ground well, then worm devours the partly dried wood with the plow open furrows four or just underneath the bark as far as five inches deep and three and a half the sun's heat has rendered it palat- feet apart. I do not like to go down able, and finally, late in the season, to "hard pan" in making the seed cuts its way deep into the wood, furrows, preferring to have the seed where it remains until the next rest on a soft, loose bed of earth, so spring, a slow and tedious job.

looked over my trees, and wherever structions in branching out. If seed I find a borer has entered, I cover is plentiful, I select the medium with a batch of stiff clay, secure it sized artichokes and drop in the furin place with a piece of burlap and rows about sixteen inches apart strings (never use wire) and let it From seed thus planted several stalks remain a year or two, and both borer will grow to a hill. If it is desired and the wound it made will disap- the seed may be cut in pieces, one pear. The coating of clay and cloth eye to the piece as potatoes, and the keeps off the hot sun, induces a good pieces may be dropped a little closer flow of sap, which the borer cannot together. Cover the artichokes by stand, and it either dies or is driven turning a furrow right back into the out. While the nippers or mandi- one made to receive the seed, as bies of the worm are sharp enough when planting potatoes; this leaves to cut partly dried wood, which it the land in ridges. Do not disturb eats, they are not adapted to cutting until weeds begin to show, then with dried clay, and when it starts out a harrow drag across the piece levelof the tree to enter the ground to ing the ground. This should be done form a chrysalis preparatory to be- before the artichokes appear. Usualcoming a perfect beetle, it strikes ly this is sufficient until the artithe covering of clay and dies. It chokes are large enough so the rows matters but little, however, what can be followed with the cultivator. becomes of it, as the covering of If the ground is very foul a second clap makes its entry into the tree harrowing may be necessary to deimpossible. A bucketful of clay and troy the sprouting weeds. This a handful of burlap and strings in should be lengthwise of the rows. the hands of a man who knows Usually the one harrowing and two where to look for the pest, will de- plowings with cultivator are all that stroy more borers in a day than he is needed, the artichokes soon getting can do by any other method in a high enough to exclude the sunlight month.-W. J. Patton, in American from any new weeds that may start

CORNSTALK DISEASE.

Governor Dockery, of Missouri, requested Dr. Netherton to investigate loss of cattle from poison on stalks. Dr. Netherton reports that it is be born again. "Born again!" he excaused by decomposition of nubbins claimed. "Naw, I would not." "You upon which worms had previously

The nightshade has been accused of killing the animals, but in a re- Press.

cent statement J. J. Edgerton, of the Experiment Station of Iowa, says that the nightshade is not poison-

Then what are the cornstalks, what is the disease, and what is the remedy?

The cornstalks are a dead mummified mass of cellulose, or wood. woodchucks, and I never could get rid They are the remains of a crop you of them until last season. I used half have produced, and when it is ready an onnce carbon bisulphide where an for harvest you let it stand in the

Cornstalk disease is not contagious -or infectious. I sometimes wish it The disease is indigestion, gastroenteric vertigo. Deatu is produced so suddenly in most cases that the almost no so suddenly we find congestion and testines, a fragile condition of the tents of the stomach are in a nice, pulpy condition. There is no impaction. The contents of the third stomach or manifold in cattle is poses, be sure to have the early and sometimes in a dry condition, delate sorts, and then see to it that they pending upon the length of time di

Death is produced by indigestion only possible to make a success with and a shock or reaction upon the strawberries by having both early and nervous system, a club in the stom-

early and medium varieties give the ond, the reward of feeding animals best results. The plants put out in well and taking them through the early spring should not be allowed to winter in good flesh and growing

buds appear pinch them off. To get | Cornstalk disease is a dietetic erfruits in one year the plants must be ror, and the cornstalk that has stood set out in the middle of summer, and in the field until its beautiful green then they can be allowed to yield all face has turned black and brown, they wish the following spring. By hard and horny, is a spoiled proplanting this spring and keeping off duct. We may as well look at it the fruit buds until next season we honestly and acknowledge the corn. will have strong, sturdy plants and There is no other forage our animals an excellent crop of berries. Good would eat if treated in the same

first step, but they must be kept There is no use guessing what is strong and sturdy by good culture on the stalks that causes destruction -whether a germ, a smut, a little every plant is to propagate itself, and saltpetre, a toxine, a worm-eaten leaf It will attempt this to such an extent or a nubbin. It is the dead product that it will ruin its own vitality. It you are compelling them to eat and will send out buds and runners to thus starving them to death .- W. A. such a lavish degree that in a very Thomas, D. V. S., State Veterishort time there will be little left of narian, before the Nebraska Dairy-

KEEPING DOWN WEEDS.

It is important to get carrots and parsnips in early, or the keeping down of the weeds will be more diffidouble the labor required in keeping such crops is to let the weeds grow until about one or two inches high, once more with the cultivator, hara suitable seed-bed for the seed. Some farmers dread a carrot crop, owing to the weeds getting ahead of the young carrots, but if the weeds are first allowed to put in an appearance they can be so thoroughly eradicated as to render the work of keeping the rows clean much easier than by any other method.

GROWING ARTICHOKES.

There is no crop raised on the farm which can be successfully grown with the young rootlets may find nourish-For a number of years I have ment in all directions and no obup, thus choking them effectually .- D. C. C., in Agricultural Epitomist.

No More "Bornin'."

A little boy in a Yorkville Sunday school was asked if he did not want to wouldn't?" said the teacher, sadly, duel he saw between a hedgehog and "Why not?" "'Cause I might be a a viper. The two enemies knew very girl," was the naive reply.-New York

STERILIZED VEGETABLES.

WAY TO KILL GERMS ON THEM AS A MATTER OF PRUDENCE.

acic Acid Quite Harmless-Danger of Eating Raw Vegetables.

A London medical paper of the highest standing recently stated that a very serious fever epidemic had been traced to the use of raw celery, which was found upon investigation to have been fertilized with night soil containing lisease germs. Watercress has often peen regarded with suspicion in cases of typhoid fever germs. Yet people who harbor all sorts of germ fads and superstitions calmly munch radishes, lettuce and celery with no thought of aow they may have been cultivated and very little as to how they have been

As a matter of fact, many vegetables are delicious when cooked, but if one but recent investigations prove that prefers the raw vegetable it is the this distinction belongs to the memkept in a fruit jar on the kitchen table | consulship at Falmouth, England, will insure a sterilized head of lettuce. Dilute a cupful of the solution with States Government. one of water, and after the lettuce has been freed from grit, dip it into the ington, D. C., show that Robert W. antiseptic bath. Then rinse imme- Fox, the first consul grandfather of diately with cold water, wipe dry and serve. Celery should be treated in the by George Washington, on May 30 same way, each stalk being carefully 1794, and that since then his descend pulled apart to insure cleanliness. Some celery is so dirty that it really mouth against the protests of politineeds scrubbing with a stiff kitchen gated stalks.

Apropos to the vexed question of admitting American meats into Germany, German chemists have themselves reported that boracic acid is quite harmless, and the sinister word "acid" need not deter any careful person from using it. Of course, in preparing raw vegetables it is all rinsed off again, but as it is very volatile, it would escape in process of boiling anyway. Therefore, it may be used with absolute impunity. Radishes make a delicious dish when boiled, and one which may be indulged in by persons who are quite unable to digest them raw. Bon until tender in barely enough salted water to cover them. Then take off the saucepan lid and let the water boil down about half: add as much milk as there is water. Rub together a tablespoonful of flour and one of butter; add this to the boiling milk and stir until it thickens.

This is a favorite Swiss dish, and those who don't know it have something to look forward to. An excellent way of preparing it is to quarter the heads, wash very carefully and put in a double boiler with enough milk to there. cover it. Let this steam until the lettuce is tender, add a dash of pepper, a till the butter is melted and serve.

come part of the sauce, for it contains puted by such men as Humbodt and a great deal of the bicarbonate of pot- Arago. Among his many valuable in-

by boiling young, tender peas in a little water, adding a tablespoonful of butter. A head of fresh, clean lettuce is set in with the peas and allowed to steam thoroughly until tender. The lettuce is then removed to a heated platter, a little milk added to the peas mixed with a tablespoonful of flour. When this comes to the boiling point the thickened peas are poured over and around the lettuce and served.

Cook in the same way as spinach, and served with butter and a hard boiled egg, chopped fine is an excellent dish.

Cabbage cooked after the following recipe is palatable to many people who cannot eat the vegetable as ordinarily cooked. Chop the cabbage as for cold slaw and put it into a pot of salted boiling water. Boil exactly twenty minutes; not a minute longer. Drain off the water, add sufficient milk to cover a dish of paprika and a little comes quite hot again shake in liberis a good lunch dish where little meat quite substantial. A clove of garlic boiled with cabbage gives it a most

delicious flavor not at all garlicky. Few people realize how infinitely superior to the fine white turnip is the common yellow one. Try boiling this vegetable with a bit of garlic, add black pepper and a good lump of butter, and you will never use the white sort again.

Small radishes boiled whole with a spoonful of minced parsley make a a French dressing.

A very good Macedoine saled is made by adding to the radishes and parsley spotted to arrest when their pocketcold stewed celery and string boans. Make a mayonnaise dressing and add to it a tablespoonful each of pickled nasturtium seeds and chopped chives. Mix this with the Macedoine and

The pod of peas which we extravagantly throw away are never wasted by the thrifty Frenchwoman. Covered with water they are allowed to simmer then pressed through a colander. This makes an excellent stock in which to boil lettuce. With the addition of a single slice of bacon, a pinch of thyme, and a clove of garlic, it makes an unsually good soup,-Washington Star.

Hedgehog and Viper.

A resident at Versailles, M. Guignet, sends to Nature a vivid account of a are expensive ships to run. eyed each other as if they knew a start.

moment's inattention would be fatal. The viper was the first to get tired of gazing and it began to glide away. Just then the hedgehog rushed for the viper's tail, and having nailed it fast with its teeth, rolled itself up. Good Receipes For Stewed Lettuce The hedgehog was very careful, howand Ways to Cook Radishes-Bor- ever, not to cut the tail off. The viper curled back, and delivered furious assaults on its aggressor, wrestling and rolling with the curled-up hedgehog all over the place. At length the snake, wounded in a hundred places, died. The hedgehog began its repast on the tail of its victim, and was careful not to eat the head .- London

A FAMILY OF CONSULS.

History of an Appointment Held in England Since Washington's Time.

When Horation Sprague, United States Consul at Gibraltar, died a few months ago, it was announced that the Sprague family had been longer in which we are accustomed to eat raw the consular service than any other, simplest thing in the world to sterilize bers of the celebrated house of Fox, t. A saturate solution of boracic acid who have continuously retained the since the establishment of the United

State Department records 't Washthe present incumtent, was appointed ants have controlled the post at Fal cians of both parties, who enter as brush to remove the grit from corru- their piea that the position is held by an Englishman. But sentiment and the fact that the original Fox was appointed by Washington have defeated the aim of the office-seekers. The holding of this consularship has always been a trust of honor with the Foxes, since they are a wealthy family, and office yields but three hundred dollars yearly.

During the career of Robert Were Fox, the first consul, Falmouth was the port from which mail packets sailed to all parts of the world, which lay to the west and south of the English channel, and was the scene of great bustle and interest. Mr. Fox, while occupying this post, was engaged in extensive mercantile, mining, and fishing enterprises, and by these laid the foundations of the fortune that has since been handed down to his descendants. Many noted people were entertained at his home, and in 1828, a few years after the death of Mr. Fox, his widow, who was noted for her hospitality, received the Queen of Portugal, who held a reception

Robert Were Fox, Jr., appointed consul in 1815, devoted much time to tablespoonful of butter. Let it stand the study of science, and made many discoveries. In 1815 he proved that nish -a fact previously asser be allowed to simmer down and be- ed by the Saxon miners, but long disash which hakes vegetables whole ventions was the deflector dipping needle, which has been used in every The French make a delicious dish Arctic and Antarctic expedition since that time in determining the magnetic condition of the different parts of the earth's surface.

President Lincoln appointed the third consul, Alfred Fox, in 1863. This gentleman won the highest commendation from the government for his efficiency and faithfulness during the late war. The coast at Falmouth is very dangerous, and often ships are wrecked there; Mr. Fox did all in his power in rendering help to these ship-wrecked crews, and for this was highly rewarded by the heads of the nations.

Howard Fox, F. G. S., the present consul, was appointed by President the fingers to one side of the center. Grant. He had been acting as deputy consul, but in 1874 succeeded his father to the consulate.

Arresting Persons for the Rewards.

"It's time something was peing done to put a stop to the practice indulged butter and flour mixed. When this be- in by certain men of arresting persons suspected of being fugutives from ally grated Parmesan cheese. Let it the insane asylum," remarked a policestand a few minutes and serve. This man a few days ago. "There is a standing reward for the arrest of esis eaten. The milk and cheese make it caped patients, and a number of people about Hillsdale and Anacosta seem to be on the lookout for them. Some pedestrians and even some persons who were in vehicles have been

"The practice of these men," added the officer, "is something on the order of the conduct of some members of the look out most of their time for deserters from the army and navy.

"There is a standing reward for delicious salad when cold. Serve with these deserters," he concluded, "and it is related that some of the policemen always have one or two of them books are empty."-Washington Star.

> The Passing of Warships. A short time ago-their keels were laid only a little over ten years agothe cruisers Columbia and Minneapo lis were regarded as the pride of the navy. The Columbia made a trip across the Atlantic to show that she would be able to overhaul fast Atlantic liners. The Minneapolis is to be used as a receiving ship, the Columbia having been used for similar purposes for some time, says the Troy Record. These ships cost nearly \$3,000,000, but their present disposition shows how soon the modern warship gets out of date. Still, it is more economical for the Navy Department to use them in this manner, for both

A lion in a jungle will jump twentywell at first sight who was who, and five or thirty feet from a standing

THE MAKING OF POTTERY.

CURIOUS METHODS USED IN BACKWOODS "JUG FACTORIES."

The Old-Time Potter's Wheel, of the Time of Moses, May Still Found in Some Parts of the Southern States-The Firing Process.

Among the arts and crafts known to man there is probably none older han the making of pottery of some sort. Fragments of rude pottery are cound among the remains of prehistoric man everywhere and some of hem appear to have been made by machinery, other than the hands Alone.

The old-time potter's wheel, of the States, notably in the middle counties of North Carolina.

To any one accustomed to large and cheaply, the hand-made methods boy that needs a licking. So when of a hundred years ago would be curious and interesting.

factories," where the primitive potter's wheel, run by foot power, is still in use, would suggest to the modern mechanic that the wheel of time had slipped a cog and that that part of the world had gone back several centuries. When a boy, the writer was old that the molasses and vinegar jugs were made by plastering a layer of clay over a coil of rope which was afterward removed by uncoiling and withdrawing it through the mouth of the jug. Such a method would, of ourse, be impracticable.

The jug maker at one of these rude 'factories" is frequently a small farmer, who devotes his spare time to the pottery business. Using the clay from his own farm, he employs no help, doing everything with his own hands. and cares nothing for strikes, freight rates or labor agitators. The product of his wheel is sold for so much per gallon in his immediate vicinity, or the country towns where he takes it for

sale in his own wagon. Under a rude shed the potter sits astride a rough bench while he revolves the wheel with one foot. To make the seat more comfortable he often uses an old saddle to sit upon. Of. In front of him is a horizontal wheel or disk of heavy boards, revolving in a shallow box of wood. . he wheel is carried on the upper end of an upright shaft with a heavier wheel on the same shaft, but near the ground. The lower wheel serves only to keep was black, and the woman looked like up a steady motion imparted to it by she was equal to the task of several the movement or sidewise thrust of his foot on the swinging foot lever.

The foot power is simplicity itself. to begin, she said: The foot lever is a stick or rod of wood with a pivot or peg at its outer | the boy did. end, while the end next to the operat or is suspended to the bench by a piece of rope or chain. A short piece the boy began, and his cries didn't of wood connects the crank in the cease until he was ready to leave the vertical shaft to the foot lever, and police station. The mother the side-way movement of the lever keeps the wheel in motion.

Having previously tempered his clay pit, he divides it into lumps of the proper weight for a jug of a certain size. One of these plastic lumps is placed on the center of the revolving winked at a friend and said: disk and the potter proceeds to give it form and shape, mainly by the manipulation of his hands alone. It is interesting to watch the soft clay grow into symmetrical shape under the simple manipulations of the potter's fingers, sometimes assisted by some simple tool of wood or bone.

The first step in shaping a jug is by inserting one or two fingers of one hand into the center of the revolving lump, while the other hand is used to press on the outside. This produces a hole in the clay, which may be as wide as necessary, by simply moving thick ring and is made thinner and drawn upward to form the side walls fice and a stick on the outside.

lifted off after drawing a fine wire under it.

farmer-potter proceeds to bake his pottery inside a long arch of brickwork. This arch has a chimney at one end and the fuel, which is wood, is fed into the other. In the arch, or oven, at intervals, there are loose bricks which may be removed during the firing, and common salt is thrown through these openings to produce a glaze on the surface of the ware. Some skill or experience is necessary to conduct the firing properly, or the pottery will be spoiled.

Though often ungraceful in shape, this pottery is still in common use wherever the distance from trade centers makes freight rates too dear on tific American.

The Department of Agriculture deficult, however, to accept the raise in was about time to ascend.-Washing prices as a blessing in disguise.

CITY SPANKS 'EM.

Roosier Capital's Juvenille Court a Scene of Small Domestic Tragedies.

"Now, swat him!"

"You mean, go at him wid de whip?" "Yes; go it." And the whip falls and falls again,

while the boy yells and yells again. These little one-act dramas are enacted weekly at the police station, only that the above dialogue is not all that takes place. The first scene transpires upon the third floor of the police station building on Friday afternoon, when Judge Stubbs holds his juvenile court.

Snickering, snuffling boys in a row time of Moses, may still be found in face him and listen as the policemen ise in some parts of the Southern tell how bad they are, while their parents laud them to the skies. Judge Stubbs patiently takes it all in, and then makes his disposition of the case. nanufactories, with special machines And it happens almost every Friday or turning out certain articles rapidly that among that lot of boys is one the Judge tells them to take such a boy into the basement and give him a A visit to one of the backwoods "jug | flogging, that boy goes along with a great big policeman and the boy's parents and the flogging follows.

It's the one place where boys get whippings that they remember. If the policeman is a good hand at the business, he has learned not to be too tender hearted. It's up to him to say when the lad has had enough, and he never says it until he thinks that there is a sound of repentance in the cries of angered anguish from the boy. Once in a while a parent feels sorry

and lands easily with the rod. "Swat him harder," says the officer. "Harder than that" asks the fond

parent. "Yes, make him feel it."

And on goes the switch with renewed vigor until finally the job is completed. Fond parent cries, and says that the whipping really hurts fond parent more than it does the offspring, and offspring wipes away the tears with one hand and feels the seat of the disturbance with the other.

"Now, Bobby, don't hurt father and mother any more. Be a nice boy." Bobby does nothing but continue the two hand operation already spoken

A colored woman, of the stoutextra stout, in fact-type, had one of those whippings to administer a few weeks ago, and she did it in the right kind of style. The boy was a little colored fellow, as interesting as he whippings. When they reached the basement and the policeman told her

"Boy, take off your pants." Which

"Now, lean down over that chair." At this point the whimperings of termined to give him something to remember and the policeman was there to see that she did it right. When finally it seemed that the boy had about all he could stand the trio started upstairs, where the policeman

"I'll bet that boy doesn't sit down for several days."-Indianapolis Sun.

Dangers of the Bath.

Brevity is commendable, but in the enunciation of great truths it is possible to stop just short of completeness of statement which leaves the seeker after information at a loss to know how to apply such knowledge after the manner in which our Puritan ancestors applied all Scripture-"By way of improvement." For example, the London Lancet startles the world The clay now assumes the shape of a with the following announcement: "Too much bathing is harmful, as it tends to maceration of the superficial of the jug, by simply raising both part of the epidermis, which is too frehands at the same time, pulling the quently removed, and occasions probclay up between them. At this stage ably too rapid a proliferation of the the article has assumed the form of a cells of the malpignian layer." But cylinder or wide-mouth jar, which a what is too much and how shall the few touches at the brim will complete. man who seeks to regulate his life To make the cylinder into a regulation by the teachings of science know jug the upper rim is forced or bent when the superficial part of his epiderinward with the hands, into the form | mis is macerated and when the proof a dome, while the neck and lip are liferation of the cells of the malpigshaped with one finger inside the ori- hian layer is too rapid? No rightminged person would want these things to The revolving mass of soft material happen in his own case, and to the inresponds readily to every touch of the dividual to whom bathing is perfuncfingers, bending this way or that, but tory and who feels a greater sympathy 'held up' and subjected to annoyances. | the speed of the wheel must be com- than he would be willing to express for paratively slow; otherwise the cen- the little girl who objected to her trifugal force would throw the walls morning ablutions in winter on the outward and spoil the shape. If the ground that she had "rather be warm police force, who seem to be on the jug is to have a handle, it is molded and dirty than clean and cold," macerseparately with the hands, bent into ation of the epidermic superfices and a shape and the ends pressed into good galloping proliferation of the malpigcontact with the moist jug. At the hial cells would be symptoms to be bottom, the jug is still stuck fast to looked for as the result of bathing the center of the wheel, but may be oftener than, say, once a week. Hence the information of the Lancet, while shocking, is not likely to be revolu-After being properly dried, our tionary of individual habits.- New York Times.

A Mouse Indicator.

"Did you ever hear of a mouse indicator?" asked a prominent official of the Navy Department. "No? Well, such indicators have been used in the navy, and in their way they were very valuable. When the navy first began experimenting with submarine boats it became necessary to devise means to protect the men who went down into the interior of the boats from the strong gases. Finally a naval officer hit upon the plan of placing a mouse such bulky and heavy articles.-Scien. in a cage and having the men who went below keep the cage close by. We reckoned the respective strength of man and mouse, and when the esclares that a diet of grain is far more caping gases had overpowered the Ht. healthful than one of meat. It is dif. the creature the men would know