

# THE JEFFERSONIAN.

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TERMS—Two dollars a year in advance—and if not paid before the end of the year, two dollars and fifty cents will be charged.  
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The subscribers offer for sale, their residence in Stroudsburg. The Lot has a front of 145 ft. on Main Street, with a depth of 250 feet.  
The buildings consist of a convenient dwelling house, store house, barn and other out buildings.  
There is an abundance of choice apples, pears, plums, grapes and small fruits, with excellent water.  
May 16, '72.] A. M. & R. STOKES.

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OPPOSITE THE DEPOT,  
East Stroudsburg, Pa.  
B. J. VAN COTT, Proprietor.

The BAR contains the choicest liquors and the TABLE is supplied with the best market affords. Charges moderate. (May 3 1872-2f.)

**DR. J. LANTZ,**  
Surgeon and Mechanical Dentist,

Still has his office on Main Street, in the second story of Dr. S. Walton's brick building, nearly opposite the Stroudsburg House, and he differs himself that by eighteen years constant practice and the most exact and careful attention to all matters pertaining to his profession, that he is fully able to perform all operations in the dental line in the most careful, tasteful and skillful manner.  
Special attention given to saving the Natural Teeth; also, to the insertion of Artificial Teeth on Rubber, Gold, Silver or Continuous Gums, and perfect fits in all cases insured.  
Most persons know the great folly and danger of entrusting their work to the inexperienced, or to those living at a distance. April 12, 1871.—1y

**DR. C. O. HOFFMAN, M. D.**  
Would respectfully announce to the public that he has removed his office from Oakland to Canadensis, Monroe County, Pa. Trusting that many years of consecutive practice of Medicine and Surgery will be a sufficient guarantee for the public confidence. February 25, 1870.—1f.

Geo. W. Jackson. Amzi LeBar.

**DRs. JACKSON & LeBAR**  
PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS & ACCOUCHERS,  
Stroudsburg and East Stroudsburg, Pa.

**DR. GEO. W. JACKSON,**  
Stroudsburg,

is the old office of Dr. A. Reeves Jackson Residence in Wyckoff's Building.

**DR. A. LeBAR,**  
East Stroudsburg,  
See next door to Smith's Store. Residence at Miss E. Hellers'. Feb. 8 '72-1f

**DR. N. L. PECK,**  
Surgeon Dentist,

Announces that having just returned from Dental College, he is fully prepared to make artificial teeth in the most beautiful and life-like manner, and to fill decayed teeth according to the most improved method.  
Teeth extracted without pain, when desired, by the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, which is entirely harmless. Repairing of all kinds neatly done. All work warranted. Charges reasonable.  
Office in J. G. Keller's new Brick building, Main Street, Stroudsburg, Pa. Feb. 31-4f

**JAMES H. WALTON,**  
Attorney at Law,

Office in the building formerly occupied by L. M. Dunson, and opposite the Stroudsburg Bank, Main street, Stroudsburg, Pa. Jan 12-4f

**KELLERSVILLE HOTEL.**  
The undersigned having purchased the above well known and popular Hotel Property, would respectfully inform the traveling public that he has refurbished and fitted up the Hotel in the best style. A handsome Bar, with choice liquors and Segars, polite attendants and moderate charges.  
CHARLES MANAL, Proprietor.  
Oct 19 1871. 1f.]

Found out why people go to McCarty's to get their furniture, because he buys it at the Ware Rooms of Lee & Co. and sells it at an advance of only twenty-two and two-thirds per cent. Or in other words, Rocking Chairs that he buys of Lee & Co. (through the runners he don't have) for \$4.50 he sells for \$5.50. Pays him to buy some good Furniture. LEE & CO.  
Stroudsburg, Aug. 18, 1870.—1f.

**PLASTER!**  
Fresh ground Nova Scotia PLASTER, at Stokes' Mills, HEMLOCK BOARDS, FENCING, SHINGLES, LATH, PAINTING, and PUTS, cheap.  
FLOUR and FEED constantly on hand. Will exchange Lumber and Plaster for Grain or pay the highest market price.  
BLACKSMITH SHOP just opened by C. Stone, an experienced workman. Public trade solicited.  
N. S. WYCKOFF, Proprietor.  
Stokes' Mills, Pa., April 20, 1871.

**REV. EDWARD A. WILSON'S** (of Wilkes-Barre, N. Y.) Recipe for CONSUMPTION and ASTHMA carefully compounded at  
**HOLLINSHEAD'S DRUG STORE.**  
Medicines Fresh and Pure.  
Nov. 21, 1867.] W. HOLLINSHEAD.

## FARMING IN CALIFORNIA.

**A FORTY THOUSAND ACRE FIELD—GANG PLOWS AND HEADERS—RENTERS AND LAND OWNERS—THE BEETSUGAR CULTURE.**

Between Stockton and Merced lie about six hundred square miles of wheat. The railroad runs through what appears to be an interminable wheat field, with small houses and barns at great distances apart, and no fences, except those by which the company has guarded its trains against the cattle, which are turned into the fields after harvest to glean the grain and consume the stubble. Wheat, wheat, wheat, and nothing but wheat is what you see on your journey, as far as the eye can reach over the plain in every direction. Fields of two, three and four thousand acres make but small farms; here is a man who "has in" 20,000 acres; here one with 40,000 acres, and another with some still more preposterous amount—all in wheat. Of course, the crop is in and up, and from six inches to a foot high; it is not so fine a sight as it will be two months hence, when the whole plain will be an ocean of waving tassels. Yet, as you look out and see mile after mile, without a division fence, 50 or 60 miles apparently in one field, it makes its impression. The Valley of the San Joaquin differs from an Illinois prairie in that it has two magnificent mountain ranges for its boundaries, the Sierra Nevada on the east, and the Coast Range on the west. The mouth of the Valley is to the north, as that of the great Valley of Virginia; the San Joaquin river joins the Sacramento and flows into the sea, and this has been, until this year, the chief avenue for freight transport from the country through which it runs. Now the railroad is in operation as far as Merced; it will reach Visalia in May, and Bakerfield in July, and Los Angeles or San Bernardino perhaps in October; and the great rich valley, which has so long lain asleep, given up to horses and cattle, is waking up.

### A MARVELOUS CROP AT HAND.

It is a singular piece of good fortune to the farmers and land owners that they get a remarkably fine season and the railroad in the same year. They have known how to avail themselves of their good luck, for they have put in enormous crops. One of the best informed men in Stockton assured me that the San Joaquin Valley will send to tide water this year 180,000 tons of wheat. Mr. Friedlander, the great grain buyer of this State, is reported to me to have estimated the probable export of the whole State this year at 700,000 tons. This means that 700 ships of 1000 tons each will be needed to carry California's crop to its far away markets; and it means that 18,000 cars, each carrying 10 tons of grain, will be needed to move the surplus wheat of the San Joaquin Valley to San Francisco; or 360 trains of 50 cars each; or a single train more than 100 miles long—There will be ships needed to market the grain crop; and there will be men needed to harvest it; and as the harvest here lasts three months, and as harvesters will this year get at least \$2 a day and food, many a thrifty man will no doubt earn a small farm by his labors in the wheat fields. It will surprise you perhaps, as it did me, to hear that much of this great wheat field, of which I have spoken, does not bear, even in such a good year as this is, more than from 10 to 12 bushels per acre. A large part of the plain between Stockton and Merced is light and sandy. Some of it looks like a mere collection of white sand; and the wind when it blows strongly, as it often does, blows a man's farm about a great deal. There is a goodly quantity of heavier soil—a sandy loam, the best of which yields in a good year from 20 to 30, and even 40 bushels per acre; and at the western side of the San Joaquin there it yet heavier land, adobe, which will bear, when it is not too wet, still heavier crops. A great deal of this land is owned in large tracts of from 20,000 to 40,000, and from that 100,000 acres. The holders of these tracts do not usually farm them, but lease or rent them; and this is a vast business in itself, as you may understand. But I must first remind you that if it were not for the peculiar climate of this State, wheat raising on such a scale would be impossible.—They sow the wheat here from the 1st of December to the 1st of March, and they have the other three months to harvest it in, with a certainty that no rain will disturb them during their long harvest.

### HOW THE CALIFORNIA FIELDS ARE PLOWED.

The fields are plowed with what are called gang-plows, which are simply four, six or eight plowshares fastened to a stout frame of wood. On the lighter soils eight horses draw a seven gang plow, and one such team is counted on to put in 640 acres of wheat in the sowing season; or from 8 to 10 acres per day. Capt. Gray, near Merced, has put in this season 4000 acres with five such teams—his own land and his own teams. A seed sower is fastened in front of the plow. It scatters the seeds the plows cover it—and the work is done. The plow has no handles, and the plow-man is, in fact, only a driver; he guides the team; the plows do their own work. It is easy work, and a smart boy, if his legs are equal to the walk, is as good a plowman as anybody—for the team turns the corners, and the plow is not handled at all. It is a striking sight to see, as I saw, 10, eight horse teams following each

other, over a vast plain, cutting "lands" a mile long, and when all had passed me, leaving a track, 40 feet wide, of plowed ground. On the heavier soil, the process is somewhat different. An eight-horse team moves a four-gang plow, and gets over about six acres per day. The seed is then sown by a machine which scatters it 40 feet, and sows 75 to 100 acres in a day, and the ground is then harrowed and cross-harrowed. When the farmer, in this Valley, has done his winter sowing, he turns his teams and men into other ground, which he is to summer fallow. This he can do from the first of March to the middle of May; and by it he secures a remunerative crop for the following year, even if the season is dry. This discovery is of inestimable importance to the farmers on the drier part of these great plains. Experience has demonstrated conclusively that if they plow their land in the spring, let it lie until the winter rains come on, then sow their wheat and harrow it in, they are sure of a crop; and the summer will have killed every weed, beside.

### A VOLUNTEER CROP.

After the summer fallowing is done, the teams have a rest. The horses and mules are turned out to grass for some weeks, and about the 4th of July the harvest begins. It is then the rainless season; and the farmer gets his teams, his headers, his grain wagons, his thrasher and his sacks and men into the field, and on the light soil cuts, threshes, and puts into sacks the grain at the rate often of 150 acres per day. Three "headers," which cut off only the heads of the wheat stalks, leaving the straw standing, and nine wagons to take the heads from the headers to the thrasher, require to work them 23 men and 83 horses. With this force they get in 150 acres per day. The grain put into sacks is left on the fields until time and teams can be got to haul it to the railroad; or often until it is sold. It does not sweat nor mould, and there is no fear of rain. As soon as the crop is harvested, the teams are hitched to a brush—six horses to a twenty foot brush, which goes over the field at the rate of 40 acres a day. The brush scatters the grain which has been dropped in the fields; and sometimes a little more seed is added—When it has been brushed it is plowed—two or three inches deep—to cover the seed; and from this comes, without further care, what is called a "volunteer" crop, which is often better than first, and is as certainly counted on. Now the horses and men have another interval of rest until the rains begin and plowing recommences. Thus, as one farmer pointed out to me, they have work for their teams almost the whole year, and have no horses eating their heads off in idleness. In the heavier soils, the volunteer crop is put in with the harrow instead of the brush; and this is followed by a "chisel cultivator," having from seven to thirteen teeth, four inches deep. If these leave the ground rough, it is again harrowed.

### DIFFERENCE IN SOIL.

"It would astonish you to see how small a crop pays the farmer on this sandy soil," said an intelligent man with whom I rode over his fields. He told me that from 700 acres, last year, he got but a bushel and a half per acre, beside the feed of his teams while they were harvesting. They often feed the horses with wheat from the header-wagons, which is a wasteful act, I should say. But, after all, from the small crop he made \$500. At five bushels per acre, if he had brought \$2.50 a bushel, the farmer on the sandy plains makes \$3.50 per acre, clear of every expense. This result, which seemed to me incredible, I saw demonstrated by figures of the cost of the crop, which were satisfactory to a whole room full of farmers. But if you will remember that it is no uncommon thing for a farmer to put in three or four thousand acres, you will see what money they make, even with a small crop, if the price happens to be good, as it often is in a bad year. Two and a half cents is, of course, a high price, and a cent and a quarter is a more usual price in good years. But at that rate a crop of 10 bushels per acre pays so well on the sandy plains that farmers down here count confidently on making large fortunes this year. I was fortunate enough to find myself, one afternoon, among a dozen farmers, some having sandy soil, and some the heavier loam; and after discussing the comparative cost of cultivation, which is nearly double on the heavy land, and the product, which is 10 bushels to from 20 to 25, I listened to an earnest argument concerning the relative merits of sand and clay. I must say that the sand had the best of it, very much to my surprise, for it is not only sand, but it has, I am told, an impenetrable hard pan, from a foot to three feet below the surface. In spite of this, which would seem to make it worthless, it was admitted that the sand did not show as much sign of exhaustion as the clay, and that, taking six or eight years together, it was as profitable as clay. A very intelligent man, who owns and worked 2000 acres of clay and loam, said, at the close of the discussion, "The sand has many merits, it can be worked very cheaply, and it can bear drought surprisingly well; but, after all, it is good only for wheat; it must always be farmed on a large scale, and circumstances may make it unprofitable some day; whereas, on the clay we can raise anything we like, and are not dependent on wheat alone." He added, "the clay and loam farms will have to be cut up, and will be before many years. It will

pay better on that land to take 160 acres and work it in various crops, thoroughly, then to exhaust 2000 or 3000 acres by skimming over the surface."

### LANDS FOR SMALL FAMILIES.

I told you that much of the land is rented. It is usual for the land owner to furnish seed, feed for the teams, all the tools and machinery needed for putting in and harvesting the crops, and the land and necessary buildings, and he gets half the crop put in bags on the field. The renter, as the tenant is called, furnishes only the teams and men, and the supplies for the men. The arrangement is not inequitable; and it gives, as you will see, an important advantage to a man without capital. An eight-horse team is worth about \$600; with five such teams, and five men—who receive in the winter \$30 per month and rations—4000 acres can be put into wheat.

When the work is done, the teams can be hired out, or they can be turned into pastures without cost. I was not surprised to hear that many men have become rich as renters. Two or three good crops enable a renter to buy a large tract of his own. I do not know what is the net profit of the land owners under this system, but was told that one, who has 40,000 acres, refused to rent land for \$1 a year per acre. At this rate, many of the large land-owners, who rent their land for wheat crops, must make nearly 100 per cent per annum on their original investments; for you must understand that these plains lay for years in the market as Congress land, and could get no buyers; and it was only during the war that men began to think them valuable. Then thousands of acres were bought for greenbacks, when gold—the currency of this State—was at from 150 to 200; that is to say, these lands cost from 60 to 75 cents per acre. I do not doubt that the whole of the great counties of Fresno, Tulare and Kern would have been gobbled up by the land monopolists at the same rate, had not the Government given a land grant in these counties to the Southern Pacific Railroad, and withdrew the whole of the public lands from sale at the same time. From this it results that the "even sections" are now open only to pre-emption or homestead settlement, in tracts of from 80 to 160 acres, and thus more than 2,000,000 acres of the most fertile soil in the world were saved for small farmers, who are now coming in in advance of the railroad, and taking up these Congress and Railroad lands, most of which are of better quality and capable of more various production than the Merced plains.

### FRONTIER ECONOMY.

The buildings put up for renters are, as you may guess, as slight and poor as can be. There is a shanty for cooking and sleeping—the farm laborer here furnishes his own bedding and does his own washing; and his equipment is usually two shirts and a pair of blankets. There is a well, and a barn roomy enough to hold the hay and barley and the teams. The renter either has a house of his own elsewhere, or, if he is poor, his family live in the shanty; there is no vegetable garden, there are no trees, there is absolutely nothing to make life endurable or pleasant; and the only care of owner and tenant is to get as much out of the land each year as they can, at the least expense. It is not a pleasant system of agricultural, nor one which can be permanent. But it develops in the farmers who practice it a great deal of enterprise, and very shrewd business habits. They make money by economy in cultivation; and they are very quick in seizing new labor-saving devices. If I may judge from those I met, I should say these wheat farmers are an unusually intelligent set of men, with great courage. "Last year I fed my teams but once a day, the whole season, and worked them hard, too," said one to me. "How could you be so inhuman?" I exclaimed. "By Jove," he answered, "I was not inhuman; I was poor; I had very little to eat myself." A nurseryman wished to have a piece of 20 acres plowed ten inches deep, but was told it could not be done with the gang-plows. "Why not try a single plow?" I ventured to suggest. "No, Sir," a farmer replied; "I don't sabb a single plow; you can't get any man to put a hand to his plow here." One farmer told me, in reply to some questions, that he had lost \$15,000 in the last two years. He expected to make at least \$10,000 clear of all expenses this year.—He had paid for seed and feed, shipped from San Francisco, to put in his crop this winter, \$7,500.

### BEST FARMING.

Another farmer shrewdly remarked to me that when the wheat crop is large enough to supply the State, and a little over, then wheat was pretty sure to be very low in price—lower than when the crop was very great; "because," said he, "a heavy crop draws ships here to carry it off; with a light crop, the small surplus weighs on the market, because no ships come to take it away." I reproached some of them for not planting trees, and the answer was, "We don't go a cent on anything but wheat in this county; we all want to get rich in two years."—But the men I spoke with saw the evil of this farming, and are prepared to welcome better things. The soil in Merced county is well fitted for many crops. Fruit grows well wherever it has been tried, and the sugar beet culture has begun on a large scale near Sacramento, where 1200 acres are now sown in beets and a very complete factory is ready for operation.—

It has cost \$200,000, and the company are satisfied that they will get this year ten barrels of sugar to the acre. They employ 350 men in the fields, mostly Chinese, and between 70 and 80 in the works; and they have extensive sheds for storing the beets; have planted willows along the fence lines and irregular ditches for wind-breaks, and have prepared sheds for fattening 500 head of cattle with the bagasse or refuse, which last year they found to be very much relished by animals. They mix ten pounds of cut hay with as much bagasse as the beast will eat. The beets are sown in February, and the sugar making will begin in July. The beet sugar works near San Francisco have been, it is said enormously profitable for the past two seasons. On the Merced county plains but little attempt has yet been made at irrigation, but some plans have been formed, and experience has shown that if the land is flooded and thoroughly soaked before it is plowed in December it will bear a profitable crop, no matter how dry the season.—Tribune.

### Remedy for Freckles, Sunburn and Mosquito Bites.

Freckles indicate an excess of iron in the blood, we are told, the sun acting on the particles in the skin as it does on indelible ink, bringing out the color. A very simple way of removing them is said to be as follows:

Take finely powdered nitre (saltpetre) and apply it to the freckles by the finger moistened with water and dipped in the powder. When perfectly done and judiciously repeated, it will remove them effectually and without trouble.

An old English prescription for the skin, is to take half a pint of skim milk—so poor as to be blue—slice into it as much cucumber as it will cover, and let it stand an hour; then bathe the face and hands, washing them off with fair water when the cucumber extract is dry. The latter is said to stimulate the growth of hair where it is lacking, if well and frequently rubbed in. It would be worth while to apply it to high foreheads and bald crowns.

Rough skins, arising from exposure to the winds in riding, rowing, or yachting, trouble many ladies, who will be glad to know that an application of cold cream or glycerine at night, washed off with fine carbolic soap in the morning, will render them presentable at the breakfast table, without looking like women who follow hounds, blowsy and burned. The simplest way to obviate the bad effects of too free sun and wind, which are apt on occasion to revenge themselves for the neglect shown them by the fair sex too often, is to rub the face, throat and arms well with cold cream or pure almond before going out. With this precaution, one may come home from a berry party or a sail without a trace of that gingerbread effect too apt to follow these pleasures. Cold cream made from almond oil, with no lard or tallow about it, will answer every end proposed by the use of butter milk, which young ladies can hardly prefer as a cosmetic on account of its odor.

A very delicate and effective preparation for rough skins, eruptive diseases, cuts, or ulcers, is found in a mixture of glycerine, half an ounce of rosemary, and twenty drops of carbolic acid. In those dreaded irritations of the skin occurring in summer, such as hives or prickly heat, this wash gives soothing relief. The carbolic acid at once neutralizes the poison of blood which causes the sore, purifies and disinfects the wound or blotch and heats it rapidly. A solution of this acid in glycerine made much stronger, say fifty drops to an ounce of glycerine, forms a protection from mosquitoes if applied at night. Though many people consider the remedy equal to the disease, constant use very soon reconciles one to the crescent odor of the carbolic acid, especially if the pure crystallized form is used which is far less overpowering in its fragrance than that commonly put up. Those who dislike it too much to use it at night will find the sting of the bites almost miraculously cured and the blotches removed by touching them with the mixture in the morning. Babies and children should be touched with it to relieve the pain they feel from insect bites, and do not know how to express except by worrying. Two or three drops of otto of roses in the preparation disguises the smell so as to render it tolerable to human beings though noxious to mosquitoes.—Harper's Bazaar.

In Conemangh borough, Cambria county, about two weeks ago, a child was born which bids fair to prove a greater curiosity than the celebrated Siamese twins. The infant we speak of was born with a duplicate part of itself attached to its body above the navel, but while this duplicate part is almost perfect in every other particular, it is headless. The lower limbs are well formed, as also its body and arms, but there is only one finger on each hand. The body is turned inward and only requires a head to make a well formed child. This infant is stout, hearty, fine looking female, and if it should live will prove a wonderful curiosity.

A Chicago lady 72 years old is the mother of a baby aged ten days.

## Sunstroke—Cause, Prevention and Cure.

The usual exciting cause of sunstroke is exposure to the direct rays of the sun, generally in connection with great exhaustion of the bodily powers. It sometimes occurs without the direct agency of the sun. The principal predisposing cause is the use of alcoholic stimulants. Enfeebled, poorly fed, over-worked, and irritable persons are also somewhat liable to it. As special precautions during the hot weather, the entire body, including the head, should be bathed daily in cool or cold water, great care should be taken not to wear anything around the neck so as to impede the circulation in the least, and the covering of the head should be light and porous, so that the air can circulate freely through it. Those who obey the laws of health need have no fear of sunstroke. The treatment of sunstroke should vary somewhat, according to the condition of the patient. In all cases he should be removed to a cool and shady place, and the clothing stripped from his body. If the head is hot, cold water or ice should be kept constantly applied to the head and neck, and hot water to the hands and feet. If the skin is cool and moist, the entire surface of the body should be vigorously and continuously rubbed until reaction takes place. If the skin is hot and dry, then the whole body should be rubbed with cloths wet in the coldest water that can be obtained, or with pieces of ice, until recovery takes place, as it almost invariably will under this treatment. Bleeding in such cases, as practiced by many, is almost certain death.

### Keep Straight Ahead.

Pay no attention to slanderers or gossip-mongers. Keep straight on your course, and let their backbiting die the death of neglect. What is the use lying awake nights, brooding over the remark of some false friend, that ran through your brain like forked lightning? What's the use of getting into a worry and fret over gossip that has been set afloat to your disadvantage by some meddling busybody, who has more time than character?—These things cannot permanently injure you, unless, indeed, you take notice of them, and in combating them give them character and standing.

If what is said about you is true, get yourself right at once; if it is false, let it go for what it will fetch. If a bee stings you, would you go to the hive and destroy it? Would not a thousand come upon you? It is wisdom to say little respecting the injuries you have received. We are generally losers in the end if we stop to refute all the backbitings and gossipings we may hear by the way. They are annoying, it is true, but not dangerous, so long as we do not stop to expostulate and scold. Our characters are formed and sustained by ourselves, and by our own actions and purposes, and not by others. Let us always bear in mind that "calumniators may usually be trusted to time, and the slow but steady justice of public opinion."

### A Double-Headed Snake.

A strange reptile has been added to the already known singular zoological existence of Australia. A double headed snake has been discovered. Professor Hafford thus describes it: "Each head was perfect in its own anatomy—muscles, bones, poison glands, and fangs. Each neck was perfect for about ten vertebrae, when they blended with one body and tail of the snake. There were two gullets, two wind-pipes, and two breasts, of which the right was the largest, as was the right head. The distribution of the blood vessels I have not yet traced. There were two intelligences belonging to one progressive apparatus, and the result was very interesting to witness. The right head wished to go one way and the left the other; as the neck vertebrae of each departed from the other at a very acute angle, the result was a simple onward movement of the common body. When a common danger threatened, then the left head twisted itself round the right one so, as to be in the same line, and then progression was tolerably quick." Since the above snake was caught another of the same tribe answering the same description has been captured.

### THE CURRANT WORM.

We are informed by Dr. E. Worcester of Waltham, that the currant worm, so destructive to a favorite fruit, may be fully and almost immediately destroyed by the use of carbolate of lime. The Doctor tried the powder in many instances during the past summer, and found that while it was full as effective as hellebore, it was less disagreeable, less costly, and perfectly safe. The method of using it is to sprinkle it over the vines as soon as the worm makes its appearance, bringing it well in contact with the leaves, and soon the insect is destroyed. It will need but two or three applications and the work is done. In this way for a few cents large quantities of currant bushes may be saved and the fruit allowed to mature, and no danger whatever incurred. Neither the foliage nor the fruit is in any way injured by the carbolate of lime. It will be well for our readers to remember this when the fruit season returns.—Boston Journal of Chemistry.