

Mr. Pratt, on looking at it, discovered its true nature. This tusk belonged to a species of elephant long since extinct, supposed to be the *Elephas Primogenius* (or mammoth), Blumenbach, that inhabited the northern parts of North America, having wandered across the Siberian plains to the Arctic Ocean and Behring Straits, and beyond to this country south to about the parallel of forty degrees. Their bones show them to have been about twice the weight and one third taller than our modern species."

Rev. S. R. Hall, in his Report on the Geology of Vermont, says, "Nearly all the peat or muck of Vermont would answer a good purpose for fuel; but at present it is not needed. It would furnish an abundance of carburetted hydrogen, if employed for producing *gas-light*, much less expensive than coal, oil, or resin. The gas is harmless, inoffensive; and has, in respect to healthfulness, great advantages over some other kinds."

On the summit of Mansfield Mountain, in the town of Stowe, the highest point in the State, 4348 feet, are found beds of peat and the *sphagnous moss* that produces them. This is one of the very few cases in New England where peat occurs at great elevation. In Europe, the cases are numerous.

MASSACHUSETTS.

In his Report on the Geology of Massachusetts, Dr. Hitchcock says, "Taking the State as a whole, peat is but little used, either as fuel or manure; yet for both purposes its use is rapidly increasing, especially in the eastern part of the State, where fuel is more expensive. In view of its importance, I have made some efforts to