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NEWS OF THE WEEK

In a Condensed Form for Our Busy Readers.

HAPPENINGS OF TWO CONTINENTS

A Resume of the Less Important but Not Less Interesting Events of the Past Week.

Colorado land fraud trials will begin in Denver December 16.

The grand lodge of Elks will hold the next convention at Dallas, Texas.

Emperor Francis Joseph has just celebrated the 60th anniversary of his reign.

Jewelry manufacturers expect a decrease in Christmas gifts of their wares. Many orders are being canceled.

The Chinese government has just paid \$10,000 damages for the killing of an American missionary in 1905.

From January 1 to October 31 this year 51 permits were issued in New York for buildings more than 10 stories high.

The executive committee of the National Educational association has decided on Cleveland as the place for the 1908 convention, June 29 to July 3.

President Roosevelt's Thanksgiving turkey this year weighed 25 pounds and was sent by Horace Vose, of Westley, R. I., who has sent the president one each Thanksgiving for many years.

The Union Pacific is said to be selling its Atchison stock.

Campbell-Bannerman is expected to resign as premier of Great Britain.

Rebellion is rampant in the army and navy of Portugal and martial law prevails.

Bryan and Roosevelt have discussed the money question and agree with each other.

Leading financiers agree that the scare is over and that prosperity will return quickly.

The Populist party is arranging for a national convention to select a presidential candidate.

Officers of the United States Steel corporation say the company likes competition and will not crash rivals.

Santos Dumont has just completed another airship and preliminary trials indicate that it will excel anything yet constructed.

The Portland clearing house is recalling its certificates and putting out a new issue which is smaller and more convenient to handle.

Pacific Coast hop growers may form a combine.

Whalers are returning home empty from Alaska waters.

The temperance movement is growing rapidly in Germany.

The labor supply now exceeds the demand in nearly all lines.

Railroad surveyors are busy in the Cowitz pass, Washington.

Reactionaries open fire on Roosevelt and may force him to run against his will.

The issue of government certificates of indebtedness is already an assured success.

Captain James H. Holmes, one of the last of the followers of John Brown, is dead.

The Merchants' Independent Steamship company of Los Angeles will establish a line to Portland.

It is reported that the Kickapoo Indians of Oklahoma have been robbed of at least \$250,000 worth of land.

Hundreds of miners are being gathered together to be shipped from Sonora ports to Alaska in an effort to break the miners' strike there.

A Norwegian bark was wrecked on the coast of Tasmania, five men drowned, and the captain and six men are lost in the woods on shore.

Two prominent mining men were found murdered at Goldfield, Nev. They had been dead at least a week, their skulls having been fractured, presumably with drills.

A daughter of Theodore P. Shonts is to marry a French duke.

One of the closed New York banks has reopened for business.

Roosevelt has forbidden Southern Federal officials to work for his re-election.

The new issue of canal bonds and certificates is likely to be oversubscribed.

Many sawmills in Colorado are closing down on account of the money stringency.

J. J. Hill has appealed to the people of the United States for a cessation of anti-railroad agitation.

Engagements of foreign gold since the money stringency in the United States now total \$75,000,000.

The New York Court of Appeals has refused Hearst a recount of the mayoralty vote of the 1905 election.

The Tampa, Fla., cigar factories have laid off 1,000 workmen on account of a shortage in the Cuban tobacco crop.

John D. Rockefeller denies the rumor that he is hoarding \$100,000,000 in government securities which he refuses to sell or loan.

GREATER SAN FRANCISCO.

Charter Amendments to Provide for Immense Bond Issue.

San Francisco, Nov. 26.—By the special session of the legislature, the city of San Francisco has been enabled to take the necessary steps for rehabilitation on a big scale. The legislature has ratified amendments to the local charter which were adopted by the voters at the last election. The most important of the amendments to the city at the present time is that which admits of the sale of bonds bearing 5 per cent interest. Under the charter the city was empowered to issue bonds carrying interest not in excess of 4 per cent. The local law provides that the bonds may not be sold below par. It was impossible to sell 4 per cent bonds, but now the city will be able to go ahead with 5 per cent securities. Of course it is not expected that they can be floated under present financial conditions, but by the time the question has been submitted to the voters and the bonds prepared, it is believed that the flurry will have passed.

It is proposed to issue 5 per cent bonds to the extent of \$28,000,000 for public improvements. Of this sum \$6,000,000 will be devoted to the reconstruction of the shattered hall of justice. It was completely wrecked by the fire and during the Schmitz administration no effort was made to restore it. One million dollars is to be spent for a new county hospital. Another million will be used for a public library. Several million (the amount has not yet been accurately estimated) will be devoted to the erection of new school houses; several hundred thousand will be used for the purchase of lands for park purposes; \$5,000,000 will be employed for the reconstruction of sewers and streets, and \$6,000,000 will be devoted to the purposes of an auxiliary water system from the ocean for fire fighting.

FORGING LID ON CHICAGO.

Law and Order Leaguers Gathering Evidence for Grand Jury.

Chicago, Nov. 26.—Some two hundred volunteer detectives from the subsidiary organizations of the Chicago Law and Order league visited saloons in Chicago Sunday in an endeavor to obtain evidence that the Sunday closing law of Illinois was being violated. The action is in furtherance of a campaign inaugurated by the league after the successful election struggle for local option waged in 17 counties of the state earlier in the month.

The evidence collected, it is announced, will be presented to the grand jury of Cook county. Leaders in the movement for a "dry Sunday" in Chicago hope that the inquisitorial body will find the facts sufficient for the voting of true bills against numerous saloon keepers in each of the 35 wards of the city under the state law which carries penalties of a \$200 fine and a jail sentence for each proven violation.

Mayor Busse has thus far refused to heed the pleadings of the organizations that the saloons be closed and in this attitude he has been upheld by the Saloonkeepers' association, the Restaurantkeepers' association and the United States for Self Government.

WOMEN STARTED MUTINY.

Induce Russian Sailors to Seize Ship and Revolt.

Victoria, B. C., Nov. 26.—The steamer Kumeric brought advices that the recent mutinies at Vladivostok were caused by four girls, who went on board the destroyer Sukurni, and instigated the bluejackets of the destroyer to seize the officers of the vessel and escape to Japan.

They agreed, but decided to shell the city from the roadstead before leaving. A red flag was hoisted and the destroyer opened fire on the admiralty office and the governor's residence, and then exchanged shots with the cruiser Mandjur. The engineer room of the destroyer was struck by a shell from the forts, and the vessel was run ashore to prevent sinking. The four girls who instigated the mutiny were all killed, as well as a number of the bluejackets, the remainder being arrested.

Panama Claims Unsettled.

Panama, Nov. 26.—Richard R. Rogers, general counsel for the Panama Canal commission, who was sent here to arrange claims made against the United States by several Panamanians and foreigners whose property has been occupied for canal purposes and whose claims were left undecided by the joint commission, sailed from here today for the United States without having accomplished anything. It is rumored here that Mr. Rogers will tender his resignation on his arrival in the United States.

Cleveland Very Sick Man.

New York, Nov. 26.—According to a report received tonight ex-President Grover Cleveland is again seriously ill at his home in Princeton. He is said to have suffered a relapse of the old intestinal trouble that affected him last June. The present attack, it is said, developed on Thursday last, and although severe, it is said, Mr. Cleveland showed considerable improvement on Friday. Details of his condition could not be learned at his home tonight.

Brings Suit Against Japan.

Victoria, B. C., Nov. 26.—News was received from Tokio that John Hartley, a Britisher who went to Japan in 1864, has brought suit against the Japanese government for 1,000,000 yen damages for having impounded opium imported by him in 1875, while allowing Dutch firms and other foreigners to import the drug.

OREGON STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

GIVE SPECIAL SHORT COURSES

Agriculture, Horticulture, Dairying and Other Subjects at Corvallis.

Corvallis—Arrangements are being perfected at the Oregon Agricultural college for a two weeks' winter course in general agriculture; a six weeks' course in horticulture, in dairying, in domestic science and arts and in mechanical arts. The plan is to make this work as practical as possible so as to be of the greatest value to the persons who arrange to take these courses and who are unable to continue in the college through the year for the regular work.

The two weeks' course in general agricultural lectures, demonstrations and practicals by members of the agricultural faculty. Arrangements have also been made for lectures by such as: E. T. Judd, Salem; J. H. Shepard, Salem; W. K. Newell, Gaston; Fred Groner, Hillsboro; A. H. Carson, Grants Pass; H. M. Williamson, Portland; M. O. Lowndale, Lafayette; C. A. Lee, Portland; E. H. Shepard, Hood River, and others. Those who take the six weeks' course given in horticulture, dairying, domestic science and arts, and in mechanical arts will be permitted to take such other work in entomology as they may desire. It is expected that Mrs. Clara H. Waldo and Mrs. Austin Bux, will be at the college to give special lectures to those taking the course in domestic science and arts.

GOVERNOR NAMES DELEGATES

Oregon Men to Attend Rivers and Harbors Congress.

Salem—One of the most important delegations Governor Chamberlain has appointed to represent this state at an official gathering of citizens of the United States is the delegation to the National Rivers and Harbors Congress, which will meet December 4 of this year at Washington, D. C. The appointment of this delegation is important because Oregon is deeply interested in river and harbor improvements, and because this convention will be held while the United States congress is in session, and the representatives will have an opportunity to do personal work in behalf of this state.

The delegation named by the governor is composed of: E. Hofer, Salem; Walter Lyon, Marshfield; B. F. Irvine, Corvallis; Ira A. Phelps, Harrisburg; W. A. Messner, Independence; Alex. LaFollette, Wheatland; William Gill-foyle, Eugene; J. L. Stockton, Salem; James McEvers, Salem; A. Hucksstein, Salem; J. R. Gregg, Ontario; Fred J. Blakeley, Roseburg; C. T. Loeoy, Ironsides; Philip Buchner, Portland; J. N. Teal, Portland; Peter Loggie, North Bend; Orville Dodge, Myrtle Point; J. E. Peters, The Dalles.

Barley for Great Britain.

Portland—A big movement of Oregon barley to the British Isles is under way. This use it is said more barley is being exported than in a number of years previously. Then lots ranging from 7,000 to 27,000 sacks, and aggregating approximately 100,000 sacks, have been certified from the Portland chamber of commerce this month for export on two vessels, the Lyra and the Woodford. The barley movement is regarded as a favorable sign in the general situation, and it is said there is a good prospect for a general revival of the grain export trade during November.

Open Umatilla Tracts.

Pendleton—It is estimated that 125 "farm units" will be opened for settlement on the Umatilla irrigation project some time this winter, but as to the methods to be pursued in opening the reclamation officials have no information. It is thought filings will be received at the commissioner's office in Hermiston, and first come first served. Most of the land to be opened is already deeded land, and will be sold at private sale in small tracts.

Mileage Books are Printed.

Salem—General Passenger Agent McMurray, of the Harriman lines, has notified the State Railroad commission that the new mileage books have been printed and shipped from the East, and will be here in a few days. These are the 2 1/2 cent mileage books agreed upon at a joint meeting of the railroad commission, a committee of the T. P. A., and the railroad officials, and will take the place of the scrip books now in use.

Change in Stock Inspectors.

Pendleton—Dr. R. S. King, of the Federal stock inspection service, who has been here some time, has left the service and will be at Helena in future. Dr. H. L. McDonald, who has been at Montpellier, Idaho, will take Dr. King's place here. All of the men under Dr. McClure are now engaged in range inspection throughout the state. This winter will require a large part of the work.

Mulkey Will Resign.

Salem—It is learned here on what is known to be reliable authority, that B. F. Mulkey intends to resign the presidency of Ashland Normal school about the first of the year and enter the real estate business in Medford. Several men are preparing to seek his position at Ashland. President Mulkey has made his plans known to his friends in this part of the state.

Cove Apples Moving.

Cove—W. Chenault shipped \$600 worth of big red Oregon apples East, at \$1.50 a box. J. M. Gassett shipped 2,000 boxes, also last week, at \$1 a box.

RESTORE WORN LAND.

Government Experimenting on Tract Near Albany.

Albany—The work of laying the tile drainage system on the Experimental Farm one mile south of Albany was begun last week by representatives of the Federal Government, who are co-operating with local persons in the establishment of an experimental farm on a piece of worn-out grain land that has been selected for purposes of investigation. The purpose of the work just started is to test various methods of soil-treatment, and to determine how this type of land, which at the present time is producing very little, may be brought into a state of greater productivity and made to yield a greater revenue. There are thousands of acres of this kind of land in the south end of the Willamette Valley, and the results obtained, if successful, will have a far-reaching effect in improving present agricultural conditions in the whole Willamette Valley.

Lane Fruit Association.

Eugene—At a meeting of a number of Lane county fruitgrowers it was decided to incorporate the Lane County Fruit & Vegetable Growers' association, with a capital stock of \$5,000, the amount having been raised by subscription among the farmers. The objects and purposes for which the association has been formed are to encourage, promote and engage in the business of fruit and vegetable raising and farming, to buy, sell, ship and deal in any and all kinds of fruits, berries, vegetables and farm products and any articles manufactured therefrom.

Look for Lower Prices.

Pendleton—Restaurant and hotel proprietors of Pendleton report that they are looking for a decrease in the price of edibles during the winter. Meat has reached an enormously high figure, according to their reports. Mutton that has been 12 1/2¢ per pound has dropped 2¢ within the last few days. Hogs were selling for 7¢ per pound on foot, and now they are selling for 6¢. This difference will surely affect the retail price.

Union Bankers Protest.

La Grande—Owing to the fact that the post-offices of Union and Wallawa counties are required to send their cash receipts to Portland, amounting to \$2,000 per month, the Union County Bankers' association is making an effort to have the money deposited with the local banks. Congressman W. R. Ellis has been asked to intercede in the matter as soon as he reaches Washington.

Elections Valid Despite Holidays.

Salem—Attorney General Crawford has rendered an opinion in which he advised that whatever the validity of a city election held while the bank holidays are continuing. He also holds that proceedings leading up to the election, such as notices and registrations, are valid, notwithstanding the holidays.

Will Resume Work at Eugene.

Eugene—J. O. Storey, president of the Eugene & Eastern Railway company, states that work on the Englewood line will be continued as soon as the bank holiday season is over and wages can be paid through the banks.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Club, 84¢; bluestem, 86¢; valley, 84¢; red, 82¢.
Oats—No. 1 white, \$28.50; gray, \$29.50.
Barley—Feed, \$28.50 per ton; brewing, \$30; rolled, \$30@31.
Corn—Whole, \$32; cracked, \$33.
Hay—Valley timothy, No. 1, \$17@18 per ton; Eastern Oregon timothy, \$23; clover, \$15; chest, \$15; grain hay, \$15@16; alfalfa, \$14.
Butter—Fancy creamery, 27 1/2@32 1/2¢ per dozen.
Veal—75 to 125 pounds, 7 1/2@8 1/2¢; 125 to 150 pounds, 7¢; 150 to 200 pounds, 7¢.
Pork—Block, 75 to 150 pounds, 7¢; packers, 6 1/2@7¢.
Poultry—Average old hens, 11@12¢ per pound; mixed chickens, 10@11¢; spring chickens, 10@11¢; roosters, 8¢; dressed chickens, 12@13¢; turkeys, live, 15@16¢; geese, live, 9@10¢; ducks, 12@13¢; pigeons, 9@10¢; squabs, \$2@3.
Eggs—Fresh ranch, candled, 35@40¢ per dozen.
Fruits—Apples, 75¢@82¢ per box; peaches, 75¢@81¢ per crate; pears, 1¢@1.25 per box; grapes, 75¢@81.50 per crate; quinces, 50¢@61¢ per box; cranberries, \$9.50@12 per barrel.
Vegetables—Turnips, \$1.25 per sack; carrots, \$1.25 per sack; beets, \$1.25 per sack; beans, 7@9¢ per pound; cabbage, 12 1/2¢ per pound; cauliflower, 90¢@1 per dozen; celery, 50¢@90¢ per dozen; corn, 85¢@1 per sack; cucumbers, \$1 per sack; onions, 15¢@20¢ per dozen; parsley, 20¢ per dozen; peppers, 4@17¢ per pound; pumpkins, 1@1 1/4¢ per pound; radishes, 20¢ per dozen; spinach, 6¢ per pound; sprouts, 8¢ per pound; squash, 1@1 1/4¢ per pound; tomatoes, 25¢@30¢ per box.
Potatoes—50¢@75¢ per hundred, delivered Portland; sweet potatoes, 2 1/2@3 1/2¢ per pound.
Hops—1907, 5@8¢ per pound; olds, 3@4¢.
Wool—Eastern Oregon, average best, 13@20¢ per pound, according to shrinkage; valley, 18@20¢, according to fineness; mohair, choice, 28@30¢ per pound.

NEW BOXER OUTBREAK.

Aged Chinese Empress Alone Holds Back Fanatic Hordes.

San Francisco, Nov. 25.—Another Boxer outbreak of the sort which occurred in China in 1899, when many lives were lost, is threatened for the near future, according to advices received here on the auxiliary collier Justin, arriving from Manila and Guam, and the United States is preparing to rush troops to China at a moment's notice. A steamer fully loaded with provisions and ammunition is lying in the harbor at Manila and, should a report be received from China to the effect that the Boxers are again on the rampage, troops from the Philippines will be immediately hurried to the scene of the outbreak.

Those arriving on the Justin state that from reports received from China, it is pointed out that this trouble is likely to occur in the vicinity of Peking, where the former fighting resulted from an attack upon the missionaries. It is stated that trouble would have resulted long before now, except for the interference of the dowager empress. To her alone, it is stated by men arriving on the collier, is due the fact that the Boxers have remained quiet for the past many months. At the present time the empress is seriously ill, and it is said that her death is expected in the near future.

Once the empress has passed away, the Boxers will lose little time in renewing their attacks upon the missionaries, and it is known that they have made up their minds to drive the teachers of religion out of China for all time.

JURY DISAGREES.

Unable to Reach Conclusion in Adams Murder Trial.

Spokane, Nov. 25.—A special from Rathdrum, Idaho, to the Spokesman-Review says:

The jury in the Steve Adams murder case was discharged at 5:45 o'clock yesterday afternoon, being unable to agree on a verdict, after being out since 8:30 o'clock Saturday night for acquittal and four for conviction. Jurymen J. F. House, Charles Dittmore, D. W. Garwood and S. A. Varum were the four men who believed Steve Adams guilty of the murder of Fred Tyler in the Marble creek district of Shoshone county, Idaho, in August, 1904.

Five ballots were taken, all with the same result. The jury was ready to report at 3 o'clock, but the court conferred with attorneys for both sides and it was agreed to keep the jury out a little longer.

Clarence Darrow, chief counsel for Adams, tried to obtain concessions of bail for Adams and of immunity from arrest by Colorado authorities until the Tyler case is disposed of. No promise was given him. Sheriff Dailey, of Shoshone county, is here with a warrant for the arrest of Adams on the charge of murdering Ed Rouse, near the same place and at about the same time the Tyler murder occurred.

MIGHT SPOIL YOSEMITE.

Muir and Keith Oppose New Water Supply Source.

San Francisco, Nov. 25.—John Muir, the famous naturalist, and William Keith, the noted landscape painter, have protested to President Roosevelt against the plans of the city of San Francisco to establish reservoirs in the Hetch-Hetchy valley, in the Yosemite reservation, for the purposes of a municipal water supply. They base their protest on aesthetic grounds, saying that the projected reservoirs would disfigure the landscape.

It is feared that this opposition will have great weight with the president, as he is specially commissioned Mr. Muir to make an investigation and report to him. When the president requested Mr. Muir to investigate, he expected to get expert knowledge on water sources and purity, not thinking of the aesthetic side of the matter. Mr. Muir, however, got his friend, Mr. Keith, to accompany him into the reservation, and the two decided that huge reservoirs would mar the natural wonders.

San Francisco engineers ridicule the idea that the reservoirs would spoil the landscape.

Act Held Constitutional.

Helena, Mont., Nov. 25.—The Supreme court today affirmed the constitutionality of the fellow servant act. S. L. Lewis sued the Northern Pacific and one of its engineers for heavy damages for the loss of his left hand, while in the employ of the railroad company, and a jury gave him judgment for \$17,400. This amount was reduced by the District court to \$10,000 on the ground that it was excessive. The railroad appealed, attacking the constitutionality of the fellow servant act, under which the action had been brought.

Kaiser to Undergo Operation.

New York, Nov. 25.—A London dispatch to the Sun states the real cause of the kaiser's remaining in England after the termination of his state visit to the British coast, is to prepare for an operation which will take place within a few days. According to the dispatch, the operation will be through the ear, affecting the throat. It touches the kaiser's original trouble there which is referred to as hereditary, but it is added, the operation is not serious.

Hearing Claims of Cities.

French Lick, Ind., Nov. 25.—The National Democratic committee today heard committees from various cities send out a cue the 1908 convention if possible. Denver is after the convention. Most of the committees here seem to favor Chicago.

HOME VEGETABLE GARDEN.

Worth Many Times Its Cost to Every Farmer's Dinner Table.

Professor J. B. Shinn, horticulturist of the Idaho Experiment station, Moscow, Idaho, in a recent letter gave the following suggestions concerning the home vegetable garden:

"The vegetable garden should be an important factor in every farmer's home throughout the country. It will afford him an economic element in providing for his family; it will add to the comfort and happiness of the mother, the children and himself; and it will do much toward creating an interest in farm life if properly planned and managed.

"The fact that a vegetable garden will aid in keeping down the expenses of the home is likely to appeal strongest to the average man, and for this reason it demands first consideration. In order to gain some definite idea of the exact usefulness of the home garden the experiment station of Illinois conducted experiments with a garden for a period of five years. This garden consisted of one-half acre of black prairie soil and the average net profit for the five years, after all expenses for seed and labor had been deducted, was \$74.85 per year. Some years gave less returns than others owing to the effect of dry seasons but under irrigation it is probable that the returns would be much more constant and even higher. During the best year this plot of one-half acre gave a net profit of \$111.05. Where could the average farmer turn to find a more paying use for his ground?

DIPPING OF SHEEP.

Formula for Killing Lice and Manges Successfully.

In response to numerous inquiries, the State College department of veterinary science has prepared the following formula for the making of sheep dip. From several regions of the Northwest, word has been sent of the existence of mange and other infectious maladies among the sheep, which it is hoped to eradicate by properly dipping the sheep.

Use twenty-four pounds flowers of sulphur; eight pounds unslaked lime; one hundred gallons of water. Place the unslaked lime in a mortar box, or suitable vessel, adding enough water to make the lime and form a lime paste, or "putty." Sift into this lime paste the flowers of sulphur, and stir the mixture well. Be sure to weigh both the lime and the sulphur. Do not trust to measuring them in a bucket, or to guessing at the weight. Place the sulphur and lime paste in a kettle, or boiler, with about twenty-five to thirty gallons of boiling water. Boil the mixture for two hours at least, stirring the mixture and sediment. The boiling should be continued until the sulphur disappears, or almost disappears from the surface, at which time the solution will be a chocolate, or liver color. The longer the solution boils, the more sulphur is dissolved, and the less caustic the case becomes.

Pour the mixture and sediment into a large tub, or barrel, and allow it ample time (from two to three hours, and more, if necessary) to settle. Draining off the liquid is a great advantage over dipping it out, in that less commotion occurs in the liquid, and therefore it remains free from sediment. Add enough warm water to make one hundred gallons. Under no circumstance use the sediment for dipping purposes. In order to attain success in the treatment of mange by dipping, care and sureness of method must be observed. Animals that have been exposed should be dipped, as well as those that show distinct evidence of the disease. After the elapse of two weeks following the first dipping, the animals should be subjected to a second dipping, in order that parasites that may have survived the first treatment, or that may have gotten on the animals from corals or elsewhere, may be destroyed. The liquid at the time of dipping should have a temperature of 102 to 112 degrees Fahrenheit. Each animal should be kept in the dip for two minutes, and in unusually bad cases of mange the sheep should be hand rubbed, and kept in the dip for four minutes.

The treatment just outlined applies to mange or scab. If, however, you desire a dip for lice, make a solution of crude tobacco leaves and water, used in the ratio of three pounds of tobacco to ten gallons of water. Boil the tobacco until its properties have been thoroughly taken up by the water, and then dip the sheep the same as prescribed for mange.

TOMATO BLIGHT.

Results of Exhaustive Research at Washington State College.

A great many remedies for tomato blight have been suggested by tomato growers, but most of these have proved to be unsuccessful. A couple of years ago the State college experiment station experimented quite extensively with tomato blight at Clarkston, Freeman, Pullman, Wenatchee and North Yakima. We found that tomatoes which were grown in the shade did not blight as badly as those which were grown in the sunlight, but usually, there was about twenty-five per cent of blight, even in the shaded plants. Shading tomato plants can therefore hardly be considered a remedy for the blight.

Some growers at North Yakima have gotten fairly good results by planting the seeds rather thickly in the rows, and afterwards thinning out, instead of planting the seeds in the hotbed, and transplanting to the field. Various methods of irrigation and cultivation have been investigated, but no satisfactory results have been obtained. Several suggestions.

Egg spoons that are stained should be rubbed with damp salt before polishing.

Place tea grounds around the roots of ferns and be rewarded with a rich growth of leaves. Frequently change the leaves.

If canned pears have a flat taste, and most pears do, they will be improved by adding stick cinnamon to them while cooking.

enty different varieties of tomatoes have been tested in our own experiment station, and all have blighted more or less. Unfortunately, Sparis Eastlana, one of the favorite varieties for early tomatoes, is one of the worst to blight. We have found that the Dwarf Champion is less susceptible to blight than any of the varieties we have tried. At Clarkston, it was the general opinion of the growers that the blight was due to a hot wind which blows up the Snake river valley about the first of July. However, in our experimentation there, we discovered that seventy-five per cent of the blighting occurred before the hot winds came.

A peculiar phase of the situation, regarding tomato blight is that it occurs only in the Northwest. Although it has been investigated by our station staff for the past ten years, we have failed to discover a remedy, or the cause, although it seems probable that it is due to the attacks of fungi, or a bacterial disease. Blighted plants may be recognized by the leaflets beginning to curl and turn over. Next the plants cease to grow, and gradually turn yellow. An examination of the roots of diseased plants shows that the interior of each root is blackened. Insects have nothing to do with the blight, as far as this station has been able to discover. Indeed, tomato blight is one of the puzzles which thus far has not been solved by investigators, and is a serious menace to tomato growing in the Pacific Northwest.

R. Kent Beattie, Botanist.

CARE OF THE FILTER.

The water filter must have an occasional cleansing, and one of the best preparations is a solution of permanganate of potassium. Dip a small brush in the solution and go over every atom of the surface after washing with hot soapuds and thoroughly rinsing. Should some small amount of the solution remain after several rinsings, it is not injurious. A cheap filter can be made from a large new flower pot thoroughly cleaned, with the hole in the bottom covered with a piece of clean, new sponge held down by a layer of coarsely powdered charcoal covered with a layer of clean sand with a top layer of coarse gravel stones. This will filter the water as successfully as an expensive apparatus.

Line a plate with good crust and half fill with ripe, stoned cherries, sprinkle over one cup sugar, a little flour and a few bits of butter; then fill in more cherries and sugar and put strips of the pastry on top. Bake in a hot oven.

Lemons will keep longer if placed in covered glass jars. By some it is said they will keep longer if the jars are filled with water. If wrapped in tissue paper and placed in bran they will last many weeks during hot weather.