

EUGENE CITY GUARD.

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EUGENE CITY, OREGON.

EVENTS OF THE DAY

EPITOME OF THE TELEGRAPHIC NEWS OF THE WORLD.

An interesting collection of items from the two hemispheres presented in a condensed form—a large amount of information in a small space.

Matt McGuire and Jacob Henke, miners, were instantly killed by an explosion of powder in their cabin near Sheridan, Mont.

The date for the execution of H. H. Holmes, the convicted murderer, has been fixed by Governor Hastings of Pennsylvania for Thursday, May 7.

A terrible conflagration raged for twenty-four hours at Aspern, South Holland. Several churches, the post-office and fifty buildings were destroyed.

The bicycle squad has proved satisfactory beyond anticipation, and when spring comes all New York's asphalt streets will be patrolled by policemen on wheels.

President Cleveland has approved the bill granting the right of way to the Columbia & Red Mountain Railroad Company through the Colville reservation, Washington.

In London the young radicals have broken out in revolt against the policy of the leaders of their party. The dual leadership between Lord Roseberry and Sir William Vernon Harcourt is the source of dispute.

Minister Taylor has refused the resignations of Spaniards acting as United States consuls when they were written in Spanish, on the ground that that language is not the official language of the United States.

The French historical society has placed a tablet on the house which Benjamin Franklin occupied in 1776, at Passy, France. Two members of the society engraved Franklin, referring to his career as a scientist.

Fire destroyed the Hannan block and damaged property to the extent of \$100,000 in Johnstown, Pa. The wildest scenes witnessed since the terrible fire of 1889 prevailed. Several firemen were injured by falling walls.

Undergraduates of Princeton college burned in effigy the king of Spain in a demonstration in which several hundred took part. The flag of Spain was dragged through the main street, and later was torn to pieces in the center of the campus.

Letters written by Mayor Sutro, of San Francisco, to congressmen against the funding bill, have been seized by the postoffice authorities. Their objection is that the envelopes bear the inscription, "Huntington would not steal a red cent's worth."

The charge d'affaires of the United States embassy in Berlin, J. B. Jackson, has had several meetings recently with the authorities in regard to the insurance matter, and they have promised to expedite a re-examination in the case of the American companies.

Senator Mitchell of Oregon has been consulting with the war department concerning an emergency appropriation for the Cascade locks, to make the locks secure so they can be opened for navigation. He will introduce a joint resolution for such amount as the war department recommends, so that it may be immediately adopted.

Admiral Richard W. Meade, in a lecture on "The Caribbean Sea," said that in case of trouble between the United States and Great Britain over Venezuela, the first shot fired in anger will sound the death knell of the British empire. Discussing the Cuban question, he said that Cuba should bear the same relation to Spain that Canada bears to the British empire.

Actors Will Long and John West fought a duel after the close of a performance at Marion, Ind. Long was fatally wounded. The men are members of the "O'Houlihan's Masquerade" Company, and after a rough-and-tumble fight in West's dressing room, secured pistols and met on the stage. In the volley which followed Long received two bullets. West was unhurt.

Supreme Chancellor Ritchie, of the Knights of Pythias has issued a proclamation that the supreme lodge will meet in Cleveland, O., August 23, and saying that, if satisfactory arrangements can be made with the railroads, the encampment of the military branch of the order may be held there. The centennial of Cleveland is to be commemorated in August, and, if possible, arrangements will be made to secure the camp created by the Ohio National Guard for the Knights of Pythias.

John Hays Hammond, the American mining engineer under bail at Johannesburg, awaiting trial on a charge of treason, has called Secretary Olney as follows: "Please record my appreciation of Consul Manco's efforts in my behalf. He has shown wisdom and good judgment, rendering me a great service. I am well treated by the government. The preliminary trial will begin soon. I have no fear of the ultimate result, as I am innocent of attempting to overthrow the government, although participating in the revolutionary movement."

A letter from San Carlos, A. T., states that Inspector McCormick, of the interior department, is now practically done with his task of securing the interior of the White Mountain reservation, segregation of the noted Deer Creek coal fields. The Indians have agreed to have an area of land cut out of the reservation covering all the Deer Creek coal fields, and any other land on which a coal formation can be traced. The Indians will receive the proceeds of sale of coal lands as collected under the existing laws.

J. R. Bartlett, president of the Nicaragua Canal Construction Company, confirms the report that negotiations are in progress for a fusion of the Panama and Nicaragua companies. The scheme, however, has not yet secured the consideration of their respective boards. The consolidation of interests is regarded with great favor in banking circles in Europe, and it is

OUR SISTER STATES

INTERESTING NEWS NOTES FROM VARIOUS PLACES.

The Great Northwest Furnishes Some News of More Than General Interest—Development and Progress in all Industries—Oregon.

Malheur has a school district named "Fighting Seven."

The Bandon broom-handle factory has started up again.

Sheepmen of Grant county are taking their sheep to the hills.

A Umatilla reservation farmer will have 1,500 acres in grain this year.

Two eagles were caught in a trap set for coyotes near Grant's Pass last week.

The public schools in Albany for February had an average attendance of 565 and an enrollment of 603.

The whole cost of assessing Washington county for the year 1895, including field and office work, was only \$1,850.

Fishermen predict there will be no high water in the Columbia this year, and anticipate a poor fishing season in consequence.

Brownsville is one of the few towns in that state where no city tax is paid. That city has decided electric lights are not absolutely necessary just yet.

There is said to be a good prospect at Astoria for the location of the railroad depot at Smith's point, in case negotiations for the Scurry bay site fail.

The mill company's boom at Pittsburg, in Columbia county, was broken by a freshet, and between 150,000 and 200,000 feet of logs went down the river.

A petition was circulated and signed in St. Helens last week and forwarded to Senator McBride to be presented to congress asking for an appropriation for the improvement of Soapstone bay.

A man in Brownsville is putting out 3,000 fruit trees, the majority of which are prunes. Almost seventy varieties of fruit are represented, and being placed in good soil will doubtless grow to be an excellent orchard.

The Exploring Syndicate of Mines and Mining in the United States, the French syndicate that has been buying mines in Eastern Oregon, made the first payment on a placer claim in the Burnt river district, a short distance from the town of Bridgeport.

Several hundred cranberry plants have recently been received by persons on the Nehalem beach. Wild cranberries have grown there for many years and there is no doubt that, with proper cultivation, an immense crop of the same variety can be raised.

J. H. Honston has been buying furs at Klamath Falls for the past three months and is now ready to make one of the finest shipments that has ever been made from Klamath. His lot of furs consists of martin, mink, wildcat, skunk and badger, and the whole will bring him in a neat little sum.

The Ashland woolen mills are shipping blankets to San Francisco as fast as they can be turned out. An order for 1,000 pairs of vicuña blankets for a big San Francisco firm is now well along. A portion of the goods has been delivered, and they are so satisfactory that the firm desires to increase the order to 3,000 pairs at the same price.

The taxroll of Lane county for 1895 has been turned over to the sheriff. It shows the following: State, county and school tax, \$108,881.28; poll tax, \$2,891; Lebanon poll tax, \$148; Lebanon city tax, \$95.98; Halsey city tax, \$143.63; Sodaville city tax, \$98.75; Seio city tax, \$39.31; special school tax, \$8,386.15; total, \$124,120.98. Of the school tax, Albany's share will be \$3,655.

The East Oregonian is informed that the buyer for the abattoir at Linnton will come into Eastern Oregon next week for the purpose of purchasing a large number of horses to be shipped to Linnton, to be killed for canning. The buyer made this statement to the East Oregonian's informant, saying he had positive orders to proceed at once and commence finding suitable horses at a price cheap enough to justify purchasing them.

The searching parties that went out to search for D. J. Woodward, the missing toll-gate keeper, have returned, and are of the opinion that Woodward has perished in the snows of the Blue mountains. The Elgin searching party found a pair of snow shoes, but whether they belonged to Woodward is not known, though all indications pointed that way. Little doubt now remains that the missing man has perished. Woodward was a Mason in good standing and the order may institute further search.

A thrifty dairyman, near Ashland, has figured up what he has realized on a half-blood Jersey and Durham cow in the last nine years. He finds that from the butter and cream and the sale of ten calves he has raised the amount foots up \$995, or an average of over \$110 per year. This is the actual cash return easily traced, and does not include any allowance for the skim milk that during that length of time has fattened a good many hogs. The cow is now 12 years old and apparently as valuable as ever as a money-maker.

Recent rains have so swollen the Yakima river that fording at any point is difficult.

Work has been commenced on a Methodist church building at Chinook, Pacific county.

The firemen of Walla Walla have decided to organize teams at once to take part in the tournament to be held in Pendleton.

The Seattle capitalists who are putting in chlorination works on the Upper Cle-Elum are moving in their machinery.

The Washington academy at Colville, has just closed its second term. The people are much gratified at the success of this school.

Columbia county commissioners have ordered 1,000 ounces of strychnine for

TESLA EXPERIMENTS

WHAT THE INVENTOR HAS DONE WITH THE X RAYS.

It May Be Possible by These Strange Appliances to Project a Suitable Chemical Into Any Part of the Body—Effect on the Subject.

New York, March 12.—The Electrical Review publishes a communication from Nikola Tesla, describing for the first time his very interesting experiments in radiography. The scientific world has been waiting an expression of opinion from Mr. Tesla, who is known to have begun his experiments within an hour after the news of Professor Roentgen's discovery was called to his attention.

In connection with Mr. Tesla's communication, the Electrical Review prints two remarkable radiographs. One of these shows the right shoulder of a man taken through his clothing, a plate of glass three-sixteenths of an inch thick, and two inches of wood. This radiograph, which was made at a distance of four feet from the source of the X rays, shows the ribs, shoulder bones and bones of the upper arm.

The other radiograph shows a copper wire, bent to form the word Roentgen, and was made at a distance of eleven feet from the wooden side covering the sensitized plate.

Mr. Tesla also states that the rarefaction of Crooke's tubes in these experiments may be increased by electrical means to any degree desired, far beyond that obtainable by mechanical appliances. This method he describes.

In regard to the nature of the X rays, he says: "I am getting more and more convinced that we have to deal with a stream of material particles, which strike the sensitive plate with great velocity. It is now demonstrated beyond any doubt that small metallic objects or bony or chalky deposits can be infallibly detected in any part of the body."

Tesla has secured radiographs showing the bony structure of birds and rabbits even to the hollow of the bones. He has secured a radiograph of a rabbit after an hour's exposure in which, not only every detail of the skeleton is visible, but also a clear outline of the abdominal cavity, location of the lungs, and the fur are shown. Radiographs of large birds show the feathers distinctly. In another instance, an exposure of forty minutes gave radiographs of the human skull, showing clearly not only the outline, but the cavity of the eye, chin, cheek, nasal bones, the lower jaw and connections to the upper one, the vertebral column and connections to the skull, the flesh and even the hair. Mr. Tesla continues his communication in the following interesting words:

"By exposing the head to a powerful radiation strange effects have been noted. For instance, I find there is a tendency to sleep, and time seems to pass away quickly. There is a general soothing effect, and I have felt a sensation of warmth in the upper part of the head. An assistant independently confirmed the tendency to sleep and a quick lapse of time. Should these remarkable effects be verified by men with a keener sense of observation, I shall still more firmly believe in the existence of material streams penetrating the vault. Thus, it may be possible by these strange appliances to project a suitable chemical into any part of the body."

WOMAN FATALLY BURNED.

Spilled Oil on Her Dress, Which Then Caught Fire.

San Francisco, March 12.—Mrs. Ella Townsend, 28 years old, the wife of G. Frank Townsend, was fatally burned today. Her clothing caught fire from an open stove, and she died tonight.

Mrs. Townsend while filling some oil lamps, spilled some oil unknowingly over the front of her dress and then returned to the kitchen. While busy about the open-front stove, a flame sprouted out, caught her oil-saturated dress, and in an instant she was a mass of fire. She screamed for assistance, but none came. Passers by attracted by the peculiar odor, hurried into the house, but instead of trying to put out the fire, ran out again and to the receiving hospital to report the case. A hospital ambulance was sent out, but Mrs. Townsend had already received fatal injuries.

An Impudent Sheriff.

Moscow, Idaho, March 12.—Governor McConnell was in Moscow last week, and left for Boise Sunday. From Colfax he telegraphed Sheriff Campbell he had heard rumors that a mob was organizing to take the murderers Smith and Gordon out and hang them, and that, if the sheriff needed aid, he would furnish him a regiment to protect the prisoners; also holding the sheriff responsible for the same. Sheriff Campbell immediately sent the following reply:

"There has been no foundation for your statement. The sheriff's office will be conducted rigidly in accordance with the law. The unbounded gall you exhibit in seeking to direct my office is no doubt surprising to those unacquainted with you. Obey the instructions you gave Grover Cleveland—'mind your own business'—and hereafter keep your nose strictly out of my affairs." Frank Campbell is sheriff of Latah county.

The Monadnock Trial.

San Francisco, March 12.—The coast defense vessel, Monadnock, the keel of which was laid at Mare Island navy-yard twenty-one years ago, made her first appearance in San Francisco harbor today. She was on her trial run, having been made ready for sea at the navy yard a few days ago. She is of modern type and has two turrets heavily armored, and carries four rapid fire guns. As a fighter the Monadnock is rated well up with the Monterey, and the two could easily dispatch anything now in the Pacific.

A Councilman's Crime.

Allentown, Pa., March 12.—Fidel Tritchler, aged 34, a member of the select council of this city, shot his wife dead while she slept this morning, and then fired two shots into his own brain. For more than a week Tritchler has been suffering from insomnia, and it is thought he was temporarily insane.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

A full supply of early California produce came in on the last steamer. A carload of bananas from New Orleans has arrived this week. Receipts of eggs have been large, but quotations have changed but little from those of last week. The butter market is not so firm, and arrivals of California butter will probably bring about a decline. Groceries, provisions, etc., are unchanged.

Wheat Market.

The local market is dull, with no business passing, and quotations are nominal as follows: Walla Walla, 60c; Valley, 62 to 63c per bushel. From August 1, 1895, to March 1, 1896, shipments of wheat from Portland amounted to 4,622,358 bushels, worth \$2,404,384.

Produce Market.

FLOUR—Portland, Salem, Cascadia and Dayton, are quoted at \$3.15 per barrel; Goldrop, \$2.95; Snowflake, \$3.20; Benton county, \$3.15; Snohaham, \$2.90; superfine, \$2.25.

OATS—Good white are quoted weak, at 27c; milling, 28c; gray, 22c; 23c. Collected oats are quoted as follows: Bage 4.25@5.25; barrels, \$4.50@7.00; cases, \$3.75.

HAY—Timothy, \$9.00 per ton; cheat, \$6.00; clover, \$6.75; oat, \$5.60; wheat, \$5.50@6.50.

BARLEY—Feed barley, \$14.00 per ton; brewing, nominal.

MILKSTUFFS—Butter, \$13.00; shorts, \$14; middlings, \$18@20.00; rye, 85@87c per cental.

BUTTER—Fancy creamery is quoted at 55c; fancy dairy, 45c; fair to good, 35c; common, 17c per roll.

POTATOES—New Oregon, 25@30c per sack; sweets, common, 3c; Merced, 3c per pound.

ONIONS—Oregon, 60@90c per sack.

POULTRY—Chickens, hens, \$3.50 per dozen; mixed, \$2.50@3.00 per dozen; ducks, \$3.50; geese, \$6.00; turkeys, live, 85c per pound; dressed, 11c.

EGGS—Oregon, 9c per dozen.

CHEESE—Oregon full cream, 14@15c per pound; half cream, 9c; skim, 4c per pound; Young America, 10@11c.

TROPICAL FRUIT—California lemons, \$3.00@3.50; choice, \$2.50@3.00; Sicily, \$2.50; bananas, \$1.75@2.50 per bunch; California apples, \$2.50@3.00 per box; pineapples, \$1.00@1.50 per dozen.

ORANGE—California, 12@13c per lb; garlic, new, 7@8c per pound; artichokes, 7c per dozen; apricots, 5c per pound; cauliflower, \$2.75 per crate, 90c a lb per dozen; hot-house lettuce, 40c per dozen.

FRESH FRUIT—Pears, Winter Nellis, \$1.50 per box; cranberries, 9c; barrel fancy apples, \$1.75; common, 50c per box.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples, evaporated, bleached, 4c; sun-dried, 3c; pears, sun and evaporated, 5c; plums, pitless, 3c; prunes, 3c per pound; East-ern Oregon, 6@8c.

HORS—Choice, Oregon 4@6c per pound; medium, neglected.

NETS—Almonds, soft shell, 9@11c per pound; paper shell, 10@12c; new crop California walnuts, soft shell, 11@12c; standard walnuts, 12@13c; Italian chestnuts, 12@14c; pecans, 13@16c; Brazil, 12@13c; Siberia, 14@16c; peanuts, raw, fancy, 6@7c; roasted, 10c; hickory nuts, 8@10c; coconuts, 9c per dozen.

PROVISIONS—Eastern hams, medium, 11c@12c per pound; hams, picnic, 7c; breakfast bacon, 10c@10c; short cured sides, 8c; dry hams, 12@13c; sides, 7c; dried, 12c; tins, 7c; lard, pure, in tins, 9c@10c; pigs' feet, 8c; pig's feet, 4c; salted, 4c; Oregon smoked hams, 10c per pound; pickled hams, 8c; boneless hams, 7c; bacon, 10c; dry salt sides, 8c; lard, 5-pound pails, 7c; oil, 7c; 5c; 7c; lard, 5c; tins, 7c. Country meats sell at prices according to grade.

HIDES—Dry hide, butcher, sound, per pound, 11@12c; dry kip and calf-skin, 10@11c; culis, 3c; salted, 60 lbs and over, 5c; 50 to 60 lbs, 4c; 40 and 50, 4c; kip and veal skins, 10 to 30 lbs, 4c; calf-skin, sound, 3c; 10 to 15 lbs, 6c; green, unsalted, 1c less; culis, 1c; sheepskins, shearlings, 10@15c; short wool, 20@30c; medium, 30@40c; long wool, 50@70c.

Merchandise Market.

SALMON—Columbia, river No. 1, talls, \$1.25@1.60; No. 2, talls, \$2.25@2.50; fancy, No. 1, flats, \$1.75@1.85; Alaska, No. 1, talls, \$1.20@1.30; No. 2, talls, \$1.90@2.25.

BEANS—Small white, No. 1, 2c per pound; butter, 3c; bayon, 1c; Lima, 4c.

CORN—Manilla rope, 1c per inch, is quoted at 8c, and Sinaloa, 6c per pound.

SUGAR—Golden C, 6c; extra C, 5c; dry granulated, 5c; cube crushed and powdered, 6c per pound; 4c per pound discount on all grades for prompt cash; half barrels, 3c more than barrels; maple sugar, 16@18c per pound.

COFFEES—Costa Rica, 22@23c; Rio, 20@22c; Salvador, 21@22c; Mocha, 20@21c; Padang Java, 30c; Palembang Java, 28@29c; Laha Java, 25@26c; Arabuckie's Mokaoka and Laha, 22c per 100-pound case; Columbia, 21.30 per 100-pound case.

RICE—Island, \$4.80 per sack; Java, \$4.00@4.50.

COAL—Steady; domestic, \$5.00@7.50 per ton; foreign, \$8.50@11.00.

Meat Market.

BEEF—Gross, top steers, \$3.25; cows, \$2.25@2.50; dressed beef, 4@5c per pound.

MUTTON—Gross, best sheep, wethers, \$2.75; ewes, \$1.50@2.25; dressed mutton, 4c per pound.

VEAL—Gross, small, 5@6c; large, 3@4c per pound.

HOGS—Gross, choice, heavy, \$3.25@3.50; light and feeders, \$2.50@2.75; dressed, 3c@4c per pound.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

FLOUR—Net cash prices: Family extras, \$4.00@4.10 per barrel; bakers' extra, \$3.80@3.90; superfine, \$2.85@3.10. BARLEY—Feed, fair to good, 70c; choice, 71c; brewing, 85c.

WHEAT—Shipping, No. 1, \$1.10; choice, \$1.12; milling, No. 1, \$1.27; No. 2, \$1.05; fancy feed, 75c; surprise, choice, 70c; poor to fair, 60c; 65c; 75c.

HOPS—Quotable at 3@6c per pound.

POTATOES—Sweets, \$1.75@2.25; Burtons, Oregon, 45@70c.

ONIONS—50@60c per sack.

WOOL—Nevada, spring, light and choice, 9@11c; heavy do, 6@8c. Fall Short, trashy San Joaquin plains, 3@5c; good do, 4@6c; Southern and coast, 4@5c; Montana, light and free, 6@7c.

BUTTER—Fancy creamery, 18@19c; seconds, 16@17c; fancy dairy, 15@16c.

EGGS—Store, 10c; ranch, 11c.

CHEESE—Fancy, mild, new, 11@12c; common to good, 9@11c; Young America, 5@8c; Eastern, 12@14c; Western, 11@12c per pound.

—The Arkansas river is 2,170 miles long, but at various points in its course is very thin for its length.

FIELD. FARM. GARDEN.

USEFUL INFORMATION CONCERNING AGRICULTURE.

Farmers Must Meet Competition in the World's Markets—New Onion Culture—Feeding Potatoes to Dairy Stock—Miscellaneous Notes.

Farmers begin to realize that they must meet the new order of things. We have the markets of the world and what South America, Australia and India cannot produce for the European markets. They raise wheat cheaper than we can, and they raise corn better grades of improved stock and the dairying North America stands next to the European countries.

Our exports are now well established for high grade beef, mutton, pork, horses and dairy products, and we have a great and growing home trade in our own cities. All our markets are more exacting than in former days, and we must produce superior quality, be content to take scrub prices. The markets demand greater quantity and better quality of the high grade, and better maturity sort, from good grade cows and pure bred sires, but where can we get the high grade cows? Now we marketed most of them when we were breeding; and as to bulls, there are few breeders, and the Western breeders are taking all the bulls at better prices than our farmers think they can get, but as there is no way to breed good beef animals other than to use good pure bred sires the sooner we get them the quicker we can get into markets.

New Onion Culture.

The new onion consists simply in sowing the seed in greenhouses, hotbeds or elsewhere and then transplanting to the open ground, as cabbage or other plants. By selecting the right variety, there is claimed for this method a larger yield of better quality and with less labor than by any other method.

There are several varieties of foreign origin that take well in this method of culture, but the Spanish King is the Taker is by far the best and most productive of any of the varieties we have tested. This variety resembles the large Bermudas.

The seed may be sown from the middle of February to the middle of March, and the transplanting done when the soil will permit. The plants are taken up by loosening the soil under them first with a trowel or stick. By trimming off parts of the tops and roots we are enabled to set plants more rapidly and better. Do not trim severely, but with a bunch of plants in one hand and with a single stroke of the knife we take off just enough of the top so that the plant will stand erect when set, and at another stroke enough sprangly roots are taken off so that we can do much better work. To set the plants a round stick about an inch in diameter, sharpened to a point, answers the purpose very well. With this make two or three strokes to each plant. First, a straight hole, into which the plant is placed and held with the hand. A second time the dibble is inserted, about an inch from the plant, pointed toward the plant at angle, and then pushed toward the plant, compacting the soil about the neck, then another light stroke to fill up the hole. When properly set, plants are not pulled out by the top. Always set the plants when the soil is moist.

By this new method of cultivating, says an Eastern paper, is avoided the most tedious part of the cultivation, that of the first two weeding, and most of the cultivating is done with the wheel hoe. Aim to cultivate with the every week or ten days. One thorough weeding by hand ought to suffice. One of the best tools for this work is an old table knife. What hoeing is necessary after this is usually done with a narrow-bladed hoe.

Feeding Potatoes.

One of our experiment stations say that for dairy stock it is doubtful when foods are as cheap as they are present, whether it would pay to feed very large quantities of potatoes, because a dairy ration necessarily requires more protein than a fattening ration.

Potatoes cannot be fed to young animals as safely as to more mature ones. If fed too large quantities they have a tendency to prematurely fatten the animal and build up a lighter frame work. With more mature animals, when the fattening period is largely a period of the addition of fat to the body, the potatoes can then be fed to advantage and more economically. In the feeding of large quantities of potatoes, no more should be fed than the animal can comfortably dispose of in one day. In one of the digestion trials, when two pounds of potatoes per day were offered, the pig refused about half of them; when only nine pounds were offered there were none left over. Rolling the potatoes in the grain was found to be another way of encouraging a large amount to be eaten. It is impossible to state at the present time, the actual money value of potatoes in the production of pork and beef. When fed in proper combinations potatoes will, without doubt, yield a larger return than their present market price, of about ten cents per bushel.

Notes.

Young animals should be watched and attended to with as much care as any crop on the farm receives, but not always.

For perfectly hardy animals, the best plan is to sow them late in the autumn, or, at least, very early in the spring; if the seeds are not in the ground before April you run the risk of seeing them flower very late and very badly.

It is claimed by writers in the East that it costs one cent to produce an egg. On the farm in the West, a writer says, it is not believed that it costs more than half as much, which would afford a profit at the lowest market figures.

Allowance must be made for climate. For instance, a crop doing well in a cool and rather stiff soil in the South might require a warm and rather light soil in the North, and vice versa. So in the quantity of seed different quantities of seed.