

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

Facts About Flour.

The Boston *Journal of Chemistry*, in a well-considered article on the effects of fine flour, says, "At the present time it is the practice to a large extent among millers, to grind the finest, soundest wheat into fine flour, and the poorest into what is called 'Graham flour.'" This term, "Graham flour" ought no longer to be used. It is a kind of general name given to mixtures of bran and spoiled flour, to a large extent unfit for human food. What we need is good, sweet wheat flour, finely ground, and securely put up for family use.

This article we do not find in the market, and the Western miller who will give his earnest attention to furnishing such flour will realize a fortune speedily. The brown loaf made from whole wheat is to our eye as handsome as the white. It can be made with all the excellencies of the white so far as lightness is concerned, and it is sweeter and more palatable. With this loaf we secure all the important nutritive principles which the Creator, for wise reasons, has stored in wheat.

A FASHIONABLE RECIPE.—Take a young woman, and turn her once in a breadth of satin, twice in a gauze scarf, and three times in a puff of tulle; add twenty yards of flowery garlands, wherewith to season the whole. The dish is then trussed up, but has not yet sufficient dressing. Something heavy—in the shape of a train—is needed. It may be made of matelasse, with raised flowers, or of brocade. Skewer it on well behind, and garnish with gauze butterflies, lace birds, or gilt beetles. Keep very warm at the base and very cool at the top. Remove the dressing as much as possible from the upper part, and pile it on below. Season with diamonds and serve up warm.

A NEW DELICACY FOR THE TABLE.—The French have recently devised a new delicacy for the table, which is quite as expensive as truffes or *patis de foie gras*. It is called "bechamel." In its pure state, looks like frozen lard. It is a jelly made from small fowls; they are simmered over a slow fire until cooked to a semi-liquid condition, the bones are carefully removed, and then to two parts of the material five parts of cream are added, and plenty of mushrooms and champagne to flavor it. It takes a great many small fowls, say twenty or more, to make a single pound of this preparation.

COOKING "GREENS."—Every housewife thinks she can cook "greens." It is the simplest of all dishes; and yet, in most cases, they are not well served, for much depends on the manner in which they are boiled. The water should be soft, and a tablespoonful of salt added to a large sized pot of it, which should be boiling hot when the greens are thrown in; and then it should be kept on the boiling gallop, but uncovered, until they are done, which can be told by their sinking to the bottom of the pot, and they should be skimmed out as quickly as possible into a colander, so that all the water will run out. Press them with a small plate, then turn upon a platter, add a large piece of butter, and cut up fine. Serve while smoking hot.—*London Garden.*

CARROTS FOR EGGS.—It is not generally known that boiled carrots, when properly prepared, form an excellent substitute for eggs in puddings. They must, for his purpose, be boiled and mashed, and passed through a coarse cloth or hair sieve strainer. The pulp is then introduced among the other ingredients of the pudding, to the total omission of eggs. A pudding made up in this way is much lighter than when eggs are used, and is much more palatable. On the principle of economy, this fact is worthy of the prudent housewife's attention.

RABBIT CUTLETS.—Prepare the rabbits as you would for a stew; cut the different limbs into the size of cutlets—such as the shoulders cut in half, also the legs, with the ends of the bones chopped off, and pieces of the back, even to the half of the head. Have ready some bread crumbs and the yolk of an egg beaten up. Drop each cutlet into the egg and then cover it up with bread-crumbs, as for veal cutlets. Fry them a nice brown, and when you dish them pour round them some rich brown gravy, which may be flavored with tomato sauce if approved, and put round them rolls of fried bacon.

LEMON PUFFS.—One quart of milk, the yolks of six eggs, two cups of white sugar, two tablespoonfuls of flour, three lemons. Beat the eggs, sugar and flour together well; beat the eggs first, then add the lemon juice; have your dish lined with paste; do not add the milk until you are ready to put it into the oven. Beat up the whites, add fine white sugar, a large teaspoonful, and beat very light; flavor to taste. When the custard is done spread the icing over it, set it back in the oven and let it brown nicely. Eat as soon as cold.

GOOD HEALTH.

Taking Cold.

If any considerate medical man wants to bring his name before the public, let him publish a series of sound rules for preventing those who will follow them from taking cold. No danger is more serious; there is none that physicians can do so very little to cure, except of course by regimen, of which the sufferers are impatient, and there is none against which the population of all classes is more reluctant to take precautions. They look upon colds as misfortunes which must come and which do not signify; and if urged to take precautions regard the adviser, even if a professional man, as slightly effeminate, or, as they express it, very much given "to coddling himself." It does not strike them that a cold wave kills as many people as a burst of cholera.

Because strong children survive a daily bath in cold water they think cold water "hardens" children in winter as well as summer; and because air and exercise are excellent things, they assume that fog is air, and a long walk in a drizzle beneficial. The very use of a thermometer to regulate the temperature of a room seems to be unknown in most houses, and you will see sedentary men sitting in a room for hours with a fire which brings the temperature up to seventy degrees, and then for hours more with the fire nearly out and the temperature at fifty-two degrees, or lower. They know, we suppose, that a sudden fall of eighteen degrees will kill off men of low vitality in hundreds; will give, perhaps, a third of mankind a "touch of the liver," and will inflict one-half the remainder with "influenza" nearly as annoying and almost as dangerous as fever; but once indoors they fail to realize their knowledge.

This contempt for the thermometer—the only trustworthy guide in fire-making—is positively perverse, and so is much of the popular notion about "hardening." For the average man or woman exposure to the weather may have a bracing or otherwise beneficial effect, but the loss is as great as the gain; and for the old, for children and for persons of low vitality, is probably greater. People will sit, not in the air, but in drafts of the bad kind, drafts for example such as come under badly fitting doors in railroad carriages, with the utmost indifference, and put themselves straight in front of a fire which would not draw if it were not constantly replenished by a stream of colder air.

The same ignorance governs much of the usual practice as to clothing. The anxious mother will protect her child's chest with a care which, if he is not consumptive and wears flannel, he does not want, and then let him run to school in shoes which, if they keep out the wet, do not when he is seated keep out the deadly chill arising from the thoroughly wetted sole. It is not water on the sole of the foot or anywhere which harms people, but the chill which the water induces, and which is as injurious through the sole of the foot as through the chest or loins.

We are not, of course, arguing that a man of ordinary health should be always watching the thermometer, or should attempt to live by rule, or should sacrifice to mere living the things without which life is worthless. But he might make his life more worthy as well as more comfortable by attending to a few broad rules for avoiding colds, which at present he habitually neglects, and which may be reduced to two easily remembered principles: The secret of temperature is even warmth, to be secured by clothing and regulated fires; a dill is chill, not cold, general chill, or local chill, which encourages disease.—*Herald of Health.*

SULPHUR AS A FIRE EXTINGUISHER.—*Les Mondes* suggests that brimstone should be carried on board every ship for use in case of fire. Half a hundred weight (30 kilos.) of brimstone would be sufficient to abstract the whole of the oxygen from 3,531 cubic feet of air, thus rendering it unfit to support combustion. In a closed space, like a ship's hold, the sulphurous gas produced by the burning of the brimstone would penetrate where water from the decks could not be brought to bear, and the density of the gas would prevent its rising or spreading if care were taken to close the hatches with wet sails, etc. It is suggested that the brimstone should be made up in the form of large matches, the ends of which could be passed through scuttles prepared for them in the decks or bulkheads in case of need. It is asserted that \$4 or \$5 worth of brimstone would be sufficient to stifle and annihilate all traces of combustion in an air space of 35,000 cubic feet.

In connection with the above we may remark that chloroform vapor has been lately found by a chemist in Antwerp to act with great rapidity in extinguishing the flame of the vapor of petroleum. Combustible gases mixed with chloroform vapor immediately lost their explosive properties, and even their combustibility. It is suggested that chloroform might be advantageously employed upon a large scale for extinguishing fires in petroleum stores and on board ship.

MAGNETIZATION OF STEEL.—The magnetic strata are limited to a certain thickness, which they can never exceed. This limit varies in different steels. It is very great in those which are soft, and diminishes as the proportion of carbon augments and as the temper is harder. For certain bars which the author has studied it is 0.4 mm.; but he has specimens where it is below 1-10 mm. The latter only receive what might be called a superficial magnetic coating, the thickness of which it is not possible to augment by increasing the intensity of the current. But if the depth of the magnetization diminishes along with the magnetic conductivity, the intensity of the magnetism increases. It follows that the quantity of magnetism is subject to two causes of inverse variation—the depth which increases, and the intensity which lessens, as the conductivity increases.—*M. J. Jamin.*

NEW IMITATION SILVER ORNAMENTS.—In several stores in Munich various objects of art have lately been displayed, which are remarkable for their brilliant silver hue. It appears

wood, metal, or *papier mache*. The mica can be easily tinted in different colors, thus adding to the beauty of the ornamentation.

HOW DRAINS ACT.—The water which runs into drains dug in tough clay soil, enters from the sides and the bottom, and not from immediately above the drains. The toughest clay is sufficiently permeable to water to allow it to pass through readily, and after the drains have been in operation some time, regular and permanent water channels become established in the soil leading from above to the bottoms of the drains. In digging drains in tough, compact clay, numerous small veins of water are cut, which show very clearly how readily the water will pass through such soil as soon as outlets are provided. The advantage of the deeper drains is thus explained, and it is readily seen that their influence extends further in proportion to their depth.

THE CALCULATING MACHINE.—At the last annual soiree of the Royal Society in London, Sir Wm. Thomson's tide calculating machines were exhibited and bore off the palm of the exhibition. By means of the first one observation of the rise and fall of the tides is made daily from the shore, and the facts so accumulated are the constants, and form the basis for setting the second or calculating machine, in which continuous wire passes over a series of wheels placed at various distances, the result being that of harmonic motion of different periods and epochs by which the year's facts can be ground out by turning a handwheel, and recorded on the paper carrying drum.

TO REMOVE DENTS.—A novel way to remove dents from brass kettles is given by a lady in the *Household*: Set the bruise on soft snow, and with a hammer pound gently on it until the part recovers its proper shape. Won't loose sand answer as well as snow?

AMERICAN LINE OF EUROPEAN STEAMERS.—The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* reports the early construction of a fleet of trans-Atlantic American-built steamers to be ahead of anything now afloat in speed and carrying capacity.

THE SAND-BLAST.—The contractors who have undertaken to furnish 500,000 headstones for the national cemetery out the names, in their works at Rutland, Vt., by means of the sand-blast. This cuts a name in four minutes, and they complete 500 stones daily.

SHEEP AND WOOL.

Angora Goat Breeding Association.

(From the Pacific Rural Press.)

Pursuant to invitation and notice a number of intelligent and public spirited residents of this city and adjacent counties met at the rooms of the Superintendent of the "Gilmore Angora Goat Breeding Association," and were much surprised and equally gratified at the unmistakable proofs which met their view from all sides of the rooms, in the fine exhibition of the products of the Angora goat, consisting of buggy robes, mats, ladies' muffs and collars, pieces of leather from the hides, etc.; also, full pieces of mohair goods for ladies' use, manufactured by Hall & Turner, Jamestown, New York, from mohair sheared from animals raised in this State by Mr. Gilmore himself. The examination of the various specimens removed at once any and all doubts that may have existed in the minds of any of the gentlemen then present of the success of the enterprise, and of the many advantages that will soon result to the State from its development. It was a source of regret, however, that so few of our capitalists availed themselves of so favorable an opportunity of becoming more conversant with a subject of so great importance, and in which, in the course of a few years, they will be necessitated to be interested. The agricultural press was ably represented. Colonel Warren and Cremony, of the *California Farmer* and *Commercial Herald*, respectively, Colonel J. H. P. Wentworth, of the *Resources of California*, Mr. Barnum, of the *Pacific Rural Press*, and Marcus D. Boruck, Esq., of the *Spirit of the Times*. The *Alta* was represented by Mr. Murphy.

The President of the company, Mr. D. L. McDonald, called the meeting to order, and in a few remarks as to the objects of the meeting, directed attention to the many articles on exhibition, and paid a high compliment to Mr. Gilmore, the exhibitor and producer, and earnestly invited capitalists to join with him in assisting to carry out the plans of the association for a full and grand development of the enterprise, showing most conclusively that if Mr. Gilmore, single handed and alone, had carried the production of mohair to such a successful point, what might be done in the immediate future by a liberal investment and concentration of capital under his management. Mr. Gilmore then explained the object and scope of the association, which are substantially as set forth in the accompanying circular:

The Gilmore Angora Goat Breeding Association.

Whatever tends to improve the material welfare of a community must be an object of solicitude and anxious interest to all the members thereof, and especially to those who are seeking profitable and safe investment for their capital. It is for the purpose of directing an intelligent public opinion to a subject of growing importance and manifest value, that the following statement of facts has been prepared for public consideration, with the hope and expectation that it will enlist active co-operation.

The breeding of Angora goats and the production of mohair is becoming a leading industry in this State, and has progressed to such a degree that breeders from our State formed themselves into a convention which met at Sacramento on the 28th of February, 1872, when Nathan Gilmore, Laurens A. Upton, and W. J. Prosser were appointed a committee to report on the breeding, condition, etc., of Angora goats on the Pacific slope. That committee, in the discharge of its duties, rendered a full and exhaustive report, from which report the following has been copied.

"1st. That the experiment of importing and acclimating them has been crowned with success. They have proved both healthy and prolific, many of them bearing twins. The offspring of the pure blood goats are improved in size, and bear heavier fleeces than the imported, with no deterioration in quality, fully retaining their rich, silky and glossy character, a distinguishing feature over other textiles. The fleeces will range in weight from three to three and one-half pounds each from third cross to pure blood, where they are in large bands; but where they range in small bands, properly sheltered and cared for, they will average four to five pounds each. The whole number of pure blood imported goats, including their offspring, will approximate 240 head, about 100 of which are owned by one party in Monterey county, about fifty in the hands of another party in El Dorado county, while the remainder are scattered throughout the coast. The gain in number and the increase in size may be attributable to climatic effects, and the superiority of our pasturage over that of their native region.

"2d. That the crossing of them with the native goat (breeding the Angora buck to the common female goat) has been equally successful. The progeny is healthy and increased in size over both native and pure blood stock. The fourth cross produces as heavy a fleece, and of as good quality as the imported, while the flesh of the grades makes excellent mutton, which now commands a ready sale, the foolish prejudice against the use of their flesh yielding to good common sense, it being a well established fact that they are far more healthy than sheep, being free from scab and other cutaneous diseases; more cleanly in their habits, with none of the rank, mucky smell so offensive in the common goat. Their flesh is also as white as that of the finest sheep—in this greatly differing from that of the native goat, which is quite dark. These qualities, when fully known, will in time give them the preference over all other meats for mutton.

"3d. That the arid plains, bushy foothills, and rough mountains of the entire Pacific coast are well adapted to their successful growth, as has been fully demonstrated by actual experience, as they are now flourishing from Oregon on the north to San Diego on the south—from the shores of the Pacific to the seagrass plains of Nevada, numbering, from the best data now at hand, over 40,000; and that there is enough of barren waste land on our coast that is adapted for no other domestic animal, except the goat, on which millions of them could be raised free of cost, except for the purchase of the goats, the employment of a herder, the salting of the animals and the erection of a cheap corral and cabin, any intelligent person acquainted with the character and extent of the country and the habits of the animals will readily concede.

"4th. From the number of grade goats given, one might without reflection conclude that there should be a much greater number of wool bearing animals than there really is. A large majority of persons who first engaged in the business were induced from various reasons, principally from the scarcity of pure blood and high grade animals, to use grade bucks (and low grades at that), a great proportion of them being less than seven-eighths. No fleece has resulted from such crossing; neither is it possible to attain that end so long as such bucks are used. As well—yes, better—might the breeders of horses expect 200 colts by breeding full blooded mustang mares to half or three-fourth blood stallions. This, however, has been attained: A large number of grades have been by this system of breeding, worked up to a point that by now crossing with the pure blood bucks, a flock of valuable wool bearing goats will be the immediate result; and we cannot too

strongly urge upon all such breeders to at once cast off their grade bucks and replace with the pure blood animal. And to those who are thinking of starting in the business from the native female goat, we should earnestly urge them to procure none but the pure blood bucks—certainly none of a lower grade than fifteen-sixteenths, and to be sure and use none of them on any grade ewes above the second cross. We feel that this branch of the business cannot be too fully understood by those already in the business, or those who may think of engaging therein. In crossing, the fleece all comes from the buck, consequently the blood of the buck should be pure."

Since the time that report was made, the production of mohair has been largely increased; but for sufficient reasons herein set forth, not enough to keep pace with the wishes and expectations of its inaugurators and friends, nor with an ever eager public hope and desire, that had been artificially excited by kindly, but crudely digested articles in various journals of the State. The ardent efforts of practical and intelligent breeders, have been sadly retarded by the injudicious management of those who wished to become too suddenly successful, and persisted in the using of low grade bucks, being induced so to do by their comparative cheapness, and positive assurance of those who owned and wished to find a profitable market for them. Furthermore, Angora goats of superior quality are very far from being in numerical proportion to those that are inferior, and for these obstacles the business has not prospered as we could have wished, and had good reason to expect. It is to obviate these difficulties; consolidate the interest of intelligent breeders and capitalists engaging in this enterprise, that the association proposes to enter upon a more comprehensive policy, and to this end it is necessary to purchase and collect all the small lots of marketable mohair and pelts that are now scattered throughout the State, and render them available for sale and manufacture, thereby directing attention to our ability to produce these valuable articles. It is our intention to breed and maintain a large band of mohair producing goats of selected fine grade ewes, served only by pure choice thorough-bred bucks, and likewise to keep another band of pure blood ewes, and from time to time make fresh importation from Asia Minor.

This course of action will enable persons commencing the business to provide themselves with a selection of choice grade ewes and pure blood bucks, establishing a large and lucrative industry, and drying and wiping out all competition from inferior stock. The business once established cannot fail to be very lucrative to those engaged in it, and in the very near future, will add millions of dollars to the annual income of the State. There are at present immense tracts of land bordering our ranges of mountains, that are entirely unsuited to cultivation, but afford the finest natural pastures for the Angora goat. While tending the flocks and performing other duties connected with the business of breeding, other occupations can be found to give employment to thousands of industrious persons.

Of the direct pecuniary profits arising from the breeding of choice Angora goats, it is only necessary to speak in general terms. It is now universally admitted that those who engaged in the breeding of sheep, when our State was open to occupancy in large tracts, have in almost every instance become very wealthy, with only an average price of twenty cents per pound, and an average amount of yield not exceeding seven pounds. It is equally well established, that the average price of mohair in the English markets for the last fifteen years, has not been less than eighty cents per pound, and at the present date it is ninety cents per pound, while the average yield from pure blood and grades crossed by pure blood bucks, after the fourth cross, is from four to six pounds per year, which shows the difference of value of sheep and goat wool, viz.: sheep, \$1.40; goats, \$3.00; a difference of nearly three hundred per cent. That the relative difference in the prices of these two wools or hair must always be maintained, is as certain and sure as that the price of cotton will never equal or approach the price of silk.

The pelts of one-half, three-quarters and seven-eighths wethers slaughtered for mutton, will, with proper management, become a source of increased revenue. The Angora goats bred as fast as sheep, and require no greater amount of care, while they are harder and thrive well in portions of the country where sheep could not subsist.

Until mohair is produced on this coast in sufficient quantity to warrant the establishment of manufactories, it must be exported to the Eastern States and England; woolen, cotton, silk and other manufactories are established when the production of the raw material is in sufficient quantity for the employment of machinery. But with regard to exportation it is well understood that the higher the price of an article, the better it will bear the cost of transportation.

The point selected and secured by the company for its principal stock ranch is situated in El Dorado county, four miles from Shingle Springs, the depot of the Sacramento Valley railroad, which will guarantee easy and regular communication with all sections of the coast for the transportation of stock; it contains over four thousand (4,000) acres, and can be enlarged as may suit our wants; title, United States patent and possession. A portion of the ranch has the barns, fences, corrals, etc., necessary for the proper and convenient handling of stock. A large tract of land of the company is situated near Lake Tahoe or Lake Bigler, and while it is not necessary to change the range, there is but little question that a heavier fleece and of better quality can be obtained by pasturing on green feed in higher altitudes during the hot months of summer. The nucleus of the flock is of the pure blood and high grades of N. Gilmore, El Dorado county, representatives of which have been exhibited at the different agricultural fairs since 1870, and always have had awarded to them the highest premiums over every other competitor in the State.

Mr. Gilmore has been selected by the directors to superintend and manage the business, and will devote to it his entire time and earnest attention. His acknowledged reputation for integrity and energy, and the zeal and intelligence he has shown in all his efforts in connection with the breeding of Angora goats and the production of mohair, entitle him to the fullest public confidence.

Eastern Wool Market.

Boston, May 8.—The Wool market continues very dull, though toward the close there was a slight increase in the demand. The sales of the week chiefly were of California. There appears more disposition on the part of holders to meet the views of manufacturers, though the change in rates has not been great. New spring is being received in moderate quantities, but prices realized are somewhat below what dealers were led to expect. It has got to be a very choice lot that will realize 50c; most of the sales were made at 30@32 or 33c. Fall California has met with a very liberal demand, and prices continue firm. Both foreign clothing and carpet material are quiet, but prices exhibit no change. Sales for the week comprise 69 sales Australian, at \$1@50; 25 do Cape, private; 20 do East India, at about 15c; 181 do spring Cali-

fornia, at 29@35c; 300 do fall do, at 16@28c; 125 bags scoured, at 58@71c; 25,000 lbs Western Texas, at 27@28c; 6000 lbs Eastern do, private; 75 bags No 1 pulled, at 25@30c; 100 do low super, at 40c; 60 do, at 45@50c; 30,000 lbs Maine do, at 56c; 25 do black do, private; 25,000 lbs X and XX Ohio fleeces, at 54@55c; 5000 lbs fine unwashed Western do, at 57@58; 3000 lbs fat sheep, at 31c; a lot of unmerchantable, on private terms.

Boston, May 8.—Transactions in the Wool market have again been quite large, but there is no improvement to notice, and holders are still disposed to close up their stocks as rapidly as possible. The principal transactions have been in pulled and California. Fine fleeces still move slowly, and holders have to shade a little on both fine fleeces and Australians to effect sales; but medium and combed and delaine fleeces still command very extreme prices. The stock of fine fleeces here is considerably reduced, and mostly in the hands of one house. Transactions in fleeces include some 116,000 lbs. Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces, at 54c for XXX, 53c for good XX, and 54@57c for low X and No. 1. A choice No. 1 Ohio would sell at 58@60c, while XX fleeces cannot be forced off to any extent at over 52@53c. Medium Michigan has been sold at 52c, while X ranges from 48@50c; and choice medium New York has been sold at 53c, while good X sold at 49c. Medium, low X, and No. 1 fleeces are in fact the only fleeces that can be disposed of at a satisfactory price, and fine Wools are as much neglected as at any time for some weeks. The past scarcity of medium fleeces continues to turn the attention of manufacturers to fine supers, and this description is in demand at about previous prices. X pulled is very little inquired for, and low pulled is also rather dull. There is still a disposition on the part of receivers to keep supplies of pulled sold up as close as possible, as prices are as high now as they are likely to be for some time. Transactions in California have been the largest for a long time, comprising 773,000 lbs. fall and spring, at 15@24c, for fall, and 21@30c, for spring. The highest price before obtainable for new spring has been 35c, and this may be considered an outside figure for choice lots. Good average lots will not bring over 28@30c. There have been sales of combed and delaine fleeces at 54@55c; unwashed combed and delaine at 37@50c; scoured, 53@51.05, and super pulled at 35@57c.—*Call.*

HORTICULTURE.

Roses and Roses.

(From Pacific Rural Press.)

The queen of flowers is holding her court. Her real name is Rosa Lamaque, but her manifest royalty forbids any word but queen. She is fairest, purest, sweetest, not girlishly but full womanly, as befits a queen. But her maidens are also fair, royally she rejoices in their praise, these we can name, and we love the names, even, of those we love well, so let us look at *Souvenir d'un Ami*, pale, flesh colored, with a deeper tinted center, and at *Rose blanche*, pearl colored, with the faintest blush. It is a good time to get acquainted with all the peculiarities of roses. The budding time is near at hand, and hundreds of ladies who read the *Prairie* wish to add to their collection if they can only be persuaded to take or steal time to attend to it at the right moment. Mrs. Moore, who budded roses as deftly and almost as fast as a professional, is over in Paris, where so many of the finest fancy roses had their birth, and as nothing escapes her sharp eyes for beauty, she will have much to tell us on her return of new sorts. Perhaps she will be able to tell us how to keep away the mildew. Meanwhile, dear readers of the *Prairie*, notice the dark rich crimson of Duke of Edinburgh rose, of John Hopper, which glows like a good deed in a naughty world, of Horace Vernet, and above all, of General Jacqueminot. Enjoy the creamy whiteness of the unspotted Cherokee, and bud its long runners with other climbing kinds if your space is limited. You may bud in deep colors and let the lower sprays run another season the crop of new roses will be spare but fine. General Jacqueminot is a glorious rose to burst out of a cloud of white roses.

Again, it is time for the amateur lady gardener to experiment in hybridizing roses. It is always right to reach forward, and who knows but the perfect rose is to flower for us. Madame Laffay is an honest old maternal rose, who is always trying to run back into a sweetbrier; try crossing it upon Cherokee, or the latter with Marshall Neil. I used to raise in the East the finest moss rose I ever saw—Henri Martin, one of the deepest colored, most velvety and abundantly mossed.

I like *copper colored roses*, those that take the metallic lustre, and are now so much the standards in artificial flower making. Old Regulus is one of the best of these. The nomenclature of roses is a good deal awry on this coast, or else in the East roses had outgrown the habits of their early years; I judge this is so, because Eastern experts speak of incorrect or varied nomenclature as well as myself. The habits are very likely somewhat altered with the change of climate and condition.

Banksia roses here are truly "the right roses in the right place." Nothing could be more perfect for planting on the edges of banks and ravines. They like to make believe they are wild raspberries or blackberries. They live to great age; they grow immense stocks, there is one at Toulon two feet four inches in circumference, which covered a wall seventy-five feet wide and eighteen feet high, and had fifty thousand flowers blossoming at once. I have not seen the rose-colored Banksia here.

Gather about your homes at least a dozen good roses—climbing, perpetual, tea and mosses. Don't expect to get "every thing in one rose," as the Dutch gardeners said. "I have so much trouble with my ladies yet come to buy mine rose. They want him hardy, they want him fragrant, they want him monthly, they want him double, they want him fine color; and I say, I often seen dat ladies dat vas rich, dat vas young, dat vas wise, dat vas handsome, dat vas good temper, dat vas perfection in one ladies, I see her much not." She is coming, though; but she will her young garden, and so will her young man.

JEANNE C. CABE.

We have not half enough "lily widow" on this coast. I had tamed every wild lily east of the Mississippi, before I came here to find the most magnificent wild lilies I ever saw. Success in growing these depends upon deep planting, shade and water. We can have lilies from the first of May to September.

I have found the ants troubling my lily bulbs; they contain sugar and starch, and these little pests had discovered it. They will consume a bulb in an incredibly short space of time, cutting off scale by scale.

J. C. C.

Doc fanoliers may be interested in learning that the Treasury Department acquiesces in the judicial decision that German stamps are exempt from duty under the special provision for Bologna messages.