

# WILLAHETTE FARMER

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## Correspondence.

### LANE COUNTY FAIR.

SPRINGFIELD, OR., Oct. 20, 1883.

Editor Willamette Farmer:  
List of entries and premiums awarded at the Lane County Fair:

Horses—J. H. McFarland, thoroughbred mare, 1st pre. Horses of all work: J. H. McFarland, one year old filly, 1st pre; John Cooley, sucking colt, 1st pre; Isaac Barclay, Arabian mare, 2nd pre; O. F. Knox, 2 year old fillies, 1st and 2nd pre; John Simpson, carriage team, 2nd pre; J. R. Sellers, 3 and 4 year old horses of all work; J. Vanderwort, walking 2 year old; Marion Martin, sucking colt, 2nd pre; J. C. Wallace, stallion, 1st pre, one year old filly 2nd pre, roadster to go in harness, 1st pre, stallion with five colts, 1st pre; Jas. Robinson, Arabian mare, 1st pre; O. F. Knox, walking horse; A. Miller, trotter, 1st pre; Albert Hunt, roadster 1 year old, 1st pre; Roscoe Knox, walking horse; John Cooley, horse of all work, 2nd pre; Jas. Hawley, carriage team, 1st pre. Graded draft horses: John Cooley, stallion, 1st pre; William Stewart, sucking colt, 1st pre; J. R. Sellers, 3 year old mare, 1st pre; Jas. Wooten, 4 year old mare, 2nd pre; Geo. Belshaw, 2 year old Clyde, 1st pre, 4 year old Clyde mare, 1st pre, sweepstakes 2 year old horse, 1st pre, sweepstakes mare without regard to blood, 1st pre; D. D. Huff, draft team, roadster team; C. J. Sears, 2 year old Clydesdale, 1st pre. Saddle horses: O. F. Knox, 1st pre; J. A. J. Crow, 2nd pre; R. E. Collier and A. Miller entries of saddle horses.

Sheep—Spanish Merino: J. D. Cochran, one year old buck, 2nd pre; ewe, 2nd pre; Aleck Taylor, buck, 1st pre; ewe one and two year ewe, 1st pre; 2 ram lambs, 1st pre; ewe lamb, 1st pre; O. F. Knox, Newfordsire, 1st pre; Angora goats, 1st pre.

Swine and Poultry—Geo. Belshaw, best 2 Essex pigs, 1st pre; best pigs without regard to breed, 1st pre; J. R. Sellers, ducks, 1st pre; H. N. Garoutte, ducks, 2nd pre; J. R. Sellers, buff geese, 1st pre.

Farm products—Geo. Belshaw, wheat, sweepstakes. Best and largest variety of grain raised by one exhibitor in glass jars, 1st pre; Sonora, Clawson, velvet, golden chaff, white chaff mammoth, seven headed, ninety day, red chaff mammoth, imperial, Canada, Hudson bay, chili club, Landreth, chaff club. Sample flour, on each 1st pre; D. D. Huff, barley, 1st pre; Geo. Landreth, buckwheat, 1st pre; J. H. Shortridge, Irish seatu, flax sheaf, 1st pre; R. Carey, hungarian grass, 1st pre.

Vegetables—Ira Hawley, mangel wurtzel 2nd pre; H. C. Veatch, mangel wurtzel, 23 pounds, 1st pre; cabbage: Mrs. Rhoda Cathcart, mammoth, 1st pre; J. Eaton, flat dutch, 1st pre; A. Eaton, drumhead, 1st pre; Ira Hawley, kohi rabi 1st pre; long orange carrot, 2nd pre; H. C. Veatch, long orange carrot, 1st pre; white Belgian carrot, 1st pre; Isaac Barclay, evergreen sweet corn, 1st pre; William Stewart, thoroughbred flint corn, ears 16 in long, 1st pre; W. H. Gilfrey, yellow corn, 1st pre; A. F. Johnson, raisin grapes, 1st pre; C. W. Boren, mission grapes, 1st pre; Ira Hawley, citron, 24 lbs, 1st pre; Potatoes: John Buoy, white elephant, white star, late rose, each 1st pre; garnet chili, 2nd pre; John O. Grubb, peerless, 1st pre; J. H. Crow, white kidney, leopard, early goodrich, each 1st pre; Ira Hawley, garnet chili, one hill of 20 lbs, and Foster, each 1st pre; H. C. Veatch, snowflakes, blue kidney, peachblow, garnet chili, each 1st pre; D. D. Huff, half bushel variety; Squashes: H. C. Veatch, two 1st and one 2nd pre; D. D. Huff and J. H. Crow, one each 1st pre; W. J. J. Scott, perfect gem and galling, each 1st pre; J. H. Crow, Russian sunflower, 1st pre; J. R. Sellers, smooth red tomato, 1st pre; Geo. Sears, radish, 1st pre; Turnips: A. F. Johnson and Ira Hawley, 2nd pre; H. C. Veatch, 1st pre; Orville Phelps, white rutabaga, 30 lbs, 1st pre; D. D. Huff, 2nd pre; Mrs. Mary Sellers, butter, 1st pre; Mrs. Geo. Belshaw, butter, 2nd pre; Mrs. E. A. Jackson, butter.

Fruit—J. H. Shortridge, baldwins, 2d pre; H. C. Veatch gloria mundi, 2d pre; Baldwin; W. J. J. Scott, gloria mundi, 1st pre; rambo, 1st pre, escapas spitzenberg, 1st pre; James Moore, variety, 1st pre; Roscoe Knox, baldwins, 1st pre, yellow belleflower, roxbury pisset, golden russet, northern spy, escapas spitzenberg, Carolina red, one lot northern spy 24 apples weighing 20 lbs; one plate: provisions, taken by Jno. Simpson.

Canned Fruit—Mrs. Lurch, canned beans, 2 kinds, 1st pre, gooseberries, 1st

pre, peas 1st pre, grapes, 1st pre, cherries two kinds 1st pre, sweet corn, 1st pre; Mrs. O. F. Knox, canned blackberries, plums, peaches, pears, and cucumbers, each 1st pre; Jellies, Mrs. M. Renfer, crab apples, 1st pre; Mrs. O. F. Knox, elderberry, peach and blackberry, each 1st pre.

Ladies' Fancy Work—Mrs. Levisa McKenzie, rug, 1st pre, sofa pillow; Mrs. Mary Sellers, 1 pair of pillow shams, 2d pre, chair tidy, 1st pre, mat 1st pre; Mrs. Geo. Gilfrey, zephyr wreath, 2d pre; farmers wreath, 1st pre; wax fruit, 1st pre; lounge pillows, 2d pre, three hearth rugs, 1st pre; Mrs. S. M. Adams, lambrequin hair work, 1st pre; Lucy Adams, tidy; Mary Adams, tidy, 1st pre; Mrs. L. M. Oliver, aged 72, two piece quilt; Solomon Wallace, aged 10, quilt; Mrs. Polk Curran, worsted quilt, 1st pre; tidy, 1st pre; Mrs. Bettie Wallace, pin cushion, 1st pre; A. F. Johnson, stand cover, 1st pre; Mattie Chrisman, sofa pillow, chair tidy, 2d pre; calla-lily mat, 1st pre; Mrs. O. P. Adams, piece quilt, 2d pre; Sarah Gilfrey, sofa cushion, 1st pre; Nellie Gilfrey, pin cushion, 1st pre; Mrs. John Belshaw, dry bouquet, 1st pre; Mrs. Geo. Belshaw, lamp mat, 2nd pre, chair tidy, 1st pre, sofa pin cushion, raised work, 1st pre, pin cushion raised work, 1st pre, chair pin cushion, 1st pre; Mrs. Melvina Mann, piece quilt, 2d pre; Mrs. Rhoda Cathcart, three piece quilts; Mrs. M. J. Veatch, piece quilt; Mrs. S. J. Sears, piece quilt; tidy patch, 1st pre; Ada Medley, pillow shams, 1st pre, piece quilt, 1st pre; chair tidy; Martha Medley, pin cushion, 2d pre; Mrs. J. M. Medley, hand made linsey, 1st pre, rag carpet 1st pre; piece quilt; Mrs. Manda Sears, mat; Mrs. J. Sears, wreath; Mrs. Dr. Harris, quilt, 2d pre; piece quilt, 1st pre; Hettie Parsons, slipper case, 1st pre; tobacco case, 1st pre; cigarette case, 1st pre; hanging pin cushion, 2d pre, glove pin cushion, 1st pre, hair basket, 1st pre, geological cabinet, 1st pre; Martha Stanton, zephyr wreath, 1st pre; Belle Wand, tidy; Mrs. Wand, piece quilt; Mrs. O. P. Adams, ladies-trimmed hat, 1st pre; Mrs. M. E. Riley, the challenge system of cutting, 1st pre, shonighan organ, 1st pre.

The secretary is unable to decide whether the two following entries should be placed in the ladies' fancy work department or under the head of farm products: Edith Wallace, girl baby, 11 months, old, weight 22 lbs, blonde 1st pre, \$1.60; Aleck McKenzie, boy baby, 2 1/2 months, weight 15 lbs, blonde, 1st pre, \$1.60.

Pictures and paintings—Helen Atkins crayon drawing, 1st pre; H. Thompson, water colors, 1st and 2d pre; A. F. Johnson, picture, 1st pre; Mattie Chrisman, water color, 1st pre; J. A. Mann, pen drawing, 1st pre.

Miscellaneous—J. R. Sellers, telescopic rifle, 1st pre; Mrs. Geo. Belshaw, petrified sage brush, petrified mushroom, each 1st pre, 2 specimens of silver ore, 2d pre, collections of shells, 1st pre, specimen alabaster, 1st pre; Mrs. Melvina Mann, specimen of silver ore, 1st pre; Mellison & Pratt, diamond iron harrow, 1st pre.

In all, there are 207 entries, divided as follows: Horses, 41; sheep, 8; pigs, 2; poultry, 3; grain 19; fruit, 17; canned fruit, 13; jellies, 4; vegetables 54; butter 3; fancy work, 12; paintings 6; miscellaneous 143.

This is the second annual fair and the exhibits are good considering the fact that it has poured down rain the whole time of the fair. Taken altogether, it promises much for the success of future fairs in the county. There are some exhibits that require special mention which will be made in the future.

J. S. CHURCHILL, Sec'y.

### Ohio Correspondence.

LEONARDSBURG, Oct. 8.

Editor Willamette Farmer:  
By your crop reports I see that you of the Occident are getting on better than we here in the land of constitutional amendments, Scott law and free drinks. The nights of the 8th, 9th and 10th of September put the imprint of Jack Frost on every article of vegetation, and ruined at least three-fourths of all the corn fodder in the Scioto valley. The excessive drought throughout the months of July, August and September made plowing next to impossible and seeding late, and yet a larger per cent. of wheat is being sown this fall than at any previous time within the knowledge of the writer. There is no good corn, and the failure of the wheat crop makes lasting and pungent impressions on the minds of many.

Many farmers profited by experience in their experiments with new and large varieties of corn with a season cut short at both ends. And almost every farmer is trying to get a sow and pigs to feed, believing that such stock eats soft corn the best. I myself have three paterfamilias, who, with their progeny, are expected to pass upon a consider-

able amount of Beseraba and Mammoth Dent corn, cut short of its great promise by untimely frosts. I see in the FARMER the advertisement of the Newark Company's clover huller, and can only wonder if any of those excellent machines will ever find their way into your beautiful valley.

The Pioneer excursion will no doubt prove a rare treat to those old veterans who can but wonder at the difference of time occupied in making the trip as compared with their going out. The drift of emigration seems tending to Nebraska at the present time, and many even on the down-hill side of life's journey are selling out and going there. I will not attempt to disguise the fact that real estate has depreciated in value in central Ohio, in consequence of what seems to be permanent and serious drawbacks, climatic and otherwise. Many of that class who never are but always to be blessed are delving into carp culture and hope to realize a fortune, but from the amount already engaged in that yet untried enterprise, the profits will be seriously divided. The sheep husbandry has taken a dead lock, and many are closing out because of the unsatisfactory workings of the last tariff on wool.

Hoping for wholesome laws for temperance in Ohio, I am, as ever, yours,

JNO. WATERS.

### An Oregon Pioneer in Wisconsin.

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 12, 1883.

Editor Willamette Farmer.  
I have been to see a herd of Short-horns to-day, and to say that it was fine is hardly sufficient. The color, in particular, is red, two cows in milk, I am sure will compare with anything in that line for richness and quantity. I came here prejudiced against Short-horns for milk, but I find that some families have been bred to milk until they are not only sure milkers but they transmit it to their offspring. The best milkers lean to red in color. I also saw to-day a lot of Shropshires just from England, and they were nice. They run on brush pastures. I see now that I kept mine too fat or too well. They will keep fat on plenty of hazel brush. I asked Saun- ders, of the Breeders' Gazette, just home from England, how they were holding their own in that country. He said they were the most popular breed in all England.

I like Wisconsin, with its beautiful lakes and rolling prairies. The people here are wealthy, especially the large land owners. I got lots of white-fish, but give me salmon.

Mr. W. C. Meyers, of Jackson county, is here looking after horse interests. We visited the Gazette office together. Madison is nearly surrounded by lakes.

Poland-China hogs are the popular breeds here.

Yours, etc.,

G. W. HUNT.

### Profit from one Swarm of Bees.

SALEM, Oct. 17, 1883.

Editor Willamette Farmer:  
I wrote an article last winter, and it was published in the FARMER, giving my experience and the profits of raising bees, and I promised to report success this season. I am now ready to report. I had one stand of bees and no swarms issued from that this season. That one has made no more honey than they wanted for their own use. The profit has come from what they have done for me in other directions. I have raised under glass a crop of cucumbers and melons, the bees fertilizing them; without their labors I should have had neither cucumber or melon. My crop of cucumbers, after paying all expenses of marketing, netted me \$350, and I received for melons, above expenses of marketing, \$20, making in all \$370, the profit of one swarm of bees. Some one may say this is not the profit from the bees but from the garden. Well, divide it then between the bees and the garden. The garden is no more necessary than the bees, and we have \$185 for the garden and \$185 for the bees, which still makes a fair profit. What wonders there are in nature; a purpose in everything; nothing created amiss, and all for man's benefit. It is too often the case we receive the gifts without thanking the Giver.

DEXTER FIELD.

### Letter from King County.

WOODVILLE, W. T., Oct. 18, 1883.

Editor Willamette Farmer:  
Enclosed find \$2 for one new subscriber. My neighbors are twenty-five years behind Eastern improvements. They haul hay in on sleds, and let lice stay on fruit trees. This country is cursed by Southwestern filing on lands and

holding and proving up by one another and have no actual residence. Lots and lots of claims can easily be contested. Send actual settlers this way, for lands and locations are choice here and plenty yet. Send them to Martin Hubbard, Waneta, King county, W. T., and G. H. Miller, living on the east side of Lake Washington, opposite the island. He would locate six or eight families well. Send good, reliable, actual settlers this way. This whole country is cursed with non-residents. We have no roads, society and all connected, mostly on account of this. My thanks will ever be to you for directing me this way, for I am well suited. If it rains lots, the grass will grow, also stock and fruit of all kinds.

Yours truly,

C. W. ESTABROOK.

### Handling Bees.

After we have procured our stock of bees, it is essential to know how to handle them, be they Italian, black or hybrid. To the practical hand it is no task to open a hive and "go through" it, as the bee-men say. But to the novice it looks like a great undertaking to open a hive with its thousands of stingers that seem, each and every one of them, ready to pass out and plant themselves where they will do the most good. Now the secret is this: Bees, when filled with honey, are not inclined to sting unless they are squeezed. To cause them to fill themselves with honey it is only necessary to frighten them, and they will rush to save their most valuable property. Closing the entrance and rapping upon the side of the hive a few times, or blowing smoke into the entrance, or down among them, from the top will make them load up and be docile. But the actions of the person have much to do with it also; it almost seems as though bees know a person who is afraid of them. In going to a hive and opening it, make slow, deliberate motions, and keep your hands away from your face, unless put there slowly. I have known many persons to be stung by quickly throwing their hands up to their face when an angry bee came around, the bee taking it as a challenge to fight. First, get a good bellows-smoker to begin with, fire it up with dry, rotten wood; approach the hive from the side to be out of the way of the flying bees, and give one or two strong puffs at the entrance. Wait a minute or two for this to have effect, then move the cap with as little jar as possible, remove the quilt, or honey board, as carefully, blowing a little smoke as you do so, and give the bees a little time to fill themselves with honey.

The little fellows will be seen with their heads stuck in the cells, lapping away for dear life.

Now, make slow motions; pry the frames over with as little jar as can be, and while looking at the combs keep the breath from striking the bees too much, or you will think you have been struck with a hot poker. Patience and practice will soon give the novice confidence. But do not abuse your power and smoke the poor bees out of their hives, as I have seen some do; usually three or four puffs from the smoker are enough.

—Exchange.

### The Quillette Country.

It lies on the western slope of the coast range of mountains, extending down to the waters of the Pacific ocean. The river of that name empties about 30 miles south of Cape Flattery, by route of which the Quillette country is generally reached. A steamer from the Sound goes around whenever the business will justify, while more frequent trips are made by schooners, especially those engaged in Indian trading and for sealing. The most ordinary mode of communication is by canoe of the Indian by Neah Bay or by tramping it over the toughest kind of trails for that place, or inlets further up the Straits of Fuca. From Quillette to the Cape the coast line is of the hardest character, unbroken rock towering high and threatening death and destruction. South from the Quillette the country lowers gradually until it becomes a flat in the vicinity of Shoalwater Bay and the Columbia. The obstacles in the way of reaching and making a home in this land have been many, and most insurmountable, yet they have been overcome by two sorts of rough and hardy backwoods-men. These men (and some women and children) are but the forerunners of a countless host, who will soon be crowding in by hundreds and thousands. The better land is up the river, where rich and beautiful prairies, all ready for the plow, can be found to the extent of thousands of acres. These lands are said

to have no superior on the face of the earth. The timber lands are also good, though in fertility, are not to be compared with the prairies. The timber itself is valuable, and consists principally of spruce, hemlock and fir, the latter being of a smaller growth than that of the Sound. The river is navigable a mile and a half from its mouth. Beyond that it is very rapid, being traversed by the Indians in their canoes. The finest of salmon abound, the inhabitants thinking them the best on the coast. Off the shore are the fur seals, millions of which sport in these waters, furnishing profitable employment for the Indians in their capture. Back nearer the mountains are the greatest bands of elk to be found in the world. These noble animals stand higher than cattle, the females weighing from 500 to 700 pounds, and the males 800, 1000 and even 1200. A considerable traffic is enjoyed in their hides and antlers, while the meat is as palatable as beef. Bear also abound, of the black or brown species, and birds and other game. The Indians are of the original kind, but little tainted with the vices of the whites, and are hospitable in every thought and act.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

### American Fair—The Northern Pacific Railway's Exhibit of Cereals, Roots, Etc.

There are many superior and interesting displays at the American Exposition, many of which have already been noted in these columns, but there is none that presents more interesting and attractive, as well as suggestive, features than the extensive exhibit of the products from the great Northwest, made by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. The products shown from Minnesota, north Dakota, Montana, northern Idaho, Washington and Oregon, the vast region traversed by the Northern Pacific railroad, extending from Lake Superior to the Pacific Ocean and Puget Sound, a distance of about 2,000 miles. The exhibit of cereals is very fine. It embraces wheat, oats, barley and rye in the straw and of threshed grains; also the various plants and grasses—flax, hops, timothy, clover, millet, alfalfa, Hungarian orchard and the native grasses. The native grasses of the western part of north Dakota, Montana, northern Idaho, Washington and Oregon—notably the famous bunch and buffalo grasses—are unequalled for their nutritious and succulent qualities, and they cover the most extensive and well watered grazing ranges in the United States. The samples of wheat from this great wheat belt attracts the notice of all farmers. There are samples of fine, the famous hard spring wheat from Minnesota and from each of the counties of Cass, Ransom, Barnes, Stutsman, Kidder, Burleigh, Morton and Spink, in north Dakota. This wheat ranges from 28 to 40 bushels to the acre, weighing from 61 to 64 pounds to the bushel. This is the wheat from which the best flour is manufactured by the patent roller process in vogue at all the large roller mills at Minneapolis and at other points through that section. There is flour on exhibition from the great Pillsbury flouring mills at Minneapolis. The largest of the Pillsbury mills has a capacity of 4,500 barrels of flour per day, and their group of mills a capacity of 7,500 barrels per day, while the Washburn mills have a capacity of about 7,000 barrels, and various other mills at this point have a capacity of about 30,000 barrels of flour per day. The consumption of hard spring wheat at Minneapolis is about 23,000,000 bushels per annum. The display of wheat from Montana, Washington and Oregon is in great variety and of notably fine quality, the yield ranging from 30 to 60 bushels to the acre, weighing from 61 to 65 pounds to the bushel. The varieties shown embrace white Russian, Australian club, white Australian spring, white winter, Geessa, black African, purple club, little club, white tac, etc. Splendid samples of white rye, flax, barley and oats from the different states and Territories may be seen, while the samples of vegetables from north Dakota and Minnesota are wonderfully large. The samples of potatoes are particularly fine, the yield ranging from 200 to 400 bushels to the acre, and the beets, turnips, cabbages, onions (which yield as high as 800 bushels to the acre), etc., excite universal comment as to size and appearance, coming, as they do, from a section heretofore thought sparingly productive, but which is proving from the evidence of practical experience to be wonderfully productive in all the cereal and vegetable crops. Every farmer in this section

should examine this exhibit critically, as they, more than any others, will appreciate the superior character of the samples so lavishly displayed. The display of mineral specimens from along the line, collected from Montana and also from the Lake Superior regions, has been delayed in transit, but is expected to arrive at any moment. The product of the precious metals in Montana has reached a total at the present writing of over \$160,000, and in Washington and Oregon of about \$50,000,000, while the copper mines of Lake Superior are among the richest in the world. The product of iron, copper and lead, tin, coal and other minerals in Montana are on a broad scale, and specimens of minerals from this country will be examined with great interest by a large number of our citizens. Mr. P. B. Great, the general emigration agent of the Northern Pacific railroad, with headquarters at St. Paul, is here, relative to arranging the exhibit. Mr. A. J. Quin, the New England agent of the Northern Pacific railroad, 296 Washington street, has charge of the exhibit. In the completion of this exhibit there is rounded up a group of displays of the agricultural and natural products of several quite diverse, but all very desirable, sections of our extensive country. Here—in this group of exhibit—we have the products of the great Northwest, the great Southwest (including Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas and Missouri), and the great South—for they are all great in their way in the view of those who are looking for certain advantages of soil, climate and natural productions, to determine in which direction they shall cast their future lot after leaving New England. These exhibits should also be seen by every farmer in New England and a view of them alone is worth a visit to Boston and to the fair.—Boston Herald.

### The Cour d'Alene Mines.

A party returned from the Cour d'Alene gold fields last Saturday evening, and from T. J. Dyman we have some interesting information relative to the mining outlook there. To begin with, Dyman considers the mines rich in gold, paying well now, even with the imperfect modes of mining in operation. Dust passes for legal tender in the mines and goes readily at ninety cents to the penny-weight. The largest nugget yet found was valued at something over \$38. Old miners are of the opinion that the field is rich, and the work in bedrock will disclose riches in vastly greater quantities than anything that has yet appeared. Mr. Dyman estimates that ten thousand miners can be accommodated in the camp, and thinks at least half that number will be there in the spring. The entire region is covered by a thick growth of cedar, the trees ranging from 175 to 250 feet in height and 15 to 16 feet in circumference.

The New Idrean asylum is completed. The patients were removed last week, Tuesday, from the old Hawthorne asylum at East Portland, to the new quarters in Salem, owned by the State, and were transferred to the care of Dr. H. Carpenter as superintendent, who has so ably aided the plans and construction as consulting physician acting with the state board. The patients are much pleased with the new and elegant quarters. Before, they were necessarily crowded together; while now they have abundant room. We have described the building heretofore and need only say that, in its completed form, it fully realizes all that was anticipated. The State possesses an asylum for its insane fully up to the latest improvements in such buildings and expressly fitted and furnished for the comfort and benefit of the unfortunate whose reason is unseated. It is not known that so good an asylum was ever erected at the same cost.

### Evergreen Millet.

Mr. Stillwell, of Wasco county, gives the Wasco Sun his experience with evergreen millet, as follows: His seed was sown on very dry land where he did not have success with alfalfa; that his crop was splendid—some of it as high as his head—and that it was now green. He said he had gathered by hand 150 pounds more. Mr. Stillwell thinks that much of the disappointment which has been experienced by those who tried was the bad character of the California seed, which would not grow here. Mr. S. says his was grown on the dryest soil to be found.

The wrecked bark Rival, which has been quietly reposing where it went ashore two years ago, on Peacock spit, started to sea last Sunday.