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OFFICIAL SEMI-WEEKLY PAPER.

Heppner Gazette.

TENTH YEAR | HEPPNER, MORROW COUNTY, OREGON, TUESDAY, JULY 12, 1892. | NO. 506.

Take your Babies to . .
THURSDAY IS THEIR DAY . . .
Thos Danner.
THE PHOTOGRAPHER. One picture Free of Charge. work First-Class and at Living Rates.

SEMI-WEEKLY GAZETTE

PUBLISHED
Tuesdays and Fridays
—BY—
THE PATTERSON PUBLISHING COMPANY

ALVAH W. PATTERSON.....Bus. Manager
OTIS PATTERSON.....Editor

At $3.00 per year, $1.50 for six months, $1.00 for three months; in advance.

Advertising Rates Made Known on Application.

The "EAGLE," of Long Creek, Grant County Oregon, is published by the same company every Friday morning. Subscription price, $2 per year. For advertising rates, address ORIN L. PATTERSON, Editor and Manager, Long Creek, Oregon, or "Gazette, Heppner, Oregon.

THIS PAPER is kept on file at E. C. Dake's Advertising Agency, 64 and 65 Merchants' Exchange, San Francisco, California, where contracts for advertising can be made for it.

E. C. PENTLAND, SECRETARY OF THE Oregon Press Association, 26 Ash Street between First and second, Portland, Oregon, is our only agent located in that place. Advertisers should consult him for rates and space in the Gazette.

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AN AGENT WANTED IN EVERY PRECINCT.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY--LOCAL CARD.

No. 10, mixed leaves Heppner 8:20 a. m.
" 10, " ar. at Arlington 11:50 a.m.
" 9, " leaves " 3:47 p. m.
" 9, " ar. at Heppner 7:00 p. m. daily except Sunday.

East bound, main line ar. at Arlington 3:50 p. m.
West " " " leaves " 4:20 p. m.
Night trains are running on same time as before.

HEPPNER-MONUMENT STAGE.

Stage leaves for Monument daily, except Sunday, at 6:30 A. M.
Arrives—daily, except Monday, at 5:30 P. M.

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" Clerk	J. W. Morrow
" Sheriff	Geo. Noble.
" Treasurer	W. J. Leezer
" Assessor	R. L. Shaw
" Surveyor	Isa Brown
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" Coroner	T. W. Ayers, Jr

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Councilmen	O. E. Farnsworth, M Lichtenthal, Otis Patterson, S. P. Garrigues, Thos. Morgan and Frank Gilliam.
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Treasurer	E. G. Slocum
Marshal	J. W. Rasmus.

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Constable	J. J. Roberts

United States Land Officers.

THE DALLES, OR.

J. W. Lewis	Register
T. S. Lang	Receiver

LA GRANDE, OR.

A Cleaver	Register
A. C McClelland	Receiver

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Doric Lodge No. 20 K. of P. meets every Tuesday evening at 7:30 o'clock in their Castle Hall, National Bank building. Sojourning brothers cordially invited to attend. EMIL VORUZ, C. C.
T. C. AUBERT, K. of R. & S. tf

RAWLINS POST, NO. 31.

G. A. R.

Meets at Lexington, Or., the last Saturday of each month. All veterans are invited to join.
C. C. Boon, Adjutant. tf GEO. W. SMITH. Commander.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. A. ROBERTS, Real Estate, Insurance and Collections. Office in Council Chambers, Heppner, Or. swtf.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE

BEST IN THE WORLD.

Its wearing qualities are unsurpassed, actually outlasting two boxes of any other brand. Not effected by heat. IF GET THE GENUINE.

FOR SALE BY DEALERS GENERALLY. 1yr

Where?

At Abrahamsick's. In addition to his tailoring business, he has added a fine line of underwear of all kinds, negligee shirts, hosiery, etc. Also has on hand some elegant patterns for suits. A. Abrahamsick, May street, Heppner, Or.

VALUABLE PRESENT.

A Year's Subscription to a Popular Agricultural Paper

GIVEN FREE TO OUR READERS

By a special arrangement with the publishers we are prepared to furnish FREE to each of our readers a year's subscription to the popular monthly agricultural journal, the AMERICAN FARMER, published at Springfield and Cleveland, Ohio.

This offer is made to any of our subscribers who will pay up all arrearages on subscription and one year in advance, and to any new subscribers who will pay one year in advance. The AMERICAN FARMER enjoys a large national circulation, and ranks among the leading agricultural papers. By this arrangement it COSTS YOU NOTHING to receive the AMERICAN FARMER for one year. It will be to your advantage to call promptly. Sample copies can be seen at our office.

From Terminal or Interior Points the

Northern Pacific RAILROAD!

Is the line to take

To all Points East and South.

It is the Dining Car Route. It runs Through Vestibuled Trains every day in the year to

St. Paul and Chicago

(No Change of Cars)

Composed of DINING CARS unsurpassed, PULLMAN DRAWING ROOM SLEEPERS Of Latest Equipment

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Best that can be constructed and in which accommodations are both free and furnished for holders of first or second-class tickets, and

Elegant Day Coachs.

A Continuous Line connecting with all Lines, affording Direct and Uninterrupted Service.

Pullman Sleeper Reservations can be Secured in advance through any agent of the road.

THROUGH TICKETS

To and from all points in America, England and Europe can be purchased at any Ticket office of this Company.

Full information concerning rates, time of trains, routes and other details furnished on application to any agent, or

A. D. CHARLTON,
Assistant General Passenger Agent.
No. 121 First St., Cor. Washington,
tf. *PORTLAND OREGON*

The Original

Webster's Unabridged DICTIONARY.

BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE publishers, we are able to obtain a number of the above book, and propose to furnish a copy to each of our subscribers.

The dictionary is a necessity in every home, school and business house. It fills a vacancy, and furnishes knowledge which no one hundred other volumes of the choicest books could supply. Young and old, educated and ignorant, rich and poor, should have it within reach, and refer to its contents every day in the year.

As some have asked if this is really the Original Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, we are able to state we have learned direct from the publishers the fact, that this is the very work complete on which about forty of the best years of the author's life were so well employed in writing. It contains the entire vocabulary of about 100,000 words, including the correct spelling, derivation and definition of same, and is the regular standard size, containing about 300,000 square inches of printed surface, and is bound in cloth half morocco and sheep.

Until further notice we will furnish this valuable Dictionary—

First—To any new subscriber.

Second—To any renewal subscriber.

Third—To any subscriber now in arrears who pays up and one year in advance, at the following prices, viz:

Full Cloth bound, gilt side and back stamps, marbled edges, $1.00.

Half Morocco, bound, gilt side and back stamps, marbled edges, $1.50.

Full Sheep bound, leather label, marbled edges, $2.00

Fifty cents added in all cases for expressage to Heppner.

☞ As the publishers limit the time and number of books they will furnish at the low prices, we advise all who desire to avail themselves of this great opportunity to attend to it at once.

FREE TO THE AFFLICTED.

All who are suffering from the effects of Youthful Errors, Loss of Manhood, Failing Powers, Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Stricture, Syphilis and the many troubles which are the effects of these terrible disorders will receive, FREE OF CHARGE, *full directions how to treat and cure themselves at home* by writing to the CALIFORNIA MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INFIRMARY, 1029½ Market Street, San Francisco, California. 465-1y.

Colds and Coughs

croup,
sore throat,
bronchitis, asthma,
and hoarseness
cured by

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

the safest
and most effective
emergency medicine.
It should be in every
family.

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The Celebrated French Cure,

Warranted "APHRODITINE" or money refunded.

IS SOLD ON A POSITIVE GUARANTEE to cure any form of nervous disease, or any disorder of the generative or-gans of either sex whether arising from the excessive use of Stimulants, Tobacco or Opium, or through youthful indiscretion, over indulgence, &c., such as Loss of Brain Power, Wakefulness, Bearing down Pains in the Back, Seminal Weakness, Hysteria, Nervous Prostration Nocturnal Emission, Leucorrhœa, Dizziness, Weak Memory, Loss of Power and Impotency, which if neglected often lead to premature old age and insanity. Price $1.00 a box, 6 boxes for $5.00 Sent by mail on receipt of price.

A WRITTEN GUARANTEE for every $5.00 order, to refund the money if a Permanent cure is not effected. Thousands of testimonials from old and young, of both sexes, permanently cured by APHRODITINE. Circular free. Address

THE APHRO MEDICINE CO.
WESTERN BRANCH.
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Sold in Heppner by Slocum-Johnston Drug Co.

FARMERS SAVE MONEY!

Write for our Mammoth Catalogue, a 600-page book, plainly illustrated, giving Manufacturers' lowest price with manufacturers' discount on all goods manufactured and imported into the United States. 25 to 50 cents on every dollar you spend. We sell only first-class goods in Groceries, Furniture, Clothing, Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Notions, Crockery, Jewelry, Buggies and Harness, Agricultural Implements; in fact anything you want. Saved by buying of us. Send 25 cents to pay expressage on catalogue, a buyer's guide. We are the only concern that sells at manufacturers prices, allowing the buyer the same discount that the manufacturer gives to the wholesale trade. We guarantee all goods to be equal to representations or money refunded. Goods sent by express or freight, with privilege of examination before paying.

A. KARPEN & CO.,
122 Quincey St., Chicago, Ill.

The Last Drop

Is as good as the first. No dregs. All pure and wholesome. The most popular drink of the day.

Hires' Root Beer.

A perfect thirst quencher.

Don't be deceived if a dealer, for the sake of larger profit, tells you some other kind is "just as good"—'tis false. No imitation is as good as the genuine HIRES'.

SHILOH'S CONSUMPTION CURE.

The success of this Great Cough Cure is without a parallel in the history of medicine. All druggists are authorized to sell it on a positive guarantee, a test that no other cure can successfully stand. That it may become known, the Proprietors, at an enormous expense, are placing a Sample Bottle Free into every home in the United States and Canada. If you have a Cough, Sore Throat, or Bronchitis, use it, for it will cure you. If your child has the Croup, or Whooping Cough, use it promptly, and relief is sure. If you dread that insidious disease Consumption, use it. Ask your Druggist for SHILOH'S CURE. Price 10 cts., 50 cts. and $1.00. If your Lungs are sore or Back lame, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Price 25 cts. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers.

$25 REWARD

For the return to my place, six miles south of Nolin, Oregon, I gray mare with yearling colt, branded TS on right shoulder and circle W on left shoulder; also 1 bay mare branded TS on right shoulder and dim brand on left shoulder resembling C. Or I will pay $10 for information leading to their recovery.

F. WEBER,
498 506 Nolin, Or.

STRAYED.

Two sorrel horses. One of them branded "8" on the right shoulder, likewise on the right stifle.

The other was branded "8" on the right shoulder, also "R" The weight of each was about 1050 pounds

Anyone returning the same to my ranch at Eight Mile will receive a reward of $15. sw tf SYLVANUS WRIGHT.

Job work on short notice at the Gazettee office. Best appointed job office in Eastern Oregon.

HOW TO CHECK HEMORRHAGE.

Simple and Effective Remedies That May Be Easily Applied.

When minute bleeding points, such as sometimes occur upon the face after the use of the razor, are neither checked spontaneously nor by the usual means, a drop of tincture of iron applied on a pledget of cotton or the end of a match will at once put an end to the bleeding.

Sometimes obstinate and even alarming hemorrhage follows the extraction of a tooth. In such a case a bit of cotton saturated with alum solution or sprinkled with alum powder and applied to the cavity will usually have the desired effect, but should these means fail to afford relief a pledget of cotton saturated with tincture of iron pressed into the cavity will promptly stanch the flow unless the case be an exceptional one.

In case of the bursting of a varicose vein, the ensuing hemorrhage may be at once checked by pressing a finger upon the bleeding part and laying the person down flat, either on the ground or on a bed. A pad is then applied over the injured part and bound down tightly with a roller bandage.

Bleeding from the nose is often checked spontaneously by such simple means as bathing the face and nasal cavities with cold water. Sometimes, however, when more persistent, some styptic application may be needed. Alum water or a solution of tannic acid may be snuffed up the nose from the palm of the hand, or some powdered styptic may be blown into the nasal cavities by means of a quill, roll of paper or other tube. But the most unique, simple and efficient way to check an obstinate nasal hemorrhage is the old fashioned one of pressing an ordinary clothespin firmly over the cartilaginous portions of the nose from above downward.

How to Prevent Bad Odor in Vines Grown in Water.

A generous pinch of salt will prevent the water in which vines are growing from becoming offensive in odor.

How to Kill Mosquitoes.

A baking powder can lid, or the lid of any small round tin box, nailed upside down on the end of a stick is all the machine needed. Each night before using drop a very little kerosene oil into the lid—just enough to spread over the bottom. Then hold it up on the ceiling over the unfortunate insect. In an instant he will fall in overcome. This cannot be used to kill mosquitoes anywhere but on the ceiling; but, nine times out of ten, if one be disturbed from a position on the side wall it will light on the ceiling. This contrivance does not mar the walls as the use of the hand or a damp cloth will.

How to Cure Earache.

Dr. Jacobi says that closing the mouths of infants and simply blowing into the nose is often a very valuable method of relieving earache, and that in a number of cases she has obtained excellent results from this procedure, it being a catarrhal affection of the eustachian tube.

How to Shoot Birds "On the Wing."

Practice bringing the gun quickly up to your shoulder, so that it will be always in the line of your vision. Watch the flying bird closely. Then bring the gun up to your shoulder, closing the right eye as the gun comes up. When it is in position fire. If your practice has been properly taken the bird must be hit, as of course your eye was gazing at it, and the gun was in the line of your vision.

How to Serve Stale Bread or Biscuit.

Steam pieces of stale bread by laying them in a perforated tin over the boiling water of a teakettle. When soft, remove and allow them to grow nearly cool. They will taste very good. Dip crisp biscuits or buns that have become stale into water, and then put them on a pan in a hot oven. They will seem as fresh as when first baked.

How to Iron Easily.

Put a teaspoonful of kerosene in a pint of cold starch and the iron will not stick. The scent will soon pass away. If the iron is rough, rub it on soap or wax.

How to Serve Smoked Beef Hot.

For preparing half a pound of beef, put into a frying pan about a tablespoonful of butter, letting it get hot. Throw in the beef shredded into mouthfuls. Stir a heaping tablespoonful of flour into a pint of milk and pour over the beef. Let it cook until it thickens. No salt will be needed. If desired serve on squares of buttered toast.

How the Word "Palaver" Originated.

It is a corruption of the Spanish palabras, meaning words.

How to Make a Clock Keep Good Time.

As the pendulum contracts during cold weather, and will consequently swing faster, it should be lengthened about one-sixteenth of an inch in the winter months.

How to Prevent Jars from Breaking.

When putting in the fruit set the cold jar on a folded cloth wet with cold water; then pour in the boiling hot fruit.

How to Remove Baking Stains from a Dish

Rub the stains with a pinch of salt. The stains will be quickly removed.

How to Extinguish Fire in a Chimney.

Take a quantity of table salt and throw it up the burning flue, a handful at a time in rapid succession. If this fails go upon the roof and throw salt down the chimney.

How the Whale Furnishes Oils.

The sperm whale has an immense cavity in the head, containing an oil which hardens and forms the spermaceti of commerce. Ambergris is a peculiar product used in making perfumery and is sometimes found to the amount of forty pounds in the intestines of the sperm whale. It is thought to be a product of disease.

NEW VARIETIES.

A LECTURE GIVEN BEFORE THE HORTICULTURAL CLASS

At Stanford University by Professor Emory E. Smith—How New Fruit Varieties Are Made and Fixed—Cross Pollination, Budding and Hybridizing Are the Agencies Employed.

The primary object of the production of new varieties of fruits is the increase of the quantity and quality of our food supply.

There are several well defined ways in which our fruits may be improved: Chance seedlings, bud variation, selection of hybrids and cross pollination; and the objects for which the improvement should be sought are chiefly productiveness, flavor, nutritiousness, size, vigor, color, shipping and keeping qualities, hardiness, extreme early and lateness, and an adaptibility for canning and drying purposes, and exemption from diseases and insect pests.

By the term "chance seedlings" I refer to fruit trees resulting from seeds that have been selected and planted at random, or, as is usually the case, have accidentally become covered with earth and have sprung up by natural methods. These seedlings, which often differ widely from their parent in character of growth and fruit, may be the result of natural variation or of a chance cross by the agency of the breeze or insects. Many, and I might say the majority, of our standard varieties have originated in this way.

Bud varieties, or "sports," as they are commonly termed, are so far unexplainable. Suddenly a branch upon a tree or a cane upon a bush or vine will show unusual vigor, or produce fruit of flavor, color or size differing materially from the variety type. By removing the sport and perpetuating it by buds, scions or cuttings a new and distinct variety has been brought into existence, though a tendency is often exhibited for several years toward further variation, in which case selection has to be resorted to until the type is well fixed.

Hybridizing and cross pollination are words quite generally confused and misunderstood, even by horticulturists themselves. Hybridizing may be briefly described as the inter-mixing of two distinct species, while cross pollination, as the term is acceptably applied, is the mixing of varieties of one species, or of individuals of the same variety. Cross pollination may be of two sorts: "Individual crosses," the mixing of the pollen of flowers from the same plant, and "cross breeds," the mixing of the pollen of two varieties of the one species.

New varieties of fruit depend upon propagation by bud, scion or cutting for the continuation of their individuality, which in most instances is fixed to a marked degree. All things being equal, it is doubtful whether this individuality is ever lessened. My own observations incline me to believe that the characteristics of a variety do not deteriorate, but that too rapid propagation or other conditions may cause temporary or even in cases permanent constitutional weakness; and, while uncongenial climatic or soil condition may cause decline and decay in plant or tree, this has nothing to do with the characteristics of the variety of fruit, but simply represents an unequal contest of plant life with unfavorable conditions.

While aware that my views differ from those of investigators who had more extended opportunities, I am convinced that environments unfavorable to characteristics but favorable to the plant vigor of a variety, does not permanently change the characteristics of such variety, though the seed produced may be widely and permanently changed. To convince myself of the truth of this theory I have for some years conducted experiments, the particulars of which I will not give, but will merely say that I have taken scions from several old fruit trees in California, the fruit of which it was claimed had been permanently changed in color, and from early to late bearers or the reverse. The scions were sent East and grafted on trees of the same variety and no difference whatever could be discovered in the fruit from that borne on the balance of the tree. Varieties of fruit brought from Europe, and whose origin is long lost, as grown in California, are identical in character with the earliest descriptions.

In discussing the subject of cross pollination, the question of the effect of the cross upon the pulp of the fruit is sometimes raised. As a rule, I do not believe that crossing naturally or artificially has any direct effect upon the pulp, but that the intermixture is confined to the seed and the fruit which it may produce. I am, however, convinced that there are exceptions to this rule, and that the exception applies particularly to the orange and is discoverable in exterior characteristics rather than in any change in the nature of the pulp.

I made some unsatisfactory observations some eight years ago in the orange groves of Florida, but four years later in an orange grove of Southern California I became convinced of the fact. It was a large grove originally, all of Tahiti sweet seedlings. A few years ago the tops of a portion of the trees were cut off and the stumps were budded over to Washington navels. As soon as these budded trees came into bearing scattered fruit having the characteristic navel began to appear upon the adjacent rows of seedling trees. My attention was called to the fact by a workman, and upon examination I found a number or oranges so marked upon the first three rows of seedlings, but found only one specimen in the rest of the orchard. I was assured that the phenomenon had appeared for the first time the year before, when the navels came into material bearing and it was a matter of common remark among the orange pickers of this period. The texture of the fruit did not seem changed in the least, and the navel was superficial and not penetrating as in the true navel variety. I have besides picked several oranges from navel trees in mixed groves that had the smooth, unbroken exterior skin of the ordinary orange and contained in one case one seed and in the other two seeds.

Environment does not seem to have anything to do with the "sporting" of varieties; for I have seen two sports identically the same produced under widely different conditions. Further research may throw more light on the subject. In developing several points not properly within the scope of this subject my chief object has been to show the permanency of results in this field of labor, and to show that in originating a new and valuable variety of fruit you will not only bring pleasure and profit to yourself and the present generation, but will hand down to posterity a legacy rich in itself, but richer still in possibilities.

ONE BOARD OF TRADE.

An Interesting Solution of the Produce Problem.

Some twenty odd years ago the great dairy interests of Northern Illinois and Southern Wisconsin had about the same unsatisfory market for their products that we have had on this Coast. Their market was in the paws of the "bears" or on the horns of the "bulls." Speculators and middlemen had full control and nearly all they did not pocket the transportation companies got. Good butter cost the consumer all it was worth. The dairyman might go into Chicago and find the butter he was forced to sell at 15 to 20 cents a pound retailing at 30 cents. The 15 to 20 cents did not pay the farmer, but the margin paid the manipulators. Everything was against the dairyman. Manipulators could travel through the country, buy butter and cheese and ship them into the city for one-fourth what the dairyman could. In fact there was a complete and strong combine against the dairyman. They plainly saw that if there was no remedy for this state of affairs they would be obliged to go out of the business and leave Chicago to make her own butter from the pig and steer. The result was that a few of the leading dairymen around Elgin—a city about the size of Santa Rosa—got together and formed the Elgin board of trade for the sale of butter and cheese. It was strictly on a business basis and all business must be done according to the by-laws and regulations.

The dairy products were all to be on hand on a certain day, open to the inspection of all and sold strictly for cash on their merits. Then the buyer could take the stuff where it best suited him, and the dairymen had their money. The first year only a few went into the association and only a small business was done, but it was enough to show that it paid those who depended on it for their sales. Then it began to grow and the busines is now immense. Following is an extract from the annual report of the past year:

The receipts for 1891 were $1,063,658, greater than for 1890. Total amount of butter sold during the year 25,006,652 pounds, at an average price of 25¼ cents a pound. Of cheese, 6,233,492 pounds were made, which was sold at an average price of 8 cents. The following figures for 1891 will be of interest: The cash value of butter was $6,272,501.87; of cheese, $498,599.36; total, $6,771,101.23; total pounds of both butter and cheese, 31,239,144; increase over 1890—butter, 305,160 pounds, value $875,202.86; cheese, 1,190,072 pounds, value $188,455.87. In the past twenty years there have been sold in the Elgin board of trade 151,921,292 pounds of butter and 116,887,917 pounds of cheese, a total of 268,809,209 pounds. The cash value of this was $47,613,250.73. The average price for the past twenty years was: Butter 28¾ cents; cheese 8¾ cents. There are now 270 members of the board of trade and 230 factories represented, an increase in factories of 10.

This shows a healthy growth. Attention is called to this pioneer venture of the kind because a similar board has been organized by prominent dairymen around San Francisco and it is supposed modeled after the Elgin plan quite closely. Such co-operative combines are all right, for they give the producer full value for his products, less the least possible margin for freights, commissions and other necessary expenses and do not increase the price of the produce to the consumer. If things are honestly managed the cost to the consumer will be lessened. In the case of the Elgin board the consumer was greatly benefited.

It would be easy, indeed, to run such a scheme for a time greatly against the interest of the consumer and in favor of the dairymen. Yet it would be only for a time. Such schemes soon wear themselves out. The press and public sentiment are against them.

The Elgin board of trade plan is the true way to sell all farm produce. Three or four boards of trade could sell all our products. All should go onto the market as the producer sees fit to pack and assort, to be sold by sample at auction for spot cash. That and the selling from wagon from door to door by the producer—not peddlers—are the only right ways to sell farm produce. These plans leave middlemen and speculators completely in the cold. Only the man who buys for cash on the open market and holds for an expected increase in price is a legitimate speculator.

Wine Grape Industry.

The brandy business is brightening up and it will cheer the wine grape grower. A shipment of 92,500 gallons has just been sent to Hamburg. This seems like shipping coals to Newcastle. Yet millions of gallons of corn whisky has gone to Europe to come back labeled fine old Cognac. There is no doubt but what we can make as good brandy as can be made anywhere. But brandy is not best until it is twelve to twenty years old.

The minority of the ways and means committee have presented a report against removing the duty on binding twine.

"The New Onion Culture."

They are having a great time in the Eastern agricultural papers over what they term "the new onion culture," which is simply to sow the seed in a mild hotbed under glass in early spring and then in May or June transplant into a thoroughly prepared and enriched field. The plan involves great labor, but yields very large and fine crops. One grower tried for a thousand bushels to the acre and maintains that he would have reached that mark if a severe drouth had not interfered. He harvested over 800 bushels. The plan seems to be old and well known on this Coast. It was introduced by gardners from South Europe. Nearly five years ago a crop was grown in this way that was simply immense. The Portuguese who grew the crop said they had long followed this plan. Here in California we have rich moist places where the transplanting plan seems to be the acme of perfection, onions being transplanted after the last rain, require little or no cultivation and give the finest possible crops.

The Northern Citrus Belt.

In Butte county, far north in California, the citrus fruits are being planted. One grove of 140 acres of oranges is being planted, another of 100 acres, several forty, twenty, ten and numerous five acre tracts. This looks like the N C B has a good foundation.

According to a Connecticut station analysis, a sample of fresh hen manure contained nitrogen 0.56, phosphoric acid 0.35, potash 0.36.

THE ARMIES OF EUROPE.

THE French army has 131,000 horses, 15,000 of which are substitutes. The appropriation for them this year is $400,000 more than it was last year.

M. JANNSEN, president of the commission instituted by the Aerostatic congress of 1889, has asked the French war minister to define the status of aeronauts in time of war. He thinks that aerostation is sufficiently important in the army for those who are enaged in it to be designated as belligerents.

OBSERVATION stepladders are the latest innovation in the Belgian field artillery. They are intended to enable the commander of a concealed battery to better direct the fire of the gunners. Every ladder is about seven and one-half feet high, of iron, and weighs about sixty-five pounds. All ammunition wagons will carry the ladders.

ACCORDING to the "Annual of the French Army for 1891," the standing army will contain next year 570,603 men, and will show an increase over this year of 324 officers, 7,418 men and 1,018 horses. The annual gives the total number of officers, doctors and other officials of officers' rank as 75,000. The estimated expenditure for the army next year is $31,000,000.

Lightning Proof.

Women who are afraid of thunderstorms are having their chairs and bedsteads made with glass feet to serve as insulators. What is the matter with the old-fashioned feather bed where all the women and children of the family took refuge in a thunderstorm? Or the dark closet where the preserves were kept? Perhaps the glass jars made that secure, but no power on earth ever saved the preserves.

A Simple Problem.

The value of a baking powder is in the leavening gas it contains. If one brand is stronger than another, it is worth more per pound, because it goes further in baking.

Royal Baking Powder has been determined by the official chemical tests to be 27 per cent. greater in leavening strength than any other brand. Its actual value to the consumer is therefore 27 per cent. greater than the others. This is equal to 13½ cents per pound.

If, therefore, other powders are forced upon you, see that the charge for them is 13½ cents per pound less than the price of the Royal.