THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

PRACTICAL INFORMATION FOR THE FARMER AND THE ORCHARDIST.

This Department is prepared for the SACRAMENTO RECORD-UNION by its Agricultural Editor. All matter relating to the agricultural interest will be found under this head.]

THE RIVERSIDE CITRUS FAIR.

We some time since, when announcing the time of holding the Riverside Citrus Fair, promised our readers that, as we had no doubt many of them felt a lively interest in this exhibition, as we ourselves did, we should watch it closely and give them such an account of it as would convey to them many valuable hints in the cultivation of citrus fruits. We are now enabled to redeem our promise in part, as the *Press and Horticulturist* comes to us filled with interesting particulars of the fair. The fair opened on Tuesday, the 25th of February, and continued two days, and from the general account was a decided success as a show and a practical study for those who went to learn. The exhibition, though called a citrus fair, included raisins, figs and olives, Zante currants, almonds, prunes, lime juice, orange marmalade, pulverized lemons, and various other articles of home manufacture from the citrus fruits. The premiums offered embraced a large range of merits or excellences in various forms. The first premium offered was for the best display of citrus fruits grown by one exhibitor in the counties of San Diego, Los Angeles, Ventura and Santa Barbara. The exhibitions made for this premium occupied about one-third of all space devoted to the fair, and the entries for it were made by Geo. C. Swan, of San Diego; Albert C. Clark, of Orange, Los Angeles county, and S. Richardson, of San Gabriel, Los Angeles county. The committee awarded this premium to George C. Swan, of San Diego. It will be remembered that Mr. Swan obtained the first premium at our last State Fair for the largest and best display of semi-tropical fruits. The committee, however, in their report, said if Mr. Clark had exercised greater care in the selection of his fruit, they had no doubt they would have been justified in giving him the preference. Though there was a premium offered for the best display of citrus fruits grown in the State north of Los Angeles and Santa Barbara there were no entries for the premium. Right here we desire to say that this fact should not be taken by our friends of Southern California as an evidence that there are no localities north of the counties named that could not have made a creditable display. While we in Central California did not enter into the cultivation of citrus fruits early enough to exhibit very extensive collections, yet Sacramento or Marysville, or even some localities as far north as Butte county, could have exhibited oranges that would have compared very favorably in their exhibition, and we expect in time to prove this fact to them, by placing our products beside theirs at our State Fairs, and maybe some future Citrus Fair at Riverside. Of course, our Riverside friends will rejoice at such success by us just as heartily as we now rejoice that they are succeeding so admirably. There were three competitors for the best display of citrus fruits grown by one person in the county of San Bernardino, and Messrs. Shugart and Waite were awarded first premium. For the premiums offered for the best budded orange wherever grown there were fifty entries, including the following-named varieties of oranges: Mediterranean Sweet, Du Roi, large St. Michael, small St. Michael, Keller's Best, Konah Naval, Acapulco, Chinese Dwarf, Mandarin, Rose's Best, Bouquet, Washington Naval, Naval on orange root, Naval on lemon root, Konah on orange root, Konah on China or lemon root, Acapulco on China lemon root, Malta Blood on China lemon root, Chuchupin on China lemon root, Mediterranean Sweet on orange root, Malta Blood on orange root, Pischon's Best on orange root, large St. Michael on orange root, large St. Michael on China lemon root, small St. Michael on orange root, small St. Michael on China lemon root, Rio, small or paper-rind St. Michael, budded Mission on orange root, Asher's Best, China Mandarin or Tunguerine, Wilson's Best. There were many duplicates of the same varieties by different parties, but the above we believe were all the varieties grown on different roots as tests. The committee awarded the first premium to W. C. Kimball, of San Diego, for a Naval orange, and the second premium to A. P. Coombs, of Riverside, for a Du Roi orange. The committee failed to state what roots these oranges were grown upon, whether orange or lemon, but as it is not stated we presume they were both grown on the orange root. For the premiums offered for the best seedling orange there were 36 entries and 36 specimens. The names of varieties were not given at all, as, of course, these could not be known. As many of our readers are growing more or less seedling oranges and trees, and are interested especially in this branch of the business, we will give here the report of the committee in full, and we call special attention to the remark of the committee on some Panama oranges presented to them for comparison with the California grown:

Your committee had placed before them thirty-six specimens of oranges selected from all the exhibits of the seedling orange in the hall; each orange had a number given it by which number it was only known to the committee. Among so many oranges, from which the committee were expected to select the best two, we found a difficult task. We need not assure you that the presence of all our discrimination was required in our attack upon the luscious fruit. The oranges were cut and tasted, at first with vigor, afterwards more sparingly, until the end was reached, and it was found after our arduous labors that to the orange known to us as 4a your committee would award the first premium, and the orange numbered and lettered 18b we selected as the second best, for the second premium. One thing particularly was noticed by your committee, that the largest oranges were not the sweetest or best flavored; also that some had been longer from the trees than others, which prevented the committee from getting at the equal merits of the fruit. We would suggest ten days' picking of the orange before being exhibited as a good rule to adopt. We had presented to us for comparison some oranges from Panama, and their insipidity removed the flavor of the oranges we tested from time to time, and in this way we were glad to have them—to freshen us in our attacks. No. 4 is a seedling, grown by T. W. Cover, of Riverside. No. 18 is a seedling, grown by G. W. Garcelon, of Riverside.

The next premiums were offered for the best orange, the largest orange, and the largest cluster of oranges on exhibition. There were twelve entries, and as we suppose this premium for the best orange on exhibition was intended as a test between budded oranges and seedling oranges, we give the report of the committee in full, which also states the size of the largest orange on exhibition:

We find upon careful measurement of all the oranges presented in competition that No. 12 is the largest, the size being 13½ in transverse by 14¾ longitudinal circumference measurement. No. 12 belongs to L. G. Riley, of Orange, and is the Navel grown on the lime stalk.

The largest and finest cluster—Entry No. 4 consists of a single stem or cluster of thirteen oranges, seedlings, smooth skin, bright strong color and of uniform size—above the average. We award it the merit of being the finest cluster on exhibition. Entry No. 4 belongs to T. W. Cover.

Best orange on exhibition—Your committee are unanimously agreed that the seedling tested by us is the richer flavor of the two varieties presented to us, and we have therefore awarded the premium to the seedling variety. Entry No. 4, by T. W. Cover, of Riverside, takes the premium.

In the seventh class the premiums were for best and second best lemons. There were thirty-four entries, and they embraced the following varieties: Seedlings, Lisbons, Sweet-rind, Sicily Seedling, Lisbon on China lemon root, Lisbon on orange root, Málaga, Sweet-rind on China lemon root, China lemon, Knobby Seedling, Australia, Olivia, Eureka, Wolfskill's XX and Bouton. The committee reported as follows, and we would call special attention to their remarks on the comparison of foreign and home-grown lemons:

Your committee on lemons would beg leave to report that they examined a large number of lemons placed before them, but the time for work was too short to do the subject justice. They first examined the fruit for size, taking for a standard a lemon that would weigh from four to five ounces, marking it 10; if the lemon was either smaller or larger than this standard the mark was reduced one for every half ounce above five or below four. The fruit was then cut, and thickness of rind, texture of pulp, and number of seeds were marked, ten being considered perfect, and fruit inferior on any of these points was marked accordingly. At this point one-half of each lemon was used for a lemonade, which, after standing a few hours, was tested for bitterness. About one-third of the fruit was rejected, as having a bitter rind. This report is not made as complete as it was intended to make it, as the fruit was not in condition for making thorough tests. Most of it was picked from the tree just before being sent to the exhibition, while a few samples had been picked for from four to six weeks, and were thoroughly sweated. These few samples had a thinner rind, more juice, and a larger percentage of citric acid, while the fruit just taken from the tree had a thicker rind, less juice and a smaller percentage of citric acid. A lemon will increase in value for four weeks after being picked from the tree, and should therefore never be sent to market until it has passed through the sweat. Imported lemons do not reach a market for several weeks after being picked, and this one cause alone is enough to give them a good standing when placed beside fruit freshly picked. An imported lemon was examined by the committee in connection with the California fruit. While it stood better than some of the fruit, it was inferior to half of the samples tested as regards texture of pulp, thickness of rind, number of seeds and flavor. In fact, there were no lemons that had passed through a sweat that stood so poorly as the imported fruit. There was not time to make acid tests of all the lemons on exhibition, but taking three samples which were very fine, and which were nearly perfect as regards the five points mentioned, they were subjected to the acid test with the following result, as regards the two best: Lisbon lemon, grown by J. W. Wolfskill, of Los Angeles, contained a juice of which 8.56 per cent. was citric acid, and a Eureka lemon, also grown by Mr. Wolfskill, contained a juice of which 7.75 per cent. was citric acid. These lemons being the best examined, and being considered equal, except as regards strength of acid, the Lisbon lemon is awarded the first premium and the Eureka lemon the second. Both lemons were budded on an orange root.

GRAPEVINES IN CALIFORNIA.

In 1855 the State Register estimated the number of grapevines then in the State to be 1,500,000; in 1857, 2,250,000, and in 1859, 4,000,000 vines were estimated then in the State. The estimated number of vines now in the State is from 40,000,000 to 45,000,000, and it is supposed that this year's planting will increase the number to 50,000,000. In 1875 France produced 2,190,000,000 gallons of wine, and it is believed by some of those best informed in wine and vine matters that within this century, or within twenty years from this time, we will have as many vines as France had in 1875, when, as we said, she produced 2,190,000,000 gallons of wine.

AGRICULTURAL SELECTIONS.

SALT.—Occasionally we have an inquiry in regard to using salt as a fertilizer. In nearly all ages and countries salt has been used as a manure. While it acts as a feeder to plants, it performs the office also of a solvent, dissolving, in the fluid state, other substances, and rendering them available as plant food. But it should be used with care, especially in a dry season, or in dry climates, where the rainfall is deficient. It should never be applied directly to plants, although sometimes it is applied to cabbage to hasten their heading, and render them more solid.—[Prairie Farmer.

BONE DUST.—Bone dust will doubtless be beneficial in supplying phosphates or bone earth, which all grain crops remove from the soil. It will add, at least, in restoring fertility. It may be sown broadcast with small grain in the spring, or can be harrowed in alone. It should not be plowed in, for its tendency is to sink rapidly. The quantity applied to the acre varies with circumstances or the opinions of different persons. Ten or twelve bushels per acre are usually applied, though a greater quantity is often used. No definite estimate of increased advantage in yield of crop thus treated can be given because of so many contingencies and diverse conditions in different cases.—[Prairie Farmer.

CALOMEL IN TOMATOES.—An old subscriber and friend writes us that a celebrated French chemist and physician, who has analyzed tomatoes, declares that they contain all the elements of calomel, and he has known them to salivate persons. She wishes our opinion on this subject, and we have only to say that this idea has been going the rounds of the press for more than thirty years. It is a falsehood from beginning to end. The idea that they produce salivation may possibly have originated from the fact that, eaten in large quantities by some persons, the acid of the fruit seems to irritate those parts of the mouth with which it comes in contact. The idea that tomatoes cause cancer is another superstition, the outgrowth of the former notion that tomatoes were unfit to eat. They cause neither cancer nor salivation, and may be eaten with impunity by most persons, and often with great benefit.—[Herald of Health.

AN ARTIFICIAL MOTHER.—A good artificial mother for chicks over three weeks old may be made in the following manner: Drive two small stakes into the ground, at a distance of from 18 inches to three feet, according to the number of chickens to be brooded. The stakes should be about 24 inches long, and all but 10 inches should be driven into the ground. Then nail a light piece of wood of the proper length to the end of each of the stakes, so as to form the frame-work of a miniature tent. Now stretch a large piece of cloth (a sack or two are good) across the ridge-pole, pinning the ends down at each side—exactly as though you were putting up a tent. The two ends will then be open. If you like, an extra sack may be laid over one end, so as to prevent a draft, while the other end should be left open. If this "mother" be placed on the spot occupied by the one which was used when the chicks were smaller, they will readily make the change, and, if over three weeks old, will thrive as well as if still furnished with artificial heat. This kind of "mother" is inexpensive, and prevents all stifling or crushing of the chicks. No more than seventy-five or one hundred chicks should be kept under one brooder.—[California Poultry News.

MAPLE SUGAR.—Joe Pippin has an old-fashioned maple sugar camp, on a small scale, in full blast at the Powder Works. He has tapped about a dozen small, white maple trees, and during the prevalence of the late frosty weather they yielded about 10 gallons of sap daily. From this he has been manufacturing both syrup and sugar. This is the first instance we have known of sugar being manufactured from maple trees in California.—[Courier.

Old Billy W———, of Fluvanna county, Ohio, was dying. He was an ignorant man and a very wicked one. Dr. D———, an excellent physician and a very pious man, was attending him. The old fellow asked for bread. The Doctor approached the bed-side, and in a very solemn tone, remarked, "My dear fellow, man cannot live on bread alone." "No," said the old fellow, sorter reviving, "he's 'bleeged to have a few wegetables." The subject was dropped.

OUR LETTER-BOX.

CURIOUS AND STATISTICAL QUESTIONS ASKED AND ANSWERED.

[Correspondents will write upon but one side of the sheet and make their questions as concise as possible. Replies by contributors to questions by correspondents will be given when accompanied by the name and address of the writer.]

ADDRESS.—H. A. May, Fair Play, El Dorado county. The gentleman who is engaged in raising millet is W. A. Sanders, of the settlement of Sanders, Fresno county, Cal.

COINAGE.—I have a silver coin which I picked up in Mexico—date 1252, letters "Mixican," all very plain. Can anyone explain who coined it? INQUIRER.

Mendon, February 28, 1880.

ENGINE RUNNING.—Please inform me if a bill has been passed at the present session of the Legislature providing for the examination of persons who may be engaged in running steam engines and boilers. ENGINEER.

Rio Vista, February 26, 1880.

Answer.—There is a bill before the Legislature of that character. It has not become a law yet.

HEAT.—As an answer to question 49 has not yet been proposed, I will endeavor to answer it. In 1799, shortly after Count Rumford proved that heat is a species of motion, Sir Humphery Davy added confirmation to the theory by rubbing together two pieces of ice and thus melting them. Before this, in 1760, Dr. Black, the discoverer of carbonic acid, discovered the fact that the heat, which enters ice and melts it, remains latent until the last particle of ice is melted. L. W. V.

Red Bluff, February 23, 1880.

NORTHWESTERN TERRITORY.—A dispute has arisen among some of us here in regard to the Louisiana purchase. One side contends that all of this Western country, viz.: Idaho, Montana, Washington and Oregon, were included in that sale, while it is stated in a cyclopædia which we have, that it included all the country west of the Mississippi to the Rocky mountains. Also, did the Government, at the time of Tyler's administration, offer to sell the aforesaid country to the British? If this country was not included in the Louisiana purchase, how was it acquired by the United States? IDAHO.

Idaho City, February 23, 1880.

Answer.—In 1800 Bonaparte succeeded in inducing the Spanish Government to retrocede Louisiana to France. He then sold it to the United States for $15,000,000. The country comprehended the present State of Louisiana and all the country to the north and west between the Mississippi and the Pacific, except such parts as were occupied by Spain, and as far north as the British territory. During Tyler's administration there was a critical situation with England relative to the northern boundary. Lord Ashburton and Daniel Webster arranged the matter by treaty, which was ratified by the Senate August 20, 1842. If there was any offer to sell to the British Government it did not become a matter of record in political history. The conventions which settled the boundary or frontier line between British America and the United States were known as the conventions of 1839 and 1846.

ALLOY.—Can you inform me if rifle balls alloyed with quicksilver are injurious to a rifle? Can you give me a method for alloying? NIMROD.

Answer.—Assuredly balls thus alloyed would injure a rifle sooner than balls not so treated. If you will state for what purpose the alloy is desired a formula for alloying with various metals will be given.

REMUSAT'S "MEMOIRS."—I have received the first volume of Mme. Remusat's "Memoirs of Napoleon Bonaparte," and am desirous of having your personal opinion of the work, and the motive that induced its publication. If the book has already been noticed in the RECORD-UNION, please refer me to the number; if not, I will be sincerely gratified to find your comments thereon in the columns of some future issue. A NEW READER.

Sutter Creek, February 25, 1880.

Answer.—The work was briefly referred to on its receipt. The memoirs are revelations of social court life under the Consulate and the First Empire. Madame Remusat was nearly unknown in this country until the publication of this work. She is included in Sainte-Beuve's "Portraits of Celebrated Women." She made essays in literature which attracted some cotemporary attention, but are comparatively unknown now. Sainte-Beuve says she wrote early with facility and grace and sent forth creditable short essays at the age of 15 or 16 years, as well as some novelettes and some translations of odes of Horace. She was a great letter writer, and nightly wrote down the events of the day preceding. She wrote two romances and a work on "Female Education." Madame Remusat was born in 1780 and was grand niece to Louis XVI. She married an aged magistrate of the Supreme Court and lived a life of retirement for several years—one of quiet enjoyment and intellectual culture. Madame Bonaparte made her one of her ladies in waiting, and her husband Prefect of the palace. She died in 1821, about 60 years before her memoirs were given to the world. Says Sainte-Beuve: "In 1815, during the hundred days, some peculiar circumstances, which she doubtless exaggerated, excited her alarm on the score of these papers, teeming as they were with items and with names. She sallied forth to place them in the keeping of a friend, but, failing to find her, she returned in haste and threw them into the fire. Before an hour had elapsed she regretted what she had done. It was not until the publication of Madame de Stael's work on the French Revolution that she felt the courage to undertake once more the collection of her reminiscences. In default of the first incomparable narrative, those will be partially indemnified who shall one day read the second." The memoirs lift the veil from the leading actors of the period treated. Her chapters have all the charm of romantic fiction with what there is every reason to believe the power of truth. She was a simple, easy writer, not brilliant, but very skillful in narrative. The record she kept was an accurate one. Her powers of observation were great; nothing escaped her, and she saw generally clearly. Napoleon, on separating from Josephine, knowing Madame Remusat's habit of recording daily events, and her memory of conversations, distrusted her. He sent her husband into exile subsequently. It is settled that the rewritten memoirs are a very faithful picture of the times and an honest narrative of events, presenting accurately the feelings, expressions, passions and sympathies of the historic characters, and giving a clear insight into the real relations of Napoleon and Josephine.

ANSWERS.—W., of Tahoe, Placer county, sends in these answers to questions:

To No. 40—Salad oil is olive oil of the best and second best qualities. In the markets it is quoted as: Fine salad olive, cans, gal., $3 50; salad olive, Bordeaux, quarts, per dozen, $9 25. The best, called virgin oil, is made from olives when nearly but not quite ripe, and comes from southern France. Other qualities are made from fully ripe fruit—that which has lain in piles and soured, the mash from previous expressings, etc.

To No. 41—The tomato, *Solanum Lycopersicum*, originated in South America. About the year 1596 it was taken to England and grown as a curiosity, the fruit handed for its beauty, and called "love apples." It remained for the Italians to discover its utility as human food; this date is not known, however. Afterwards the French began to use it, and finally the English. Its extensive use does not date back over twenty-five or thirty years.

To No. 45—Black lead is an improper name for graphite, one of the forms of pure carbon. When iron or other impurities are contained in it, they form no part of the material itself, no more than a stone in a pail of water is part of the water.

To No. 39—Mosaic gold is a brass composed of from fifty-two to fifty-eight parts of zinc to fifty of copper. When first cast it is not attractive; but subjected to the process called dipping—that is, placed in certain diluted acid solutions—it very nearly resembles gold. Used for cheap jewelry and ornaments for furniture.

SALE OF STAMPS.—Please inform me if Postmasters can sell stamps to purchase merchandise with or not. A READER.

Millville, Shasta county.

Answer.—If you mean to ask if he can sell stamps to citizens who may use them to purchase merchandise, the answer is yes. He is to sell stamps at his window in the usual way and in sums demanded, and the use to which they are to be put does not concern him. If, also, you mean to ask whether a Postmaster can himself take office stamps and use them to purchase goods with, we reply yes; if he keeps his account good therefor, putting in cash when he takes out stamps.

An editor out West, who has served four days as juryman, says: "I am so full of law that it is with great difficulty I refrain from cheating somebody."

THE QUIET HOUR.

THE "TANGLER'S" PARADISE OF CHARADES, ENIGMAS, ETC.

[Contributions to this department should be addressed "Quiet Hour," RECORD-UNION. Write upon but one side of the sheet. Accompany all contributions with the answers, the true name, and postoffice address. Contributors will receive advice and assistance, and are privileged to engage in courteous criticism of the productions published.]

Answers to February 21st.

584. Ray, ado, ink, lye.

585. Evil, Violono, Arden, non-sparing, golf, Epiploce, lineal, ideal, Nebo, endow (Initials and finals read "Evangeline;" "Longfellow.")

586.
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P R E M A T U R E
  I M O G E N E
    S E N N A
      T E A
        S
P I R A T E
  I R A T E
    R A T E
      A T E
        T E
          E
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587.
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E P H A
P E A R
H A R T
A R T S
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589. One had 7, the other 5.

590. A happy new year.

591. In God we trust. Gower, outgo, drug, write, inter, nodus.

592. Because its a Bon-a-parte (bone apart.)

593. Ginger-Snaps, (Fanny Fern); The Hidden Path, (Harland); Alive, (Harland); The Man Who Laughs, (Victor Hugo); Tiger Lilies, (Lanier); Checkmate, (DeFann); Dollars and Cents, (Lathrop); The Unkind Word, (Muloch); A Noble Life, (Muloch); A Secret Foe, (Pickering).

New Tangles.

601. Charade, by Casper:

On this old earth I had my birth;
My power is great and grand.
Go where you will I'm near you still,
And all throughout the land.

Up Science hill, with mind and will
Together, I have climbed.
Wer't not for me, no land ther'd be,
No life, and no mankind.

My whole, in man leads fast the van
Of puzzlers, pens, and Time.
Now tanglers all (both large and small)
My whole's for you to find.

602. Crossword enigma, by G. E. Orge:

My first is in paper but not in book;
My second is in search but not in look;
My third is in bear but not in dog;
My fourth is in cat but not in frog;
My fifth is in have but not in suit;
My whole is the name of a delicate fruit.

603. Diamond, by Amy:

In magnify; a horse; gay; a slight shake; in adamant.

604. Crossword enigma, by Augusta Blake, Hollister:

My first is in sand but not in lime;
My second is in year but not in time;
My third is in come but not in wait;
My fourth is in rough but not in neat;
My fifth is in May but not in June;
My sixth is in morning but not in noon;
My seventh is in we but not in you;
My eighth is in many but not in few;
My ninth is in true but not in false;
My tenth is in polka but not in waltz;
My whole united will relate
The name of a city, a river, a county of the State.

605. Charade for Trinity, by Hattie Heath:

Oft in childhood, when robbed of some treasure,
The big tears were just ready to burst,
They were checked by the promise of pleasure
Long wished for, if we would be "first."

When we listen to words we would cherish
Or wish to remember some text,
Lest both from our memories perish
We often resort to the "next."

A much censured part of creation
(It is merited, sometimes, no doubt),
But in whatever position or station
It is wise to have "third" about.

Words can never describe such horror
As oft comes to my beautiful "last,"
Or depict the dark scenes of sorrow
When 'tis lashed by the merciless blast.

Many seek long years this art to obtain,
But ever beyond is its goal,
To some it brings employment and gain,
Now, Trinity, please give us the whole.

606. Double acrostic, by Marius:

My primals read downwards, and finals upwards, will name a gram and what it is made into.

607. Crossword enigma, by Trinity:

In Lemuel not in Dan.
In Isabelle not in Ann.
In eagle not in parrot.
In vegetable not in carrot.
In antelope not in rant.
In Lee not in Grant.
In gentleman not in dandy.
In lemonade not in brandy.

[The above is new in style, and we consider it exceedingly neat.]

608. Changed headings, by F. M. S.:

Take a fish egg and change to a substitute for a bridge; again, to a man's nickname; again, to mirth; again, to a noted duelist; again, to a crowd; again, to pear cider.

609. Beheadings, by Viola:

Behead a tree and leave two girls' names; again, and leave another girl's name; again, and leave another girl's name.

610. Enigmas, by Trinity:

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(1)   R G
        O
(2)   S 4
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[No. 1 is a word of three, and No. 2 word of four syllables.]

Answers to Correspondents and Correct Solutions.

Hattie Heath—572, 574, 579 (nearly), 584, 585, 587, 588, 591, 592. You say it has the prints of wales (Prince of Wales). Very good, but not the answer.

Casper—MS. received. Glad to welcome you to the Quiet Hour fireside. It is a very social and helpful circle.

Gus.—596, 597, 599.

Aug.—582, 587, 591.

Frank L.—590, 592, 594 (hardly), 599.

Amethyst—562, 563, 566, 569, 571, 576, 578, 579, 580, 581, 583.

T. O. Head—581, 584, 590.

Eveline—586, 587, 590.

Dear Quiet Hour: In my hour-glass, 572, is a mistake of the compositor's, or somebody's, which is so calculated to confuse that I write to make a correction. In the paragraph commencing "upper half read down" the word "across" is one of the definitions, and as such was written with a small "a" and preceded by a semicolon. It is the meaning of the upper half of the centerword. Thanks to F. M. S. for the neatly-turned compliment with which he gets out of the accusation of theft against me. I did not expect that to be printed when I wrote it, and am convinced that the Quiet Hour is a woman; they always have to tell everything. AMETHYST.

Trinity—584, 585, 587, 589, 590, 591. [To 592 Trinity says: The Prince of Wales will be a king; a broken limb will be aching.] 593; Trinity says: Tell Myrtle "masculine gender" is the proper thing in his case.

Amy—584, 585, 586, 587, 589, 591, 593, 594, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600.

Ora and Carrie Bradley—571, 576, 582, 583.

F. M. S.—588, 591, 586, 595 (wrong), 584, 596, 597, 600.

[For the RECORD-UNION.]

APPLE BLOSSOMS.

I snatched a cluster from the orchard bough,
Rich fragrant blossoms. "Dearest," low he said,
"Rob not the tree of its fair treasure now,
Wait till the ruddy fruit comes in its stead."
The fair earth slept beneath the moon of May—
I in my girlhood, he in manhood's prime.
'Tis said his chestnut locks are tinged with gray
And my red cheeks have faded since that time.
Ten times hath autumn lighted up the hills
And ten times have the blossoms decked the tree.
And now beneath the richly laden boughs
I trembling wait for him to come to me.
Ah, will he hope to find the sweet May flower
And mourn the fancy of that by-gone hour?
—[Alice Grey Cowan.

Suisun, February 28th.

The influence of our officers over their men, and the state of our discipline at the beginning of the war is best illustrated by an incident which occurred on the field in the heat of the battle of Bull Run. An officer who has since become very prominent and well known throughout the country was then in command of a brigade on the right of the line. While riding over the field, he discovered a soldier concealed in a hole in the ground, which was of just sufficient dimensions to afford him shelter. The General rode up to him, inquired as to his regiment, and ordered him to join it at once. The man, looking him full in the face, placed his thumb upon his nose, and replied, "No you don't, old fellow—you want this hole yourself."

Victor Hugo, says an English report, will soon publish two more volumes, one of them to be called "Toute la Lyre" and another "Religions et Religion."

OUTDOOR AMUSEMENTS.

ITEMS OF INTEREST TO THE LOVERS OF FIELD SPORTS.

[In this department, as the head indicates, we propose to make record of current sporting events. Communications to the paper concerning such matters should be addressed to the "Outdoor Amusement Department."]

THE COMING PEDESTRIAN MATCH.—Last Tuesday James Cain Simpson, of San Francisco, was in Sacramento to meet Mr. Busbey, stakeholder in the O'Leary-Weston pedestrian match, which begins in San Francisco Monday, March 8th. Mr. Simpson's opinion coincides with ours, that the match is genuine and for blood. Mr. Busbey arrived in the State Tuesday, and his reputation is a guarantee that the ten-thousand-dollar match stake is no merely nominal thing. It is said that Mrs. Weston put up the $5,000 for her husband, who is much pestered by worrying creditors, and it was on account of these that he forced the match to be located in San Francisco. The men are to go as they please, and will conclude the match Saturday night next. Much interest centers about the match. O'Leary has twice held the Astley belt. He is unequaled as a square heel-and-toe walker. He is an easy, graceful stepper, and is said to be a model in his style and action. His gait is peculiar and attractive. In his first attempt—which was in 1874, at Chicago—he walked 100 miles in 24 hours, and in the same year made 100 miles in 18 hours and 53 minutes. His fast walk of 500 miles was in Chicago, and was made in 156½ hours. His next heavy match was with Weston in Chicago, in November, 1876, heel-and-toe walk. He scored 503 miles, and Weston 451½. In 1877 he walked against Weston in London, heel and toe, for £500 a side and two-thirds of the gate money. Weston made 510 and O'Leary 520 miles. In 1878 O'Leary went for the Astley belt and won it in 520¼ miles, against 500 by Vaughn and 476 by Blower Brown. In the same year he won it again against John Hughes. In 1879 Rowell took the belt from O'Leary and received $20,000 gate money and sweepstakes. The fourth time the Astley belt was won by Weston, who made 550 miles. Since then Rowell has won it twice in succession. Weston is about 40 years old, below medium hight, and weighs 140 pounds. Weston is a nervous, rapid walker. He has walked over 40,000 mile in matches, and more than that in preliminary trainings. O'Leary recently said to a San Francisco reporter: "It is a great mistake that the strain of even six-days' matches is injurious. The walkers not only recuperate swiftly from the immediate effects, but the general result is beneficial. When I commenced walking my maximum weight was 135 pounds, now I never scale less than 160. My chest has expanded and my whole body has developed, and I can aver that if all people did much more walking the medicated voice of the corner apothecary would be heard no more in the land."

CARP CULTURE.—We have received the following from Levi Davis, dated Forestville (Sonoma county), March 1st: "As to-day brought in the last mail in February, and I have all letters answered, I will drop you a few lines. Since the first of January, 1880, I have answered eighty-four letters of inquiry about carp culture, some of them containing a dozen or more questions; so I have had all my evening time filled up. If I had not been so crowded, I should have answered through your columns. Just as soon as I can get a little leisure time I will give you a statement of questions and answers for the benefit of others. I see that Professor Spencer F. Baird, United States Fish Commissioner, says that he has authentic evidence that the carp lives to be 200 years old. What do you think of that? We can beat the world in growth, as far as I have any account. For instance, I let a man have two little fish 3 or 4 inches long, two years ago, and he put them in a good pond by themselves, and has taken extra good care of them, and on the 27th ult., he weighed them and their weight was 7 pounds each. I think we had better keep these extra things to ourselves, lest those who know but little of their history will be like the Dutchman that had his son John to hide in the fence-corner to scare his young horse when he rode up. 'Shon' placed himself as directed, and when the old man came up he sprang out and cried, 'Boo!' and the colt piled the old man instanter. But he gathered himself up quickly and said: 'Shon, Shon, that was too big a boo.' I trust none will think our accounts of carp culture too big a 'boo.'" Our readers will await anxiously Mr. Davis' promised copy of the questions and answers. They will prove of great interest, and will, through the RECORD-UNION, reach a vast number of readers who feel a deep interest in Mr. Davis' experiments.

SALT LAKE SPORTING ITEMS.—The owners of the old Faust race track over Jordan signify their intention of refitting the grounds this summer, and endeavoring to inaugurate a new interest in racing. A little energy may again create a revival in this sport..... It is expected that the base ball association will this year make marked improvements in the appointment of its grounds; twelve-foot fences will be made, new, tasty and comfortable stands, with increased seating capacity, will be built. The ground will be made perfectly smooth and neatly sodded, which will prove of incalculable aid in bringing the boys out to a higher standard of playing. Fresh water will be had on the ground, dressing rooms made, and all reasonable accommodations for the comfort of the audience and players be provided. A smooth, straight foot-racing track of 125 yards, and an oval cinder track of 220 yards will be prepared, where ambitious pedestrians can test their endurance and speed. Considerable attention will be paid to establishing permanent sport in this line, and with the active daily practice now in operation at the gymnasium, we can look for some interesting races when the Olympic Club holds its inaugural meeting.... The officers of the Deseret Base Ball Club report their intention of organizing during the coming week for the summer campaign. They are determined to get together a good team, and they significantly wink their left eyes when told that the Reds are going to take their laurels from them this year.

SCARCITY OF RABBITS.—The Indians have been clearing the country of rabbits this winter. One could not drive over the Long Valley road last fall without seeing dozens of jacks hopping about in the sage-brush. But yesterday a party of three Reno sportsmen scoured the hills and plains about Alkali Lake, armed with breech-loaders, and returned to town without a rabbit or bird of any kind. They report that they saw none on the road, either going or coming, and that while hunting through the brush if a rabbit caught sight of them a quarter of a mile away it would turn tail and run for the mountains as though the devil were after it. Walking through the brush is now very hard. There are several inches of snow on the ground in most places, and where it has melted on the hill-sides, the mud is deep.—[Reno Gazette.

STRANGE BEAUTIES.—Last Thursday Mr. Jones killed a pair of ducks at the old mill pond remarkable for beauty, while the oldest hunters are at a loss to determine their species. The breast feathers are of a delicate orange tint, while those of the back are of many different brilliant colors. The bill is similar to an ordinary fish duck, only that a clear, bright, skin-like covering of red extends half way down on each side. The neck feathers are green, wings white and black, feet red, and size of bird nearly equal to that of a white brant.—[Lassen Advocate, February 28th.

NEW CLUB.—Sacramento has a new sportsman's club. The Sacramento Sportsmans' Club was organized Wednesday night, with 21 members. The officers are: President, J. C. Dase; Vice-President, G. Hagelstein; Secretary, F. M. Coons; Treasurer, J. G. Shaw; Propertyman, W. Eckhardt. The Club has taken rooms on K street, begins with a good treasury, has put teams into rifle practice, proposes to engage in field sports, target shooting and to give attention to game culture, protection and pursuit. May the Club prosper; there is room for it and for still more.

COURSING.—The Capital Coursing Club's (Sacramento) spring meeting will take place about the 25th. It is open to all the State. The Club is prospering finely. It received a number of new members Wednesday night last. The outlook for its spring meeting is very fine, and we anticipate a very superior season of field sports. Entries open on the 8th instant, and the fee is $5. The Pioneer Club, of San Francisco, has a match at Merced on the 10th, open to all the State; entrance fee, $5.

PROTECTING GAME.—A couple of men living near Capay were placed under arrest for violating the game law Monday evening, and on Tuesday appeared before Judge Ruggles and gave bonds to appear for trial next Friday at 1 o'clock. The fine for the offense is $50, if found guilty.—[Woodland Democrat, March 3d.

FIXED EVENTS.—The Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association has announced the "fixed events" for the spring meeting, but the whole programme is not yet complete, and the date is not yet named. Both omissions we deem to be very serious oversights. If the programme was complete, owners of horses could at once put them in training; and by the time the races came we might see a large field of horses all thoroughly fit to face the starter.

TROUT-FISHING GROUNDS IN PROSPECTIVE. It is claimed that the San Jose creek can be converted into one of the finest trout-fishing streams in Southern California by the introduction of this lively game fish. The stream, where it comes down the mountain side, has numerous deep holes in it, shaded by overhanging tree-branches, keeping the water cold and well adapted to the wants of the trout. The trail just opened by Marshall will take sportsmen to the charming spot.—[Santa Barbara Press.

WANT FISH.—Del Norte is the only county in the State which has not been supplied with fish for the purpose of propagation. If there are any streams in the county in which catfish would thrive, it might be well for us to claim our share. There are two lakes near town—Lake Earl and Dead Lake—and though we do not claim to be authority in fish matters, we think catfish would do well in either.—[Crescent City Courier.

ROWING.—The Pacific Amateur Rowing Association has fixed the date of their next regatta, which is announced to take place in the month of June, and the course selected is the Oakland creek.

YACHTING.—The opening day for the season of 1880 of the San Francisco Yacht Club has been set for the 24th of April. There will be a dance at the club-house, and afterward a moonlight sail to Mare Island.

SNOW-SHOE RACE.—We are informed that snow-shoe races will be given at Jamison on Friday, March 12th. Purses will be put up, and the track put in good condition. The races will be free for all.—[Plumas National.

BASE BALL.—The match between the Intrepids and Amitys of Marysville, February 29th, resulted in a victory for the former. Score, 5:27 to 3:27. Some fine playing is noted.

SHALL MINING STOP?

AGRICULTURISTS WHOSE INTERESTS ARE THOSE OF THE MINERS.

Foothill Farming and its Relation to Mining—Why Hydraulic Mining Should Not Cease.

EDS. RECORD-UNION: It is universally admitted that the "debris" question is one of momentous importance, but at the same time impartial observers are compelled to confess that the discussion thus far has been one-sided, and therefore incomplete. As the case now stands the public supposes that the controversy is wholly between agriculturists and miners. Arguing from this stand-point it is easy to assume that agriculture is the essential basis of State life, and that mining being an "ephemeral industry," must therefore give way to the demands of the husbandman. I admit that great shrewdness has been manifested in this method of stating the case, but the element of fairness is entirely lacking, and any solution that may be based upon this practical statement of the problem will be wholly unworthy of our day and generation. We are engaged in a mighty work, even the upbuilding of an empire as extensive as the territory between Boston and Charleston, South Carolina, and we cannot afford to surrender our judgment to passion, clap-trap or ignorance. There is another and hitherto

AN UNNOTICED FACTOR

In the problem that is quite as important as any that has been considered, and one that must be discussed before we can be either just to ourselves or the subject. I assert that there is an agricultural interest that espouses the miners' side of the case, and I shall prove that that interest is, prospectively at least, as important to the State as the other agricultural interest that opposes hydraulic mining. If I succeed in placing before the public a fair and convincing statement of this fact, thoughtful and broad-minded statesmen will be better prepared for just action and be enabled to escape the beguilement that now threatens to seduce their judgment. The foothill farming lands of the Sierra Nevada mountains are wholly dependent upon the hydraulic miners for irrigation, and without their aid the farmers of that region would be compelled to abandon their homes. Many valley farms may be threatened with partial destruction, but the foothill farms without the miners' water would be utterly and forever ruined. Let me here explain the situation and make my meaning clear. The winter rainfall, while it is generally sufficient for the lowlands, is wholly inadequate to the wants of foothill farms, and for the simple reason that it does not remain in the ground. Systematic irrigation is therefore an absolute necessity in the foothills. But who or what interest can be relied upon to furnish the foothills with water? Can the far