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.]

AGRICULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS.

We believe there is now no State in the Union that has not, by act of the Legislature, in some way recognized the importance of organization of its agricultural industries. Some have simply provided for a State society, and have made no provision for district or county societies, while others have systematized the matter fully in such a manner that all the rural districts come under one general recognition. The State of Illinois is probably as well cared for in this respect as any other State in the Union. In that State the Legislature passed an Act creating a State Agricultural Department, which is managed by a State Board of Agriculture. The State Board is made up of a President and as many Vice-Presidents as there are or may be county agricultural societies in the State. The President and Vice-Presidents are elected every two years by a general agricultural convention, in which each county society may have three members and votes, and no more. Each county agricultural society is entitled to a representative on the State Board, and he may be the President or any other member of the county Board, or he may be any other member of the county society. The Legislature makes an annual appropriation of money to the State Board of Agriculture, and said State Board is required by law to appropriate not less than $100 a year to each county Board organized and in good legal standing in the State. The State Board and each county Board is required to hold an annual fair of the agricultural, horticultural and mechanical products of the State or county, and when they fail to comply with this provision of law the appropriation is to be withheld. The bills now before our own Legislature for the State Society and the district societies are, in their general characteristics and purposes, similar to the Illinois law, under which the State and county Boards of that State are organized. Our State and district Boards are made, under our bills, appointive instead of elective, on account of that provision in our Constitution prohibiting our Legislature from making appropriations to any society except it be exclusively under State control and management. Then it is proposed to make the appropriations, under our system, direct to the district societies, instead, as in Illinois, to the State Society for the county societies. In all other respects—in the systematic working together of the State and district societies—the two plans are alike. It is proposed to unite several counties here together to make up a district society, because our counties are not, as a general thing, sufficiently populous to maintain a strong and efficient society, but in making up our districts, counties lying contiguous are placed in the same district, and it so happens also that those whose industries and products are similar, come within the same district, and will therefore work naturally together in developing the industries within their limits. The bill organizing the State into districts makes 11 districts, and authorizes 50 or more residents of such district to form a district society, and provides for the appointment by the Governor of eight resident citizens as a District Board of Agriculture for the district, who shall have full management and control of the society for the State. The members of the Boards hold office four years, two going out each year. The President is to be elected by the Board, and to be of their number, and to hold office as President only one year. The bill organizes the districts as follows:

The counties of Alameda, Contra Costa and San Francisco, Agricultural District No. 1.

The counties of San Joaquin, Calaveras, Fresno, Kern, Merced, Mariposa, Stanislaus, Tulare and Tuolumne constitute District No. 2.

The counties of Sutter, Yuba, Butte, Colusa, Tehama, Yolo and Sacramento constitute District No. 3.

The counties of Sonoma, Marin, Solano, Napa and Lake constitute District No. 4.

The counties of Santa Clara, Santa Cruz and San Mateo constitute District No. 5.

The counties of Los Angeles, San Diego, San Bernardino, Santa Barbara, Ventura and Inyo constitute District No. 6.

The counties of Monterey, San Luis Obispo and San Benito constitute District No. 7.

The counties of Nevada, Placer, El Dorado, Amador, Alpine and Mono constitute District No. 8.

The counties of Mendocino, Humboldt and Del Norte constitute District No. 9.

The counties of Siskiyou, Trinity and Shasta constitute District No. 10.

The counties of Plumas, Lassen, Modoc and Sierra constitute District No. 11.

Section 17 of the bill provides as follows:

Each association so formed and organized is hereby declared and shall be recognized a State institution; and the Board so appointed and qualified shall have the exclusive control and management of such institution for and in the name of the State, and shall have the possession and care of all the property of the association, and shall fix the terms of office, and the bonds of the Secretary and Treasurer, and determine their salaries and duties. They shall have power to make all necessary by-laws, rules and regulations for the government of the association, and the management of its prudential and financial affairs. They shall provide for an annual fair or exhibition by the association of all the industries and industrial products in the district, at such time and place as they deem advisable; provided, that no district fair shall be held in any of the districts at the same time of the State Fair; and provided further, that the State shall in no event be liable for any premium offered, or award, or for any debt contracted by any District Board of Agriculture or Agricultural Association.

When the question of putting the State Society under State control, in order to enable it to receive State aid under the Constitution, was first discussed by the State Board, we are informed that there was a strong feeling against it, but after looking at the matter in every light, the members of the Board have changed their position in relation to the matter, and now regard this as the best thing for the society and the industries it is intended to foster. We are satisfied that the members of the local societies will come to the same conclusion with respect to their societies when they have thought of the matter. By the organization of district societies within each of the districts proposed it will place the societies so organized in the same favorable position in regard to State aid that the State Society will be in. They can then all be put into the general appropriation and may each receive a proper share of all the money given by the State for the aid of the general industries. As the districts cover all the counties of the State, every locality will share in the benefits to be derived from the emulation excited. Each district society will naturally turn its attention especially to the effort to forward the interests of the people in its boundaries, and in this way much good may be effected for every locality and will the better prepare the people of the district to make a creditable showing at the State fair also, and to give a good account of the district in the annual transactions of the State Society. By such organization, too, in the districts, the State Society will be placed in direct communication with every locality in the State, and the benefits to be gained will be mutual, and can be utilized for the general good. By a careful examination of the Constitution we are satisfied that it was the intention of the Convention that framed it that some such course as is marked by the propose legislation should be adopted—that the Convention was not inimical to aiding the industries by appropriations, but on the contrary was in favor of this course, for they expressly declared that the Legislature should in all suitable ways promote agricultural education. It is in our opinion desirable that the legislation on this subject should be had as soon as consistent with the importance of the subject, in order that the organization may be completed in time to make the necessary provisions for the district fairs this season.

CHANGING SEED WHEAT.

Thoughtful and practical farmers are becoming more and more convinced each year that seed wheat should be frequently changed; that one of the principal causes of the decrease in yield and decline in quality of the California crop is the constant use of the same seed on the same soil in the same climate. It has been proven in numerous instances that new importations of seed of any given variety of wheat have been followed by an increased yield and an improvement in the quality of the wheat produced. It has also been proven in like manner that a change of varieties of wheat, provided only that good varieties were adhered to, is beneficial. We are glad to learn that so many of our wheat-growers are acting upon the lessons of experience in these particulars, and that they are determined to profit by the knowledge gained in so dear a school as experience. In this connection we would call attention to the following item which we cut from the Chico *Enterprise*, in regard to the doings of one of our own citizens in the seed-wheat line. It says:

We are informed that G. F. Nourse & Co. have purchased in Arizona, for J. H. Carroll, of Sacramento, six thousand pounds of "Pima Indian Wheat," raised by the tribe bearing this name. Mr. Carroll has planted sixty acres of the Pin Hook farm with this wheat, and intends to raise it for the express purpose of selling the entire yield to those farmers who may desire to change their seed in the next season. Great care has been taken to prepare the ground and the seed is not only pure and beautiful to look at, but as it was thrashed by being trodden out by the naked feet of the Indians, each kernel is perfect and uninjured. The only known name for this variety is "Pima Indian Wheat," and it is particularly recommended to those who desire a large yield of an early variety, and with straw that will stand up. Mr. Carroll has also sowed 120 acres of the same farm with the famous "blue stem Australian wheat," the seed of which was imported direct through the house of Balfour, Guthrie & Co., San Francisco. The lands for this were carefully prepared, and no pains will be spared to keep them clean, so that next fall he can offer pure and reliable seed wheat to our farmers. Something of this kind has been much needed, and we shall take pleasure in noting the growth and maturity of these new imports.

AGRICULTURAL INTELLIGENCE.

A FARMER'S DISCOVERY.—James Smith, a prominent farmer living on the Copperopolis road, informs the Stockton *Mail* that about ten years ago his vines and trees were badly treated by phylloxera, which killed many and seriously injured more. Not knowing what remedy to apply, he let the little pest have its course. At the same time, however, he planted an Australian blue gum tree, and since then he has not seen any of the phylloxera in his garden. He does not know whether there is anything in the gum tree which is a positive preventive, but he very naturally thinks there is some connection between its being planted and the disappearance of the phylloxera.

TO MAKE HENS LAY.—To make hens lay, put two or more quarts of water in a kettle and one large seed pepper, or two small ones. Then put the kettle over the fire. When the water boils stir in coarse Indian meal until you have a thick mush. Let it cook an hour or so. Feed hot. Horseradish chopped fine and stirred into mush as prepared in the above directions, and for results we are getting five to ten eggs per day, whereas previous to feeding we had not had an egg for a long time. We hear a good deal of complaint from other people about not getting eggs. To such we would warmly recommend cooked feed fed hot. Boiled apple skins seasoned with red pepper, or boiled potatoes seasoned with horseradish, are good feed—much better than uncooked food. Corn, when fed to the hen by itself, has a tendency to fatten rather than produce the more profitable egg-laying. A spoonful of sulphur stirred with their feed occasionally will rid them of vermin and tone up their system.—[Kentucky Live Stock Record.

ANOTHER METHOD OF SMOKING.—The *Star* lately, in answer to an inquiry, gave all the information then at its command in relation to the method of smoking for frost. We have since learned of another plan which, though using the same principal agent (coal-tar), is yet so different in its application that it is worthy of special explanation. By this method the tar is used without the aid of the brush or rubbish, and appears to be much simpler and easier of application and control. The only place we know of its being used is on the Calderwood vineyard, near Pine Station, now owned by John Greer. Andy Calderwood, who managed the matter last year, tells us that he got in San Francisco eight dozen small iron vessels, holding, he thinks, about a gallon each. These, with a barrel of tar, only cost $24. These eight dozen they used in a 20-acre vineyard and proved an ample protection to it. They put coal-tar in the vessels, pour on that a little coal-oil as a kind of kindling, and then, when necessary, set fire to it. It burns readily and produces a dense, heavy smoke, similar to that of coal-burning factories. These, it will be seen, are easily moved around in case of the wind changing, very little trouble to prepare, and the cost of the whole outfit was not one per cent. of the crop, which orought last year about $2,700. The vessels, of course, and a good share of the tar, are left for another year's service.—[St. Helena Star.

INTELLECT IN BRUTES.

One evening shortly after my arrival in Eastern Assam, while the five elephants were, as usual, being fed opposite the bungalow, I observed a young and lately caught one step up to a bamboo stake fence and quietly pull one of the stakes up. Placing it under foot, it broke a piece off with its trunk, and after lifting it to its mouth, threw it away. It repeated this twice or thrice and then drew another stake and began again. Seeing that the bamboo was old and dry, I asked the reason of this, and was told to wait and see what it would do. At last it seemed to get a piece that suited, and holding it in the trunk firmly, and stepping the left fore leg well forward, passed the piece of bamboo under the armpit, so to speak, and began to scratch with force. My surprise reached its climax when I saw a large elephant-leech fall to the ground, quite six inches long and as thick as one's finger, and which from its position could not easily be detached without this scraper, or scratch, which was deliberately made by the elephant. I subsequently found that it was a common occurrence. Leech-scrapers are used by every elephant daily. On another occasion, when traveling at a time of year when the large flies are so tormenting to an elephant, I noticed the one I rode had no fan or wisp to beat them off with. The mahout, at my order, slackened pace, and allowed her to go to the side of the road, where for some moments she moved along, rummaging the smaller jungles on the bank. At last she came to a cluster of young shoots well branched, and after feeling among them, and selecting one, raised his trunk and neatly stripped down the stem, taking off all the lower branches and leaving a fine bunch on top. She deliberately cleaned it down several times, and then laying hold at the lower end broke off a beautiful fan or switch about five feet long, handle included. With this she kept the flies at bay as we went along, flapping them off on each side every now and then. Say what we may, these are really bona fide implements, each intelligently made for different purposes.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

HOME ADORNMENT AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY—ALL AROUND THE HOUSE.

[Correspondents of this department will not be limited in their epistles, but conciseness is preferable, and but one side of a page must be written upon. Questions pertinent to this department will be answered in this column.]

Honeycombed Lace.

Mrs. R. Mackrell, in the New York *Tribune*, gives these directions for making the much-admired honeycomb knitted lace: Cast on fourteen stitches, thread before the needle and slip the first stitch as in purling, knit one plain, thread around the needle twice and purl two together, thread around the needle twice and purl two together, knit one plain, thread around the needle twice and knit two together, thread around the needle twice and knit two together, thread around the needle twice and knit two together, knit one plain. Second row—Knit three plain, purl one, knit two plain, purl one, knit two plain, purl one, knit one plain; thread around the needle twice and purl two together, thread around the needle twice and purl two together, knit two plain, slip the first stitch as in purling, knit one plain, thread around the needle twice and purl two together twice, knit ten plain. Third row—Knit two plain, bind off three stitches, knit seven plain, thread around the needle twice and purl two together twice, knit two plain. Repeat from first row.

Sauerkraut.

Most people turn up their noses at this thing because they do not know how really good it is. "It's a kind of acquired taste which I haven't got," a person says, excusing himself. Why, sauerkraut is a passion with some people as really know what good eating is. It is one of those things which, if you once put your mind to it, comes after that mighty natural. I don't recommend that if a party sends you a mess of kraut you send it next door to the neighbors to cook, and then invite yourselves in to eat it; only, if you do cook it at home, and there are lady visitors, keep your kitchen and parlor doors shut, or if there is an odor, you say that "it's that awful Dutch family next door that always does it." The cooking of sour, or sauer, kraut don't present any difficulties. It is good cooked alone. The only thing is that it should be cooked thoroughly, and put in a tin-lined pot. Iron makes it black and kills the right taste. Five hours of slow simmering fetches it. Add a little butter and pepper, and, if you have it, some cream. If you cook with meat, a piece of fat brisket is the thing, with an end-bone of ham and a smoked sausage. If the sauer-kraut is salt, be sure and don't add any more salt. The best flavoring is with two or three small African peppers. It ought to cook steady, and be rather dry when served, It's all the better for being warmed over. Just you take a partridge and cook it with some sauer-kraut, and you are bound, if it's properly managed, to thank the advice of —Bob the Sea Cook.

Odd Notes.

The "old woman's" remedy for a "cold in the chest," a sore throat, or a bruise, which consisted in an application of brown paper steeped in beer or vinegar, owed its efficacy to the heat-retaining properties of the paper. A wet pad of this material, so far as the surface next the skin was concerned, acted almost as well as a layer of wet linen rag protected with a thick covering of flannel. In short, stout paper of the commonest sort is an effective non-conductor, and may be most advantageously employed as covering for beds, or to eke out scanty clothing. If this were generally known among the poor, strong sheets of thick paper would be stitched to the back of ragged quilts, with the result of rendering many a poor family comfortable because better protected from the bitter weather these winter nights. A piece of thick paper inserted between the lining and the cloth of a waistcoat, or in the back of a thin coat, will render it warm as well as light. The suggestion is a small one, but it is simple to carry into effect.

In Paris the pretty ribbon dance has been introduced for the amusement of children at parties. Eight long ribbons of different colors are attached to a ring in the ceiling. Four boys and four girls each dressed to match his own ribbon, hold the ends of these. By the movements of the dance the ribbons are woven together in a dextrous manner. Then, by another series of pretty motions, they are separated again, and the players brought back to position. The graceful measures are pleasing to the children and the effect of the bright colors very picturesque.

Miss Corson says: "Both poultry and game are less nutritious than meat, but they are more digestible, and consequently are better food than meat for people of weak digestive organs and sedentary habits. They are both excellent for persons who think or write much."

An original valance for a mantel is of green serge on which dried moss, bright red-brown autumn leaves and white pith are artistically grouped. These are gummed on and further secured by invisible stitches of sewing silk.

Among the handsomest table-covers and mats are those of plush, with cardinal centers and wide borders of old gold, or vice versa, embroidered in silk and gilt threads. They are finished with ball or nettled fringe of many colors.

Receipts.

SUMMER SQUASH.—Cut in thin slices, steam, strain the water out through a cloth, put into a small pan with a piece of butter and a little salt, mash and serve.

BOILED PARSNIPS.—Cut in half, lengthwise, boil tender, cool, cut in thin slices, broil in a frying-pan till nicely browned; spread with butter and serve hot.

ASPARAGUS.—Cut the tender portion of asparagus into inch pieces, boil in as little water as possible, add a little cream, butter and salt; a beaten egg may be stirred in if desired.

WINTER SQUASH.—Cut in quarters, remove the seeds, bake, then remove the crust and scrape on the pulp, put into a kettle with a little cream, a good piece of butter, salt and mash.

BAKED PARSNIPS.—Wash, scrape and cut in halves, lengthwise, bake till soft, or steam (either will require about an hour), mash and season with cream, butter and salt.

VEGETABLE OYSTERS.—Scrape, slice thin, and boil tender in about half as much water as you require soup; then add half as much milk, let it boil up, season with butter and salt, and serve with crackers.

BOILED ONIONS.—Peel either out of doors or near the stove, or hold under water, cut half-way through the stem end, parboil, then boil in milk and water; when very soft, drain, add a little cream, butter and salt.

GREEN CORN FRITTERS.—Grate fresh, soft, sweet corn; to every pint add one cup milk, two eggs beaten, a little salt, flour enough to make a batter; drop on a griddle and bake thoroughly. They must be quite flat to cook through.

ASTOR HOUSE CORN BREAD.—One quart of buttermilk, two eggs, one tablespoonful of baking soda, two tablespoonfuls of melted butter, stir in meal until the mixture is about as thick as buckwheat batter. Bake in square tin pans, about an inch thick, half an hour in a hot oven.

GRAHAM BREAD.—One cup bread sponge, one pint warm milk and water, one quart graham flour, one pint wheat, two-thirds teacup molasses (less will do), soda, size of a pea, dissolved in the molasses, four tablespoons sugar, half teaspoon salt; make a thick batter, put into well-buttered bread-pans, let rise all it will and bake. Good.

WHEATEN GEMS.—One egg, one cup of sweet milk, three cups of flour, one even tablespoon of butter, or two of cream, two teaspoons baking powder; bake in gem pans in a hot oven, filling the pans one-third full. Have pans hot and well buttered when the butter is put in. Water may be used in the place of milk, and the egg may be omitted. Very nice.

BUCKWHEAT CAKES.—One cup yeast, three or four cups of warm milk, teaspoon salt; make quite a thick batter, and set where it will keep warm. If sour, add one-fourth teaspoon soda. In the absence of milk, or if the flour is poor, boil and mash two or three medium-sized potatoes and add them; it causes the cakes to brown, and improves their flavor. A tablespoon of molasses is sometimes used.

DRAMATIC NOTES AND NEWS.

A stage carpenter, El. Turner, has married Bessie Turner. One good Turn-er deserves another.

Miss Vermiely is the musical prodigy at Pottsville, Pa. The name can't be sent to Italy too soon.

What diffetence, pray, does it make whether Conrad has Corsair or fine hair, or false hair or even no hair at all?

Edward Rice is composing the music for a new comic opera, written by Bartley Campbell, and entitled "West Point."

Offenbach, at Nice, coughs all the time, and has to be carried about by a servant, wrapped in furs, and yet he still writes opera bouffe.

Emma Abbott has already begun the engagement of a company to support her stage kiss next season. Cove Bennett might take Tom Karl's place.

The Topsy of an Uncle Tom's Cabin Troupe, playing in Pennsylvania, contemplating suicide, which was fortunately prevented, wrote a letter bequeathing her body to the doctors—Autopsy.

"Daniel Rochat," Sardou's new play, was hissed off the stage of the Theatre Francaise recently. It was too "advanced" on the subject of the relations of the sexes, even for a Parisian audience.

While a concert and ball were in progress in the opera house at Deadwood, not long since, a heavy wind carried the entire front of the building out into the street. Suspicion points to the man who blowed the trombone.

Minstrel troupes are getting to be relics of a by-gone day. They are all "clogged up" with fancy dancing nowadays. There isn't the true Ethiopian flavor about them we used to enjoy when Eph Horn run his "Panama Railroad."

Anna Dickinson cleaned a sidewalk on one occasion for twenty-five cents, which she invested in a ticket to hear Wendell Phillips lecture. The manager who then had charge of Mr. Phillips paid her a few years afterwards $400 a night to lecture.

W. G. Wills has produced a weak and stupid melodrama called "Forced From Home" at the Duke's Theater, London, but has redeemed his reputation by an original play called "Ninon," produced at the London Adelphi with great success.

There are pianists so expert in variations that they can play all around a melody or an old air without ever hitting it once. A very brilliant player can work up "Home, Sweet Home" so artistically that in the bang and confusion of the playing it cannot be distinguished from "Moses in Egypt."

Colonel Mapleson is negotiating with John McCullough for his appearance in London next season; but although Mr. McCullough could not have a better manager for his London debut than Colonel Mapleson, still we believe that his visit ought to be deferred for another year at least, says the *Spirit of the Times*.

There is much talk of financial depression in England, but it can hardly be deeply felt in London, or else the humbler folk manage to find money to amuse themselves in spite of bad times. At Sangers' Hippodrome the holiday receipts averaged $360 more than they were on the corresponding nights of last year. A similar tale is told at the transpontine theaters.

At a recent meeting of the London Church and Stage Guild, a brief paper was read by Miss Ella Dietz, vigorously exposing the cant of the Lord Chamberlain's office, which permitted the appearance of a play treating breaches of the seventh commandment as a joke, but rejecting such as inspired horror, and loathing, and indignation at such vices.

Besides the scarcely successful "Lord of the Manor," Miss Marie Litton, of the London Imperial (Aquarium), has another comedy by Herman Merivale, and entitled "Love for Love," but does not purpose to bring it out for some time to come. At Easter the Imperial will revive "As You Like It," in which Miss Litton will essay the part of Rosalind to the Orlando of Kyrle Bellew.

An obscure actress, Miss Emma Vaders, has gained a verdict of $4,800 against the Polytechnic Institute at Louisville, for injuries received by falling through a trap-door on the stage. That is the luck of an actress! A newspaper man might have walked that stage for a lifetime and never would have had an opportunity to fall through.

General John Haverly on the Sunday amusement: He would run his theaters in a fashion similar to a morning newspaper, if the thing was practicable—have something going on in them all the time, morning, noon and night—not from any avaricious motive, but because he is continually running at a high-pressure rate of speed himself, and he thinks everybody else should rush through life in the same way.

Mrs. Fanny Kemble clings, it is said, to the ancient dramatic traditions, caring not for innovations. She was asked lately by Baroness Burdett-Coutts if she had seen Mr. Irving in the part of Shylock. "Yes," she said, "I have." "And what do you think of the performance?" insisted the Baroness. "In my opinion," answered Mrs. Kemble, "if Shakespeare could see it he would re-write the part."

Richard Wagner has accepted the invitation of Mme. Judith Mendes, the daughter of Theophile Gautier, to pass a few weeks at her villa at St. Enogat, in Brittany, on his return from Naples. His health, which seemed quite restored, has again become uncertain, a second attack of erysipelas immediately after his arrival in Naples giving some cause, not for alarm, but for uneasiness.

Don't be constantly explaining to the friend who may have accompanied you to the theater, the part and incidents of the play. Don't keep up a running fire of buzzing and whispering either in commenting on the performance or preparing your friend for the climax. Even the novitiate for whom your explanations are intended neither understands nor appreciates the play half as well as though they had been permitted to ferret out the play from incipiency to maturity.

Miss Jennie Lee, well known in California, the young actress whose forcible performance of Jo in a dramatic edition of "Bleak House" was very favorably received some few seasons back at the London Globe Theater, appeared recently at the Royalty in "Midge," which purports to be a new three-act comedy written expressly for the lady by Messrs. Martin & Burnett. But "Midge" proved a failure, and Miss Jennie Lee has fallen back upon Jo, and is again a one-part actress.

Mme. Dolaro has made no better impression in Carmen in English, in London, than she made in Carmen, in Italian, in New York. The acute critic of the *World* says: Mme. Dolaro, a particularly attractive artiste, who improved the opportunity of displaying her natural charms, lacks not only the dash of Minnie Hauck, the voice of Trebelli, or the fascination of Marie Roze, but she has nothing, except her beauty, if that constitutes a claim, that would entitle her to take hold of an important part like Carmen. A voice like a little bird, albeit pure and correct; a tame, quite indifferent conception, she had, neither as a singer nor as an actress, any remarkable or even lively point, except when she jumped at one bound on the table.

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."]

ARCHERY.—J. P. Trae, of Boston, says: "I have read with interest the articles on the different woods for bows, and beg leave to offer a mite on the subject. Years ago I was in the habit of making bows of red cedar, which one gentleman preferred an inquiry about. I found the material excellent, so far as elasticity was concerned, but brittle and apt to warp. Pursuing my experiments, I glued a strip of leather along the back to counteract the latter fault, and, pouring oil over the wood, lighted it, and scorched it. I found it toughened the wood considerably, and for years never used any other bow. I have in my possession a Comanche bow, the description of which may be interesting: Length, three feet three inches; width, two and three-fourths inches; thickness, three-fourths of an inch; made of spruce and backed with a mat of buffalo sinew, glued so firmly as to defy both weather and time. The string was also of sinew; and after I broke it, I never could get another that would stand the strain. A sheaf of arrows accompanied it, that were also a curiosity in their way. The shafts were in two parts. (1.) A 30-inch reed apparently, with a woody outside. (2.) A short piece of wood inserted in the end, of an equal diameter as the shaft, to which the stone and head was fastened with sinew resembling catgut, while both joints and feathers (hawk) were fastened with thin bands of the same. The whole was about thirty-three inches in length; and I have seen a strong man draw that three-feet bow to the head and send an arrow over a fence one hundred and sixty-three yards away! I could not do it though."

HOW TO CURE A HORSE.—"Ouida," in the Whitehall *Review*, gives her experience in curing a horse of a bad leg, as follows: "Rest would cure half the accidents that horses receive, but people will not give it them because it costs money. A pet horse of mine had a very bad strain consequent on a groom's disobedience; his leg was almost as useless as though it were broken; he was seen by many veterinarians and pronounced incurably injured; I was advised to sell him or kill him. I did neither; I had his plates taken off, put him into the largest loose box I have—one 18 feet by 13 feet—with straw up to his knees, and then, giving him no treatment except cold water bandages, kept him doing nothing for a year; gently walked about on the soft paths of my woods when it was fine weather. He recovered entirely after twelve months' rest; and now is ready to jump over the moon, and the only hard task is to make him not gallop. Now I am aware that what is possible with one favorite horse is not possible with many; but there are thousands of people to whom a horse's keep for a year would be no very great burden, and it is only his keep that costs anything when you have other horses in the stable and men to attend on them."

TRAPPING QUAIL.—If Senator Hill or Assemblyman Anthony could get in an amendment to the game law, by which quail trapping would be prohibited in this Senatorial district, they would receive the thanks of all hunters in the district. The trapping of quail is carried on so extensively in this section that before many years scarcely a quail will be found in the vicinity. A few years ago the hills back of Watsonville landing were full of quail; now there are but few there. They have been decreased by trapping. There is a trapper living near these hills who has a large coop, in which he places the trapped quail, and when he wants to send a lot to market, he discharges a few loads from his gun into the cooped-up living mass, takes out the dead ones and ships them to market. He has made big wages this winter by his nefarious practices. We call on our legislators for a section against trapping.—[Watsonville Pajaronian.

IN-BREEDING.—The leading physiologists and scientists of to-day are very unanimous in opinion that in-breeding in the human race, even within bounds permitted by law, is not conducive to either physical, mental or moral development, but decidedly the reverse. In proportion as we descend in the scale, the ill results are less pronounced, or manifest, chiefly because the various developments of the animal are less pronounced, but the evil still remains, and where in-breeding is recklessly indulged in, soon becomes manifest and very serious. We do not declaim against all in-breeding, but where it can be avoided and still secure the prominent or desirable features of type which we desire to reproduce or develop, it should be done. Thus, in-breeding, per se, is an evil, and has been marked by the disapproval of all ages, deteriorating diseases and sterility being the most prominent evil results in the human race.—[Forest and Stream.

THE PRIZE CUP.—A few months since the Colusa Rifle Club offered an elegant silver cup as a prize for the best shot in the Club, the same to be open for challenge to any person in the State. The cup was awarded to J. L. Howard, of Colusa, on the first contest by the members of the Club. Frank Manning, of Marysville, sent a challenge to Mr. Howard, and won the cup on the 15th of July last, and it still remains in the possession of Mr. Manning. Howard has now challenged Manning for another contest, which has been accepted, and the shooting will come off at Marysville on the 25th of March—200 and 500 yards, ten shots each, governed by Creedmoor rules.

GOOD RIFLE SHOOTING.—F. D. Adams and James McCormack, Jr., two members of the Auburn Glass Ball Club, have been practicing lately shooting glass balls with a rifle, and at a test match last Sunday, the balls being thrown up by hand, Adams broke with his rifle 44 out of 50, and McCormick 41 out of 50. These scores are remarkably good. That of Adams would equal 880 out of 1,000, which, if we remember rightly, is better than the famous Dr. Carver had done up to the time of leaving this State to make an exhibition of his skill in the different countries of the world.—[Auburn Herald.

ROWELL.—Charles Rowell is keeping himself in good trim for any engagement that may arise, and there is no fear of his title of champion being wrested from him without a struggle. The *Sporting Life* says, in answer to "Unknown's" letter that appeared in the *Clipper*: Rowell will be glad to make a match with him, and will cover any sum of money up to £4,000. His deposit of £100 is still in our hands, and he will oblige the first man who comes forward with a like amount.

ARCHERY.—The Sumner archery club met at Sumner, Kern county, on the grounds of J. J. Murphy, last Sunday. The shooting distance for the ladies was twenty-five yards, for the gentlemen thirty-five yards; the American round. The scores were as follows: Miss Susie Murphy 324, Miss Maggie Thoms 194, Mr. Ritter 320, total 838. Mrs. Thoms 178, Miss Bettie Murphy 252, Mr. McEwen 385, total 815.

FLY AND TROUT.—Ned Buntline, in the *Forest and Stream*, says: "An experience of over forty years in all the trout waters of the United States, Territories, and much of British America, using the fly wherever it was practicable, has taught me that to strike with the flash of the trout from the water is the surest way to hook him."

TO PRESERVE DEAD GAME.—Take out the intestines, fill the inside with wheat, and place the fowl in a heap or cask of the same grain in such a manner as to insure its being covered. In this way fowls may be kept perfectly sweet for months. The feathers should be removed.

THE MEETING.—The Capital Coursing Club has fixed its spring meeting, open to all the State, for March 28th. The grounds are to be the old course at Whitcomb's ranch, near this city. The entries are coming in freely, and fine sport is sure to follow. The prizes will be varied and liberal. The Club has arranged every detail with great care.

ARROWS.—Will H. Thompson indorses Horsman's new make of arrows as "perfection." They are footed with peacock's feathers. He no longer cuts "creases" or "grooves" in the "stele," but glues the feathers on the surface.

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 28th.

594. Limpet.

595. Augustus Montague Toplady.

596. I will fight it out on this line if it takes all summer.

597. L X & R (Alexander).

598. Lap, Ora, Nul, Elm, Sue, Tit, Apt, Rio.

599. (1) Heath, Ounce, Regim(e), Avena, Colon, Evans. (Horace. Hemans.) (2) Heath, Olive, Merab, Eleve, Rider. (Homer, Heber, Aired.)

600. Bail, hail, jail, kail, mail, nail, pail, sail, tail, rail, vail.

New Tangles.

611. Connected square words, by Hattie Heath:

A woman's name; a wing or fan; an abbreviation.
Low ground; the top; a tincture; a nickname for a man's name; a boy's name, meaning brave.
A tooth; a river; biographical name.
An uncle; the morning of life; look; aspect.
Connections—A sweetheart and diurnal. Letter connections—Consonants.

612. Hidden rivers, by Gus:

1. Kitty, Nellie is calling you.
2. Do you pay Mr. Derwent rent for your house?
3. Have you seen your cousin Margaret yet, Nettie?

613. Charade, by May:

My first is in rice, but not in grain.
My second is in ice, but not in rain.
My third is in cork, but not in tree.
My fourth is in ocean, but not in sea.
My fifth is in ford, but not in stream.
My sixth is in cord, but not in beam.
My seventh is in thunder, but not in skies.
My eighth is in wonder, but not in surprise.
My ninth is in river, but not in land.
My tenth is in rock, but not in sand.
My eleventh is in nook, but not in dell.
My whole is the name of a popular journal.

614. Charade, by F. M. S.:

Out of the fire, out of the depths—out of office, I mean—
Out of anything, if my first, in its purport is seen;
When out of the fire, out of the sea, I glad made a dash
When sorrow overtook me; "Out of office" is out of hash.

In hopeful sadness, I resort to my next for relief;
The Prodigal I ween found this place, not the thing, in his grief;
This grief found words—a saddened tongue wrought out a Father's smile
And Plenty. Why may not I as much wish a ready style?

"In at one ear, out at the other." A presage of fail!
Weak memory for ideas is like, how like, a leaky pail;
And yet, if the brain should, in time, be meshy as my third
Spoken—like torn or rotten fish nets, 'twould never hold a word.

"In time"—how mournfully sorrowful! How deeply we rue!
That this wreck should e'er come to our minds; yet we know 'tis true;
My second and third nicely this thought and feeling express—
We are this in our minds for our own and others' distress.

Great Webster's voluminous, Tanglers 'reintricate enough,
But I think it would put all Quiet Hourdom up to snuff
To find joy and sorrow in a single word express.
Discard your choice! Rhyme extensive. Know my whole and be blest!

615. Diamonds, by Sibyl:

1. In amethyst; the knave of trumps in the old game of gleek; a genus of animals; to be permitted; in rose.
2. In almonds; a kind of grass; drafts; boy's nickname; in Trinity.
3. In proper; a wave; a kind of type; a trade; in parasol.

616. Diamond, by Trinity:

A letter; a pronoun and an aspirate; a weed; one who works at a wool-cleaning machine; Governor of a Turkish province; an ornament for the head; a musical instrument; to prepare flax for use; a letter.

Answers to Correspondents and Correct Solutions.

Genius—603, 605, 608.
Auzela—601.
Gus—603 (nearly).
Trinity—594, 596, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 608, 609.
O. & C. B.—587, 589.
C. H. B.—Glad to welcome you. The charade is well constructed and full of good points, but we do not wish to introduce the name in the answer into our peaceful family at our quiet-hour gatherings. Come again.
Evelyn—588, 590, 592 (hardly).
Sister—584, 596, 600.

LITERARY NOTES.

Mr. Howells' "Undiscovered Country" will probably appear in April in book form.

Mr. Froude's lectures on South Africa have already been translated into Dutch. The people of Holland, it is said, heartily sympathize with Mr. Froude's views and have much more interest in the British doings in the Transvaal than in the Eastern question.

A publisher in Paris has decided to collect the fugitive sketches that the late caricaturist Cham contributed to several illustrated Parisan newspapers, into a volume which he calls "Douze Annees Comiques." There are in all about 1,000 drawings.

Lewis Morris, the author of "The Epic of Hades," and who is no relation to William Morris, the author of "The Earthly Paradise," has in press a new poem entitled "The Ode of Life," which is subdivided into about twelve odes on Infancy, Childhood, Youth, Manhood, Womanhood, etc.

It is affirmed that the new circulating library about to be established in London, near the Grosvenor Gallery, will give to authors a chance which Smith's and Mudie's do not, of getting their works into circulation. As circulating libraries are now ordered in London there is little likelihood that an obscure author will get to be much known through their instrumentality.

Of William R. Alger's "History of the Doctrine of a Future Life," ten editions have been published. The author, who has given ten years of his life to the work, found it difficult at first to obtain a publisher, but at last secured one who on being applied to at once saw the importance of a work which has since become the standard authority on the subject throughout the world. The author has recently added several chapters, bringing the work down to the present time, and Mr. Abbott's exhaustive catalogue of the literature of the doctrine of a future life, containing the titles of more than 5,000 works, goes with it as a supplement to the new edition.

The passage in Henry James' "Hawthorne," in which he speaks as if he never had seen "Fanshawe," is as follows: "It was issued annonymously, but he so repented of his venture that he annihilated the edition, of which, according to Mr. Lathrop, 'not more than half a dozen copies are known to be extant.' I have seen none of these rare volumes, and I know nothing of 'Fanshawe' but what the writer in question relates." An account is then given of the story with an extract all of which, including the extract, is taken from Mr. Lathrop's "Study of Hawthorne." The American editions of Hawthorne's works all include "Fanshawe," and the work is well known to American readers.

WHITE LEAD.

PIONEER WHITE LEAD.

☞ We Guarantee the PIONEER White Lead to be STRICTLY PURE, free from all impurities, and for each and every ounce of adulteration found in it, we will pay

$100 IN GOLD COIN!

It is unequaled in BODY, COLOR and FINENESS, and is indorsed by the following representative Painters:

House, Sign and Coach Painters,

SAN FRANCISCO.

HOPPS & SONS.....420 Pine street
H. M. ROSEKRANS.....517 California street
F. A. RUTHERFORD.....32 Geary street
T. DOWNING.....615 Mission street
C. H. SYKES.....647 Mission street
FROST & RICHARDS.....205 Post street
A. WASON.....111 Davis street
GEO. C. GOTJUNG & BRO..448 Clementina street
C. A. BERNARD.....629 Merchant street
J. H. TURNER.....115 Jessie street
GEORGE J. SMITH.....329 Sutter street
E. M. GALLAGHER.....438 Jackson street
NOBLE BROS.....640 Clay street
J. E. W. COLEMAN.....924 Folsom street
C. H. MATTHEWS.....56 Tehama street
E. H. GADSBY.....510 Market street
A. BERSON &