

MOISTURE IN THE AIR.

How the Quantity is Estimated By Scientists.

Intelligent Instruments for Measuring the Amount of Water in the Atmosphere—The Law Upon Which the Construction of the Instrument is Based.

We hear a good deal about "humidity" nowadays, says a noted scientist writing in the New York Herald, and most of us know that the word refers to the amount of moisture or water vapor in the air. But the methods of measuring humidity, and the exact meaning of such an expression as "humidity 80," or "80 per cent.," is not, I think, very generally understood. The method of measuring humidity which first suggests itself is to extract the water from the air and actually measure or weigh it. This is sometimes done, but the process is slow and difficult in practice, though simple enough in theory.

For practical work in recording the rapid changes in the humidity of the air, some other method is necessary. Fortunately a remarkable law of nature comes to our aid. A given volume of air—a cubic foot for example—will take up only a limited quantity of moisture, depending upon the temperature. When the limit is reached the air is said to be "saturated" and the slightest reduction of temperature causes a precipitation of water in the form of dew or rain. Now, the quantity of water contained in a cubic foot of air when saturated at any given temperature has been accurately determined by many careful experiments of the kind already described, and may be obtained from published tables, and the amount of water actually present in the air at any time it is therefore only necessary to cool the air until it becomes saturated—that is to say, until dew is formed, and find the temperature of the air when the dew appears. This temperature is called the dew point. A rude way of performing the experiment is to put some water into a bright tin cup with a thermometer and gradually add ice water, with frequent stirring, until the bright surface of the tin is clouded with dew. Then read the thermometer and you have the dew point corresponding to the actual state of the air. With this dew point you can find the amount of water in the air from the published tables.

A better arrangement consists of a wide glass tube, the central part of which is horizontal, while the ends bend downward and terminate in two large glass bulbs. One of these contains enough ether to cover the bulb, and the other bulb is covered with muslin, upon which ether is slowly dropped. The evaporation of the ether causes the air to condense the ether vapor in it and hence causes the ether in the other bulb, which contains the thermometer, to evaporate rapidly, the vapor being condensed over to the bulb wrapped in muslin, where it is condensed. This evaporation from the ether in the bulb containing the thermometer cools that bulb and the thermometer, and when dew forms on the outside of the bulb the dew point is read off from the thermometer. This apparatus is known as Daniell's hygrometer. A very simple hygrometer may be made of a wide glass tube, closed at the bottom and open at the top. It is stopped by a cork with three holes, through which are passed a thermometer and two small glass tubes, one of which is quite short, while the other reaches to the bottom of the large tube. The end of the rubber tube upper end with a long rubber tube, at the large tube contains enough alcohol or ether to cover the bulb of the thermometer. By putting the end of the rubber tube to the lips and blowing you can cause the ether or alcohol to evaporate and soon cool the instrument to the dew point.

A more elaborate form of this simple instrument is Regnault's hygrometer, in which the lower part of the large tube is covered by a silver cup and a current of air used to produce evaporation is not supplied by the lungs, but is drawn through the liquid by a confining vessel, an aspirator, similar to the water vessel described in the beginning of this article. A second thermometer, inclosed in an empty glass tube and silver cup, gives the temperature of the air.

In using any of the "dew point" instruments it is impossible to observe the very beginning of the formation of dew, and so the temperatures taken are apt to be a little too low. To correct this error the instrument may be allowed to grow warmer again until the dew has just disappeared. The thermometer will then stand a little higher than the true dew point, and by taking the average of the two readings of the instrument a very correct result may be obtained. But the best of these instruments, although they are more convenient than the actual measurement of the moisture in the air, still leave something to be desired in point of ease and rapidity of observation, and for practical work in meteorological observations where the humidity is determined several times daily they have been supplanted by another instrument, which does not give the dew point directly, but furnishes means of obtaining it by calculation. This instrument is the psychrometer, or the "wet and dry bulb" thermometers.

Two thermometers, as nearly alike as possible, are mounted on a suitable stand. The bulb of one of them is covered with muslin, which is kept constantly wet. The evaporation of the water from the muslin cools the wet bulb thermometer so that it reads lower than the other. The difference between the two readings upon the rapidity of evaporation, and therefore upon the dryness of the air. Hence a mere glance at the instrument gives a hint of the humidity, but the exactness of the psychrometer is not confined to giving points.

Although the wet bulb thermometer is never called to the dew point and no dew is formed, yet the dew point is easily obtained from the readings of the two ther-

ometers by the assistance of certain numbers, called "psychrometric factors," which vary with the temperature. These factors, obtained by comparing the readings of the psychrometer with those of the instrument previously described, are the result of many years' continued observation in different places and may be considered very accurate. Their use is best illustrated by an example. Let us suppose that the dry bulb thermometer stands at 70° and the wet bulb thermometer at 70°. The difference, 0°, when multiplied by 1.8, the factor for an air temperature of 70°, gives 0.8°. The dew point is therefore 10.8° below 70°, or 69.2°. When the temperature of the air is about 55°, the factor is 2, the difference between the dry thermometer and the point is twice the difference between the two thermometers. At higher temperatures the factor is smaller, at lower ones larger. In freezing weather the thermometers differ by not more than a fourth of the difference between the dew point and the temperature of the air. If the dew point has been obtained by the use of any of the instruments described, the amount of water in the air or the "absolute humidity" can be ascertained from the published tables, as I have said. But what we commonly mean by the term "humidity" is "relative humidity," or the proportion which the amount of water actually present in the air bears to the amount it would contain if saturated. The humidity is obtained from the published tables by using the actual temperature of the air instead of the dew point. Thus in the example already used we found the difference between the dew point and the temperature of the air to be 6.8°, while the temperature of the air as given by the dry bulb thermometer was 70°. Now, the humidity tables tell us that air saturated with water contains 6.2 grains of water in a cubic foot, and this we may call the absolute humidity. We find also that air saturated at 70° contains 4.2 grains of water in a cubic foot. The relative humidity is therefore obtained by dividing 4.2 by 6.2, and is about 68 per cent. The humidity may also be calculated from the readings of the psychrometer by another method in which the "dew point" is not used. Many animal and vegetable substances absorb water from the air in wet weather, and expand. When the air becomes dry they lose their moisture and contract. This is the principle of the hair hygrometer, in which a pointer is moved by the expansion and contraction of hair. In another familiar instrument a man with an umbrella is supposed to come out of a little house when rain is expected. In this case the hair is expected to remain within doors while a little woman sinks herself before another little house. The figures are attached to the end of the hair, and are supported by two twisted fibers, which unwind when they become damp. All these instruments are very inaccurate and follow very slowly the rapid changes in the humidity of the air. By the way, it is not strictly correct to speak, as we commonly do, of the air being damp or dry, or containing more or less of water. The air is not saturated by air, but the air and the water are simply mixed together as any other liquid. The air is not really measured by all the methods I have spoken of, it is the amount of water vapor in a cubic foot of space.

CALIFORNIA FRUITS.

Prices Obtained at the Sales in New York, Chicago and Boston.

NEW YORK, July 21.—The Porter Brothers Company sold today at auction, for account of the California Fruit Union, several carloads of California fruit, realizing for Tragedy plums, \$1 85; 2 15; Bradshaw plums, \$1 10; P. D. Plums, 80c to \$1 10; German prunes, \$1 15; Bartlett pears, \$1 75; 95c. Market heavy on Bartlett pears.

CHICAGO, July 21.—The Porter Brothers Company sold at auction today, for account of the California Fruit Union, several carloads of California fruit at the following prices: Bradshaw plums, 80c; Washington plums, \$1 10; P. D. Plums, \$1 10; German prunes, \$1 15; Bartlett pears, \$1 75; 95c. Market heavy on Bartlett pears.

BOSTON, July 21.—Blake & Ripley, agents for the California Fruit Union, sold today two cars of California fruit which sold gross for \$4,000. Hale's Early pears, \$1 75; 95c. Market heavy on Bartlett pears.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 21.—The fourth triennial assembly of the General Grand Council of the Royal and Select Masons of the United States began this morning in the Masonic Temple. In the evening the Grand Lodge of the Grand Chapter of the order, the General Grand Chapter, a body closely allied to the Grand Council, will convene at 11 o'clock on Wednesday morning.

MASSACHUSETTS TRIENNIAL. The proceedings of the General Grand Chapter of the order, the General Grand Chapter, a body closely allied to the Grand Council, will convene at 11 o'clock on Wednesday morning.

MINNEAPOLIS CASE. The California Stories Declared to be Fictions. Providence (R. I.), July 21.—District Attorney Isaac N. Stevens of Denver, Colo., arrived last evening.

FOUND THE ELEPHANT. A Fool and His Money Come to Grief in the Dive Quarter. Officers Campbell and Gibson last night met a man on L street who said he had been robbed of some \$88 in one of the bagnios that disengage that thoroughfare, and that a male pal of the women therein had despoiled him of his watch.

GOULD'S HEALTH. New York, July 21.—Jay Gould said he was in Arizona, and will visit the Hot Springs for the benefit of his health.

STONEWALL JACKSON.

UNVEILING OF THE STATUE OF THE FAMOUS GENERAL.

Imposing Ceremonies—Thousands of People View the Statue—Speeches and Music.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

LEXINGTON (Va.), July 21.—This is the thirtieth anniversary of the first battle of Manassas, and Lexington, a quiet agricultural village, in which was spent the life time of Stonewall Jackson, the most picturesque figure of the Southern Confederacy, is brilliant with life and color, while 10,000 strangers are assembled within its environs, to participate in the exercises incident to the unveiling of the monument symbolic of the esteem and veneration felt for the great soldier. The weather is superb—a fresh, cool breeze tempering the rays of the sun. The streets and buildings are appropriately decorated. Three beautiful arches extend over the main street and banners with the name of Jackson's different battles printed on them swing within 100 yards of each other across the line of march. On each one appears Jackson's noted slogan after the battle of McDowell: "God blessed our arms with victory at McDowell yesterday." Long streamers of Confederate States' flags and battle flags, set off with national colors, decorate the houses, and the Lee's mansion is covered with evergreens and cut flowers.

The statue stands on an eminence of a circle, in the center of the City Cemetery on Main street, well set off with granite. The sculptor is the Virginian, Edward V. Valentine, who designed the Lee monument. The statue is of bronze and of heroic size. It portrays Jackson with uncovered head, leaning on his sword, and resting on his leg, looking out upon the field of battle. In the right hand at his side is a field-glass. The figure is clad in the full uniform of a Confederate General—General of the staff of the army of the Shenandoah. The sabre of the sword was modeled from Jackson's own sword. The statue proper measures eight feet, and surpasses the granite pedestal and the base. The soldiers who followed Jackson during the war are pleased with the statue.

THE PARADE GROUND of the Virginia Military Institute was the place of formation of the procession, which was under the direction of General James A. Walker of Wythe, Va., the only surviving commander of the Stonewall Brigade, and the members of General Walker's staff occupied the right. The staff was followed by the Stonewall band of twenty pieces, headed by the Rockbridge, Va., battery, under Colonel William T. Poague. Behind the guns of the battery operated under General Jackson at the first battle of Manassas. The guns belong to the Virginia Military Institute, and before the war they were used in instruction in their use from the heroes of the Shenandoah.

THE REMAINDER of the procession was made up of the survivors of the Stonewall Brigade, consisting of the second, fourth, fifth, twenty-seventh and thirty-third Virginia Regiments, under command of Colonel Andrew Jackson Colston and Major K. R. Edwards; a Maryland band and Confederate veterans of the army and navy from Maryland under General Bradley T. Johnson; various companies of the reserves, one of which contained General Jubal Early, Orator of the Day; General Wade Hampton, who presided over the ceremony; Edward V. Valentine, sculptor; Mrs. T. J. Jackson, General Rosser and a number of distinguished Confederate officers and ladies of the Monument Company.

THE PROCESSION first moved to the campus of the Washington and Lee University and halted at the platform, which was handsomely decorated. Rev. H. C. Hopkins of West Virginia, who as Chaplain of the Second Virginia Regiment, was with Jackson in nearly all his fights, opened the ceremonies with prayer.

General Wade Hampton introduced the orator of the day, General Jubal A. Early, who read the address, "Manassas, which read two poems, entitled, "Stonewall Jackson's Way," and "Over the River."

General Early's speech throughout was mild and full of argument, being little more or less than an eulogistic sketch of Jackson's life. He ended as follows: "Let me conclude by saying, and let every honest-hearted Confederate who fought bravely in the war, if I should ever apologize for any part or action taken by me in the war, or the rights of righteous heaven blast me from the earth and may be considered a spawn of the earth by all honest men."

THE ORATION was received with tremendous enthusiasm. The procession reformed as soon as the orator had finished, and they marched to the cemetery in which the statue stands. Here little Julia Jackson Christian, from an elevated platform, called the crowd to attention and the veil over the statue and exposed it to view, while the Rockbridge Battery fired a salute.

INDEFINITELY POSTPONED. The South will shortly supply the country's lumber demand. There are 3,500 sawmills running there already.

LONDON, July 21.—When the dress rehearsal of De Lara's new opera, founded on Sir Edwin Arnold's "Light of Asia," was in progress at the Covent Garden, the composer received a letter from the tenor, Maurel, brusquely declining to assume the chief role, on the ground that he had not sufficient time to learn the part. As the first production of the opera had been billed for Wednesday, this action of Maurel's was a death blow to the project. The only thing to do under the circumstances was to announce the indefinite postponement of the performance, and the company was dissolved.

DE LARA and the members of the company are wild with indignation. Miss E. Brown, Petaluma, H. S. Wynn, Geary Court, San Francisco, and hundreds of others who have used it in constipation. One letter is a sample of hundreds. Elkington writes: "I have been for years subjected to bilious headaches and constipation. Have been so bad for a year back here that I could not get any sleep. I tried every medicine and had to take a headache. After taking one bottle of J. V. S., I am in splendid shape. It has done wonderful things for me. People similarly troubled should try it and be convinced."

DR. ABERNETHY'S GREEN GINGER BRANDY. Cures CRAMPS and COLIC. It is all that you claim for it, and I would recommend every family to have it in their house. WM. M. SIDONS, Sacramento.

Only a Whisky Case. A telephone message was sent to the Police Station last night to the effect that a woman on N street, between Fourth and Fifth, had committed suicide. Officers Campbell and Gibson were called to the scene, and on investigation the matter, and reported that it was only a case of too much whisky.

A New Orleans man keeps a lizard on his table to guard valuable papers.

Royal Baking Powder.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.



EASTERN TURF.

Results of Yesterday's Racing Events in the East. BRIGHTON BEACH, July 21.—The weather is clear and the track good. First race, seven furlongs, Jersey won, Ely second, Part third. Time, 1:31. Second race, five furlongs, Murphy won, Pomeroy second, Weight third. Time, 1:04.

Third race, seven furlongs, Cruiser won, Lowlander second, King Hazem third. Time, 1:28. Fourth race, six and a half furlongs, Gray Hawk won, Roger second, Khatlan third. Time, 1:23.

Fifth race, six and a half furlongs, Da-homony won, Meriden second, Pearl Sat third. Time, 1:22. JEROME PARK. JEROME PARK, July 21.—The weather is clear and the track good.

First race, handicap sweepstakes of six furlongs, classical wren, Grangeville second, Soho third. Time, 1:11. Second race, six furlongs, Trill won, Little second, Massot third. Time, 1:17. Third race, mile and a half, Potomac won, Rockon second, Padiemo third. Time, 3:41.

Fourth race, handicap sweepstakes, one mile and a sixth, Long Dance won, Pickler second, Westchester third. Time, 1:57. Fifth race, six furlongs, Julio won, Arnold second, Wilcox third. Time, 1:18. Sixth race, seven furlongs, Esquima won, Silver race second, Adventurer third. Time, 1:28.

ON CHICAGO'S TRACKS. CHICAGO, July 21.—The weather is clear and there is a fast track at Garfield Park. First race, six furlongs, Grey won, Lonetide second, Rose third. Time, 1:15. Second race, mile and seventy yards, Sunnyside won, Slaughter second, Hockey third. Time, 1:38. Third race, six furlongs, Julio won, Arnold second, Wilcox third. Time, 1:18.

THE HAWTHORNE TRACK was fair. First race, one mile, Ella Blackburn won, Lizzie B. second, Joe Carter third. Time, 1:34. Second race, five furlongs, Julius Sax won, Julia May second, Gayoso third. Time, 1:08. Third race, mile and three-sixteenths, Patterson won, Atticus second, Brookwood third. Time, 2:02.

Fourth race, six furlongs, Renonon won, Bonair second, McGinty third. Time, 1:16. Fifth race, mile and a sixteenth, Hockey won, Patrick second, Hydy third. Time, 1:51.

TROTTING AT DETROIT. DETROIT, July 21.—There was a good attendance and a fair track. First race, 2:19 pace, \$2,000 divided; Maggie R. first, Monkey Holla second; other drivers have withdrawn. Best time, 2:17. Second race, 2:21 trot, \$10,000 divided; the merchants' and manufacturers' grandstand, \$10,000; first, Prudential second, Pickpatria third, Honest George fourth. Best time, 2:17.

THE INVENTOR OF BILLIARDS. Games have their history as well as heroes, and this is how their history is sometimes written. The authority should of course be given—it is the Paris Figaro. The English are very fond of the curious game of billiards, and a letter has been discovered in the British Museum which gives the origin of the national sport. The game was invented by a London pawnbroker whose name was William Kew. Kew not only lent money but he sold cloth, and for that purpose had a yard measure and a scale. Temple Bar, the French name of the street, was the place where he lived. One day to distract himself he took the three round balls which are the emblems of his trade—they may still be found in the collection of the British Museum—and placing them on his counter began to hit them about with the yard measure. He found it made a pretty game. He got the name of the game from the instrument with which the balls were knocked about, and the difficulty arose what to call it. They called it after the name of the inventor, and the name of the French name of the street, and the name of the British Museum convinces those skeptics who are loath to doubt the existence of the Paris Figaro.—Fall Mail Gazette.

FOR SALE—MATERIALS FOR CONSTRUCTING BUILDINGS earthquake and fire proof with a pleasure ground for the roof; no cost for insurance companies, or brick. H. HAWES, Twelfth and B streets. Jy21-6*

FOR SALE—METALLIC LATH AND SHEET METAL for roof siding for fire proof buildings, Twelfth and B streets. H. HAWES. Jy21-6*

FOR SALE—A FARM CONTAINING 87 and 1 mile from railroad from county seat, under cultivation, planted in trees, vines, etc.; 200 acres of land, 100 acres of woods and spring, 2 horses and harness, good well, head stock and all necessary farming utensils; the above land is nearly all under a large alfalfa. Reason for sale, old age. Inquire of WM. A. KHAM, Diamond Spring, Cal. Jy21-6*

FOR SALE—LONGING-HOUSE of ten rooms, centrally located. Apply to STEPHENSON & HARTMAN, 1007 Fourth street. Jy21-6*

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST AND largest saloons in the city; extra family fixtures; best location; stock and lease. Inquire at this office. Jy21-6*

FOR SALE OR RENT ON LEASE—Ten acres of bottom land, one mile below Washington, Yolo County; if sold, 144 small payment town. Apply to EDWIN K. ALSTON, 1014 Third street. Jy21-6*

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST AND largest saloons in the city; extra family fixtures; best location; stock and lease. Inquire at this office. Jy21-6*

Record-Union Publications.

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WEEKLY UNION.

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THE WEEKLY UNION IS THE STAR of the Pacific Coast.

MEMBERS OF THE TANCRED COLONY, with the number of acres owned by each, and a list worthy of mention is that in each contract or deed issued by the Colony Company there is a provision that no intoxicating liquor shall ever be manufactured or sold on the land. The apparent success of the enterprise shows that the ideas and plans of the colony, as set forth in the prospectus some time ago, are not impracticable. Let us give the necessary list: Hammond, Oakland, 14 acres; C. S. Kason, San Francisco, 10 acres; Jos. Barker, 10 acres; A. W. Kelly, Kincardine, Ont., 5 acres; N. T. Greenleaf, 5 acres; R. G. Greenleaf, Oakland, 10 acres; R. A. Barker, San Francisco, 10 acres; N. D. Barker, Tancred, 10 acres; Dr. K. Favor, San Francisco, 27 acres; F. J. Brownlee, Kincardine, Ont., 27 acres; W. T. Barrett, Berkeley, 5 acres; M. E. Brown, 10 acres; Chas. Brook, St. Oakland, 10 acres; W. C. Bortelle, Berkeley, 20 acres; Mrs. A. Crollin, Oakland, 5 acres; C. H. Peck, Tancred, 5 acres; J. E. Ellis, Oakland, 10 acres; J. A. Vainstone, Tancred, 5 acres; E. Wadsworth, Sacramento, 5 acres; M. A. Thomas, Oakland, 5 acres; James Graham, San Francisco, 5 acres; Mrs. A. Starr, 12 acres; J. Starr, 10 acres; Mrs. M. Vrooman, 5 acres; C. E. Snook, 10 acres; T. Greenleaf, 12 acres; Wm. McKay, 5 acres; Mrs. Wm. McKay, Oakland, 5 acres; Mrs. E. G. Woolley, Brooklyn, N. Y., 10 acres; A. Marriett, 5 acres; J. C. Harrison, Tancred, 5 acres. The land reserved by the Colony Company, including townsite, consists of 61 acres. Jy21-6*

Robert A. and Neal D. Barker associated themselves with William McKay, all of Oakland, with a view of securing out a suitable location in which to engage in the profitable occupation of fruit-growing. After visiting many localities, they decided on the Capay Valley, Yolo County, and the Rhodes tract at Tancred. Negotiations were opened with the Capay Valley Land Company, owning the tract in question. With W. H. Mills, the General Agent of that company, they arranged for the purchase of about 220 acres of foothill land. This being more than they had thought of taking for their own use, they spoke to a number of friends about it, with the result that the tract was divided among the following people: R. L. Hecok, 40 acres; W. T. Barrett, 20 acres; N. T. Greenleaf, 20 acres; Mrs. L. Greenleaf, 20 acres; R. A. Barker, 20 acres; N. D. Barker, 20 acres; E. H. Elias, 20 acres; J. P. Brownlee, 20 acres; E. H. Kelly, 10 acres; Joseph Barker, 10 acres; A. W. Kelly, 10 acres, and Frederick Kelly, 10 acres. So far this had been merely a private venture of the gentlemen above named, but in talking up the question of dividing the land already purchased, it was found that so many more would like to join it than the area of the purchase would admit of, that it was suggested on all hands, "Why not get some more land and divide it up in the same way?" Soon followed the idea of a stock company to take hold of a larger tract and arrange for the cultivation of the whole of it, after subdividing it according to the requirements of the subscribers. A provisional board was formed, a prospectus issued, and finally, on the 5th of June, 1890, the Western Co-operative Colonization and Improvement Company was duly registered and proceeded to business, with the following officers: President, William McKay; Vice-President, M. P. Brown; Directors—H. C. Ellis, Charles Brooke and R. A. Barker; Secretary and General Manager, Neal D. Barker; Solicitor, C. E. Snook; Treasurer, Fred Kellinger. A bank of 270,000 shares. The balance of the tract, 370 acres, was purchased. A contract was entered into for the purchase of a large number of fruit trees, vines, etc. This early purchase of trees was the means of saving between \$3,000 and \$4,000 to the company, the price in some cases having more than doubled since then. The ideas which the prospectus set forth have been but slightly modified and the progress of the company has been uninterrupted. Those who went into it doubtfully have become enthusiastic, and almost all the members arranged to set out all their lands in fruit trees, etc. the first year. Consequently in this first year some 40,000 trees and shrubs, between 20,000 and 30,000 vines will be planted. The satisfactory working of this scheme has led to the effect of attracting considerable attention to the work of the Colony Company, and a number of people are now desirous of joining in with them. An additional 200 acres have been added to the sixty acres of fruit trees and vines already planted. For the company is predicted a very bright future, as well as for the beautiful valley in which their operations are conducted. How this marvelous success has come to be so long neglected is a puzzle to every one who has visited it, but one thing is very sure, and that is that this neglect will never again be felt in the valley. The fruits set out are mostly of the standard varieties—peaches, apricots, Bartlett pears, prunes, figs, raisin grapes, etc., while along both sides of the avenues, throughout the tract, will be planted the necessary fruit trees. A considerable number of citrus trees are also being set out; quite a sufficient number to demonstrate that these fruits can be successfully raised in the valley, about which the colonists appear to have no doubt, provided proper care is given to the young trees. Neal D. Barker, General Manager of the company, resides on the tract, and to his care is to be assigned much of the duties of the tract. Mention should be made of the town-site, about which there is a pleasant innovation which might with profit be followed by more ambitious planters. A small park of some three acres has been laid out, right at the center of the town. This park it is proposed to beautify by planting in it from time to time many of the beauties and curiosities of tree and shrub life as well as the necessary fruit trees, and a wise expenditure of money. It is not expected that Tancred will ever be a large and busy city, but it is thought that it can be made a very pleasant little place to dwell in. A petition has been circulated recently and very largely signed, asking the county to accept Island avenue, on the colony tract, as a county road, and to build a bridge across Cache Creek at this point, in order to give the settlers on the east side of the creek access to Tancred Station. The Tancred colonists are quite willing to give the necessary right of way, and are very desirous of having a bridge there, as the colony lands extend along both sides of the stream. It is thought that it would be a very wise expenditure of public money to grant them this very necessary improvement, as the operations of such companies are of widespread benefit to the whole country and State. The attraction, and comforts of the cities are well known, but to those who are willing to settle on the land and show that the country also affords attractions and comforts, any means of making money abundantly, every inducement should be held forth. The following is a list of the principal members of the Tancred Colony, with the number of acres owned by each, and a list worthy of mention is that in each contract or deed issued by the Colony Company there is a provision that no intoxicating liquor shall ever be manufactured or sold on the land. The apparent success of the enterprise shows that the ideas and plans of the colony, as set forth in the prospectus some time ago, are not impracticable. Let us give the necessary list: Hammond, Oakland, 14 acres; C. S. Kason, San Francisco, 10 acres; Jos. Barker, 10 acres; A. W. Kelly, Kincardine, Ont., 5 acres; N. T. Greenleaf, 5 acres; R. G. Greenleaf, Oakland, 10 acres; R. A. Barker, San Francisco, 10 acres; N. D. Barker, Tancred, 10 acres; Dr. K. Favor, San Francisco, 27 acres; F. J. Brownlee, Kincardine, Ont., 27 acres; W. T. Barrett, Berkeley, 5 acres; M. E. Brown, 10 acres; Chas. Brook, St. Oakland, 10 acres; W. C. Bortelle, Berkeley, 20 acres; Mrs. A. Crollin, Oakland, 5 acres; C. 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