

ANAHEIM GAZETTE

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CYCLONE SWEEPS WILSONISM INTO DISCARD

UNPRECEDENTED MAJORITIES
ROLLED UP FOR REPUBLICAN
CANDIDATES IN EAST

Latest Returns Indicate Harding Will Have 373 Electoral Votes—Republican Majority in New York Will Probably Reach A Million—G. O. P. Carries California By 200,000 For Head of Ticket and Elects Shortridge Senator by 100,000.

The League of Nations has been submitted to a decision of voters and they have spoken. The egotist of the White House demanded a solemn referendum of the people on the Un-American covenant, and even he will be able to finally comprehend that it has been repudiated. Cox made his campaign on that issue and the verdict is overwhelmingly against it.

Latest returns indicate that Harding and Coolidge have carried the eastern, western, northern and middle states, leaving only the solid south for Cox, and the majorities have been unprecedented. In New York, it is estimated, the Republican majority will reach a million. Harding sweeps Illinois by probably 800,000, and Pennsylvania by 750,000. In Ohio, the chief battleground of the campaign, the Republicans are claiming a majority of 250,000, while Indiana is Republican by 100,000.

It is impossible at this writing to give the actual figures of the electoral vote, but the best estimates give Harding 373, Cox 142, and 16 still in doubt. California joined the procession, climbed into the band wagon and is traveling along somewhere near the front. The G. O. P. has swept the state by 200,000, and Samuel M. Shortridge has defeated Phelan by probably 100,000. At 10:30 Tuesday night Raymond Benjamin, chairman of the Republican committee, said:

"Returns up to the present time show that every county in California has gone Republican. Not a city in California of at least 5000 population has failed to register a Republican decision. It is a most overwhelming denunciation of a Democratic administration and of a scurrilous Democratic campaign."

The anti-Jap law carries by a huge majority, but figures are not yet available. First returns indicated that the Harris amendment was running behind, but the first precincts completed were probably from San Francisco.

Phil D. Swing, Republican, is elected to congress from this district, by a heavy majority, but it is impossible to give figures at this time.

About 75 per cent of the registered vote was cast in Anaheim, and the count is probably 10 to 1 in favor of the Republicans.

In the United States Senate it is estimated the Republicans will have a majority of 22, and in the House more than 80.

FINE WALNUTS

Johnny Wells has our thanks for a generous donation of fine walnuts grown on his Eastside ranch, which are superior to any we have seen this season. Johnny modestly disclaims any superiority for these walnuts, and tells us they are cult. But if these are cults we should like to see some of Johnny's first class walnuts. Johnny will have his little joke, but we have the walnuts and they are large and of superior quality. Instead of bringing in culls we believe Johnny brought in some of his A1 walnuts. The joke is on Johnny.

CITRUS MEETING BIG SUCCESS

Resolutions Passed to Locate Experiment Station in Orange County.

The Second Annual Farm Bureau Citrus Institute held at Ward's Ranch, Anaheim, last week was a big success in way of attendance and subject matter handled during the program.

Some twelve hundred farmers were present during the six sessions of the institute. Demonstrations were given in pruning, fumigation and control of scale bark. Interesting questions were raised at these meetings which were answered by the experts called in to discuss the num-

erous problems before the citrus grower. Among the speakers were Dr. H. S. Reed on pruning, Prof. H. S. Voglum on Fumigation, Prof. R. E. Smith, on Aphids and Red Spider, Dr. I. G. McBeth on Fertilizers, Prof. Geo. P. Gray on Fertilizer Standards, Prof. R. S. Valle, Tractors, and Dr. J. T. Barrett and Dr. H. S. Fawcett on Tree Diseases.

At the close of the session resolutions were proposed by S. R. Coates of Anaheim and unanimously adopted by the two hundred growers present, requesting the University to conduct certain of its experiments in Orange County with relation to the growing of citrus fruits. The resolutions read as follows:

WHEREAS, we the farmers of Orange county are trying to receive benefit from the instruction of the faculty which has been brought to us by our County Farm Advisor, and

WHEREAS, we are highly pleased with the interest which has been shown by the faculty, which has been shown to us that they have spent a great deal of time and labor in order to draw the conclusions formulated, and

WHEREAS, the seat of experimentation being located in a district of districts where the conditions effecting the growing of citrus fruits are widely different from that of Orange county, and

WHEREAS, the full value of the efforts of the faculty of our experimentation in the present locations of their efforts, cannot be fully realized by the growers of Orange county, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED, that we, the farmers of Orange county, California, assembled in Citrus Institute, this twenty-ninth day of October, 1920, do hereby present to those in authority, for their consideration, the needs of experiments within the bounds of the citrus districts of Orange county, for which consideration we, in advance, hereby express our appreciation.

BE IT RESOLVED, further, that these resolutions be spread upon the records of our County Farm Advisor in connection with this institute, and that further copies be forwarded by him, to those in authority, whose influence would be valuable toward executing the sentiment herein.

MEXICAN GAMBLERS
CAPTURED BY SHERIFF

Hotel at Sonoratown Raided by Officer Saturday Night.

Following a sensational raid by Sheriff C. Jackson, Deputy Charles Holbrook, an Motorcycle officers O. K. Carr and Roy Ballard on an alleged notorious Mexican hotel on the Fullerton road just outside of Anaheim Saturday night, five Mexicans were brought before Justice John B. Cox Monday on a charge of gambling.

The men taken in the raid and confined in jail over Sunday were Gaudelino Ramirez, Manuel Aragon, Remedio Martinez, and Telesforo Acosta. M. Antonio, another Mexican said to be the proprietor of the hotel in question and to have been participating in the game, was released shortly after his arrest on \$250 bail, which was furnished by his brother, who was present, but who was not participating in the game at the time of the raid.

Antonio was fined \$250 on a charge of conducting a gambling house. The others, who, according to the evidence, seemed to have been more the victims of Antonio, rather than to have profited by the alleged gambling were given suspended sentences of six months each.

Sheriff Jackson and his deputies, on going to the hotel Saturday night discovered that the gambling was being conducted in the middle room, and that going on in the middle room, and that it would be necessary to get in by going through a room in which the going on of the Mexicans were eating dinner. Just as they discovered these facts, the door of the dining room opened.

Considering the opportunity an excellent one, the sheriff and his deputies rushed in, and before anyone could say a word had broken into the middle room and "pinned the house." Stud poker was being played, and \$47 was taken from the banker, Antonio, who was selling the chips according to the officers. The chips were confiscated as evidence.

Sheriff Jackson stated that the hotel in question, which is near the sugar factory, had been under suspicion of conducting games of chance for some time, but it was not until Saturday night that he knew he would be sure of finding the alleged gamblers "at home."

COUNTY FARMERS HEAR EXPERTS SPEAK

HUNDREDS ATTEND THE FARM
BUREAU INSTITUTE IN THIS
CITY LAST WEEK.

Many Subjects of Interest Discussed By Men of Experience—Fertilizer War Declared By The Growers—Farm Bureau Fertilizer Committee Will Work Out a Plan of Defense Against Fraudulent Dealers.

Many hundreds of ranchers from all sections of the county attended the second annual institute of the Orange County Farm Bureau held at the Ward Ranch, corner of East Center and Placentia avenues last Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. The program arranged by the bureau was a most interesting and instructive one, as all subjects of interest to the growers were handled by men who are devoting their lives to experiments for the betterment of agriculture.

One of the important questions discussed was that of fertilizers. In view of the fact that many frauds are being perpetrated by dealers in fertilizer this subject is of especial interest just now. Prof. George P. Gray, an expert of the fact that many frauds are being had the market in charge and discussed it in an interesting and entertaining manner.

The report by Prof. Gray was made to the fertilizer committee of the Farm Bureau. One of the suggestions made was that the growers seriously consider as one means to the end sought, asking the board of supervisors of the county to appoint an expert, acting perhaps in conjunction with the county sealer of weights and measures, to make analysis of fertilizer shipments coming into the county.

In this connection it was pointed out that it would more than likely be impossible for the county analytical experts to examine every carload of fertilizer. However, were such an expert in the field, it was pointed out, danger of growers being sold adulterated and worthless fertilizer would be done away with to a considerable extent.

In making his suggestions, Prof. Gray indicated that his views were representative of the views of the state as concerned proposed new legislation on the fertilizer question.

The present law pertaining to the sale of fertilizer, Prof. Gray considered adequate, adding that the power of doing away with having adulterated fertilizers dumped on the growers of the county rested largely with the growers themselves. This was true, he said, at least to the extent that the growers could pool their orders for fertilizer and by placing such orders with the various citrus exchanges, require that all purchases be made subject to analysis of shipments.

Following the submission of Prof. Gray's report, the fertilizer committee was prepared to work out some definite program in connection with the matter with a view to doing away to as great an extent as possible with the losses now sustained by citrus growers through being sold defective fertilizer.

Two hundred citrus growers attended Friday's institute sessions at Anaheim. It was expected that today's attendance however, would be even larger.

One feature of the session was an address by Prof. H. S. Voglum, entomologist of the California Fruit Exchange, and who is responsible for most of the fumigation investigations that have recently been carried out in Southern California. Prof. Voglum in support of his suggestions that the present dosage used in fumigation for black scale be increased.

There was some discussion as to the best time for fumigation to kill black scale. Prof. Voglum urged that citrus growers, especially in Orange county, be on the lookout at this time for the appearance of signs of early fall hatch of black scale. He advised that fumigation be delayed until the latter part of November when he said, broods are in a susceptible stage is concerns reacting fumigation.

Prof. Ralph E. Smith, entomologist with the California Walnut Growers' Association, gave an address on the control of the aphids and red spider on

orange and lemon trees. He gave the growers formulae for a new dusting powder, which he said had been found particularly effective in warring on these pests.

At the afternoon session I. G. McBeth, manager of the Lettingwell Ranch, gave an exhaustive talk on the importance of cover crops in connection with maintaining permanent fertility of citrus groves. He spoke on the danger of the supply of barnyard fertilizers becoming exhausted, or prohibitive in price eventually, and said that a result it was more vital than ever for citrus growers to devote great attention to cover crops.

Both sides of a question which is of extreme interest to agriculturists at this time, "Is the Tractor More Efficient than the Horse?" were to be presented. A number of additional topics were brought up on the final day of the institute.

COURT DECISION FAVORS MUTUAL TELEPHONE SYSTEM

Judge Williams Holds The Organization's Legal.

Under a decision rendered by Superior Judge R. Y. Williams the Farmers' and Merchants' Association of Orange county has the right to proceed under its franchise with the organization and operation of a mutual telephone company.

The decision was rendered in a test case brought by Charles Knowlton of Fullerton against the association. The court was asked to restrain the association from proceeding under the franchise granted to it by the county.

The association was organized months ago through action of civic organizations that had protested against the rates charged for telephone service by the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co. In order to determine as quickly as possible whether or not the association had legal rights to operate, action was brought. Following judgment, notice was given that an appeal to the supreme court would be taken.

The proceedings in court were brief. H. B. Woodworth of Costa Mesa, was principal witness. He testified that the association is organized primarily for the purpose of gathering and giving out information to farmers and merchants. It is proposed, for instance, to use the telephone as a means of giving frost warnings.

Following the decision today Woodworth stated that he would proceed at once with raising the remainder of the fund that is necessary to see the case through. Santa Ana's quota is \$500. He is to seek contributions here to the fund.

In the hearing today Marks and Laumer of Fullerton appeared as attorneys for Knowlton and Head and Rutan of Santa Ana and Walter Dunn of Monrovia for the defendant.

ANAHEIM DEALER GETS NEW AGENCY

H. C. Seymour Case tractor and Reliance Tractor agent, has been appointed distributor for Southern California and Arizona on the Comptos One Man Tractor Scaper. In speaking of this new tool today, Mr. Seymour said: "We have already begun deliveries in the local field and have had inquiries from as far as Arizona. Owing to the popularity of this scraper have been consumed in the San Joaquin Valley but we are now prepared to take for local demands. Showing how this tool has revolutionized land leveling. When used behind such tractors, international, etc., one man can level as much land in a day as three men and three four horse teams.

Recalling the old days of a once famous red-hot Hoff No. 2 is being up and will spend in a few days. Hoff No. 2 was at one time known as the Riverview Oil company No. 1 subsidiary of the original Hoff No. 2. It is understood that Hoff No. 2 will be drilled by the Placentia Drilling Company. The Placentia Oil company is now making the hole rapidly at 2300 feet, the change from hard conglomerate to clay and sand speeded up the drilling considerably.

The Placentia Pacific Oil company is meeting with drilling difficulties in the hard conglomerate was struck that has slowed the drilling to a few feet a day. The hole is now 800 feet deep, with progress still somewhat slow.

ARMISTICE DAY PROGRAM IS COMPLETE

PARADE WILL BE AT LEAST TWO
MILES LONG, ACCORDING TO
INDICATIONS.

Business Houses and Civic Bodies Joining In and Asking For Places In The Procession—Twenty-Six Floats Already Entered and More Are Expected—American Legion Boys From County's Six Posts Will Be In Line.

Up to Tuesday twenty-six floats had been listed for the Armistice Day parade by William P. Webb, commander of the American Legion Post. Other business houses and societies were expected to be in line and add to this list. The procession will be headed by the Anaheim fire department. Then comes the Knights of Pythias drill team and the Elks band, followed by floats as follows:

City Police Department.
Mabel Laundry and Carl Oelke.
Palkenstein's Department Store.
Anaheim Sugar Co.
Anaheim Beef & Provision Co.
City Trustee, Decorated Auto.
Anaheim City Float.
Fullerton City Float.
Anaheim Red Cross.
Ladies Canteen.
Girls League of High School.
Franklin's Garage.
Chamber of Commerce.
Anaheim Sanitarium.
S. Q. Store.
First National Lodge.
Dew Drop Inn.
Boston Bakery.
Sebastians Bros.
American Legion—Army Float.
American Legion—Navy Float.
Howard E. Adams.
First National Bank.
Standard Oil Co.

The marching units in the line-up are as follows:
Six details from the six Legion posts of the county—Santa Ana, Orange, Fullerton, Brea, Huntington Beach, and Anaheim.
Painters' Union of Anaheim.
Malvern Hill Post, G. A. R.
Anaheim Elks Lodge.
Knights of Pythias Lodge.

The parade will form at the Broadway school building. It will pass from Broadway over Kroeger street to Center, and then to Clementine center, depending on the length of the procession; will pass over to Charters, march east on Charters to Los Angeles, and south on Los Angeles to the Concordia club house. This spot will be the center of the city that day as the carnival is being held on the grounds, and across the street barbeque meats are being baked. A speakers stand is being erected here and in addition to some speech-making by the city, the afternoon will be a concert during which Henry has agreed to contribute his bit to the entertainment. At 11 o'clock he will start his cannon to going and will fire eleven shots to remind the world that on the eleventh month of the eleventh day of the eleventh month the great war came to an end. The captain's cannon is not quite as large as those on the warships that have been jarring the houses in this city, but it is loud enough to be heard throughout the entire town.

Prizes for the best floats, the most artistic displays and the best band playing made by a jury will be given. Cups being offered by A. Kleuwer, Alex. Witman, Drs. Johnston & Wickert and Dutton's Jewelry Store.

Hundreds of gaily decorated autos bearing citizens will probably be in line. This is the first Armistice day celebration to be held in Northern Orange county and all the towns and communities are joining with Anaheim boys will march in the parade, as well as the Elks and Knights of Pythias. The governor has proclaimed the day a holiday, consequently no good citizen works that day unless his job is such that he is compelled to.

The carnival, also, is a great attraction and it will be in full operation with its merry-go-round, the Ferris Wheel, its games of chance, its vaudeville shows, its Lilliputians and Brodignians, its ferocious

animals, its big snakes, its Hula-Hula girls, its untamed and unnamed animals from the wilds of darkest Africa and its thousand and one curiosities and monstrosities that go to make up a modern carnival.

It is going to be a great day, a red letter day, a perfect day, because on that day two years ago, Bill, the Kaiser, threw up his hands and yelled "Kamerad," and all the world was made safe for democracy. Let us all lay aside our work and celebrate.

WOMEN JURORS HOLD OUT FOR WICHMAN

Henry Wichman paid the \$1 damage assessed against him in Superior Judge J. B. West's court where a jury had returned a verdict in favor of Henry Dahkne, who was suing Wichman for \$10,000 for the alleged alienation of Mrs. Dahkne's affections.

A three-fourths majority of the jury was necessary to reach a verdict. The jury was out two hours. It is understood that nine ballots were taken, the result being eight for finding for Dahkne and four for finding for Wichman.

It is also understood that the three women on the jury were strongly convinced that Dahkne should not be given a verdict. They understood to have taken the view that because the testimony tended to show that no affection ever existed between Mr. and Mrs. Dahkne, or could possibly in their minds have existed under the conditions told by Mrs. Dahkne in court, consequently there could not possibly have been any alienation of affections.

One man on the jury stood firmly with them, on this point, thus preventing the nine votes necessary to a verdict. Of the eight who wanted to find for Dahkne, it is understood that one member wished to assess Wichman \$2000, another \$1000, and the others various sums ranging down to \$1; the amount finally agreed upon.

On the ninth ballot a compromise was reached on the basis of a \$1 verdict for Dahkne. The final vote stood 10 to 2.

In connection with the case, W. S. Cook, brother-in-law of Mrs. Dahkne, Monday stated that Mrs. Dahkne is 30 years of age, and that Dahkne is 40. The couple were married in 1910, Cook said, and their daughter is six years of age. Cook was one of the witnesses at the trial of the action.

MAY RETURN TO ARMY

Colonel Nels Holdebrand, commandant at the Yountville Soldiers Home, may be called back into regular army service within the next three months, it is reported plans of the army to call all experienced officers back to the service are carried out.

Holdebrand retained his rank as Captain, attached to the Thirty-second infantry, when he was appointed commandant of the home. Upon appointment he was given the rank of Colonel.

Colonel Holdebrand was in Santa Ana Thursday. Asked as to whether he would be called back into the regular army, he said that he did not know but he was sure that he would be called back into the regular army. It is understood that the army is pursuing the policy of returning experienced officers to order that they be given still better training.

Colonel Holdebrand came south on a commission to make an official inspection of the Soldiers Home at Yountville. He made a thorough inspection and will make his report to the proper authorities in a short time.

The commandant has made a good record for himself at the home and is loved by all inmates—and they number 800. His administration of the home has brought about several changes for the better, according to reports brought to this city by those who are familiar with the institution.

Colonel Holdebrand was in command of Company L of Santa Ana when the army left here and was with it through the training period at Camp Kearney. Overseas he was assigned to another company and was a member of the group of heroes who made a stand in the Argonne Forest with the famous "Lost Battalion," by telling him to "go to hell" when the little group was entirely surrounded and commanded to surrender.

Pipe for extension of the sewer to the Elliott-Anderson tract in the north end of the city is on the ground. It is expected building on this new sub-division will be rapid.

The woman did not appear again at the county clerk's office Bark's said.

OUTSIDERS WANT TO COME INTO THE CITY

RESIDENTS ON NORTH SIDE FILE
PETITION ASKING ANNEXATION.

Trustees Appropriate Money For Float In Armistice Day Parade—Chamber of Commerce Wants to Know How To Force Property Owners To Move Their Buildings Back to New Property Lines.

Anaheim's city limits are to be extended, but the extension will not add much to either the taxable property of the population. Residents on a small tract beyond the city limits on the north, represented by Henry Wilkie, presented a petition to the trustees Thursday night asking admission in order that they may get the light and water that is needed for this small territory is about twenty-five and the assessed valuation of their holdings is not large, but the trustees accepted their overtures and welcomed them with open arms. City attorney Ames was instructed to draw up a resolution calling an election, and it is predicted that the vote in the tract will be unanimous for annexation. The election will probably be held the latter part of December. This example should be followed by hundreds of people living just outside our gates on the north, east, south and west.

The city will be represented in Armistice Day parade by a float. The board appropriated \$150 for the structure Thursday night, and Trustee Howard Gates was appointed a committee to superintend its construction. Gates will concentrate his artistic mind on the job, and will no doubt get up something nice.

A communication was received from the Chamber of Commerce asking what steps should be taken to compel owners of buildings still jutting out into the street on West Center to move their structures back to the property line. City Manager Steward was instructed to notify the writer that the first step would be the circulation of a petition among property owners in the region asking that the objectionable buildings be cut back to the frontage line.

H. W. Stanley asked permission to erect a filling station at the corner of Clementine and Charters streets. He also wants to erect stalls for the storage of 75 autos, and he also contemplates building a number of toilets. Stanley thinks there is a demand for auto storage space in that neighborhood when the new Roberts theatre is completed. His request was referred to the public improvements committee.

A forty foot strip of land connecting Broadway and Santa Ana streets, known as Hessel avenue, was presented to the city. It is situated near the city limits and the city accepted the strip and it will henceforth be a public thoroughfare.

A check for \$700 from the Anaheim Citrus Fruit association in payment for oranges from the sewer farm was received.

BRIDEROOM WANTED

Constable Jesse Elliott wondered Saturday why a beautiful, young woman should have singled him out to act as her bridegroom-to-be (by proxy).

The woman in the case, minus the man she intended should be her husband, appeared at the office of County Clerk J. M. ("Cupid") Backs, who informed her gently but firmly that the law required the prospective bridegroom to be "among those present."

Crestfallen but undaunted the woman left the court house. At the corner of Fourth and Main streets she came upon Constable Elliott. She tapped Elliott on the arm and confidentially explained to him that it would give her pleasure if he would go to the county clerk's office and take out a marriage license, using her future intended's name.

Elliott admitted that he came seriously near being "vamped" into the proposal by the beautiful stranger, but that by exercising almost superhuman will-power, he declined to "fall" for the "husband-by-proxy."

The woman did not appear again at the county clerk's office Bark's said.

GARDEN GROVE BEATS DRAINAGE PROJECT

District Overwhelmingly Beaten By The Voters.

Receipt of the county tax bills a day or two before the election held at Garden Grove Monday to vote on the proposition of bonds for the Garden Grove Drainage district raised havoc with the project and the issue was overwhelmingly defeated. Drainage of the district is a dead issue so far as bonds are concerned.

In proceedings preliminary to the voting of bonds an indebtedness amounting to approximately \$7300 was incurred. A tax levy to cover this was included in the tax bill and was said to have disclosed to owners that the lands least benefited by the drainage would bear the major portion of the expense.

The expense charged up against the higher priced lands runs from \$10 to \$13 per acre, while the charge against lands in the heavy alkali districts, which would be the most benefited, was little or nothing. The difference came in the assessed valuation of the two classes of property.

With this discovery, owners of the higher priced lands within the district got busy Monday morning, the day of the election, according to the statement of the \$100,000 bond issue.

Had the project been carried through the citrus and other improved lands would have been charged up with from \$100 to \$200 per acre more than the lands to receive the greatest benefit under drainage, according to the statement of a Garden Grove man today.

The district as organized included about 2400 acres and one of the best and most thorough drainage systems in the state was proposed, filling to be laid underground altogether.

Prof. W. W. Weir, drainage engineer of the soils department of the University of California, has been directed by the district to outline a bill for presentation to the coming legislature providing for the organization of drainage districts that will permit assessments according to benefit derived rather than on the basis of assessed valuation.

It is possible that the present district organization will be discontinued and a new organization effected if the legislature passes a bill that will make it possible to assess the benefited lands in proportion to the benefits derived.

STATE DAIRY COMPETITION

The College of Agriculture of the University of California will conduct a competition for dairy herds during the coming year in connection with the official testing of dairy cows for production of butterfat, in which work the College has been engaged for many years past. The object of the competition is to improve the production of the dairy cows of the State by creating a general interest in production tests among our dairy farmers and the adoption of modern methods of dairying in grade or common herds as well as in purebred herds.

The Newhope district has been rendered possible through the hearty co-operation of breeders of purebred dairy cattle and business firms interested in the advancement of our dairy industry who have subscribed a fund of over \$3,325 for the award of prizes for records of production made by cows in the competition. A number of special prizes of purebred bull calves and trophies have likewise been donated in order to make the competition of general interest to dairy farmers and to insure a large participation in the same.

The production of milk and butterfat by the cows in the competition will be determined by the system of semi-official testing of dairy cows. Supervisors of the dairy tests employed by the College will each month make two day tests of the cows on record and certify to their production of milk and butterfat for this period. In the case of grade herds, tests of one day's duration only are required. Tests for purebred cows are made by the association tester, except twice during the record period, when supervisors of dairy tests regularly employed by the College will conduct the tests.

There are some hundred in twenty-five owners of dairy cows in Orange County. From the monthly production records of several of the County dairymen there is no reason why Orange county cow owners should not come in this competition for several of the prizes. At present there is no register for grade cows being compiled. Grade records made in this contest will be officially recorded in the register.

The competition commenced Sept. 1, 1920, and will close Jan. 31, 1922. Entries will close April 1, 1921. Entry blanks and further information concerning the competition may be secured by calling at Orange County Farm Bureau.

Anaheim Gazette per year, \$1.50, payable in advance.

THE VELVET BEAN A GOOD FEED

The velvet bean is grown very extensively by the farmers of the Southern States. It is a splendid feed for hogs since they relish the seeds, pods, and green vines.

When the beans in the pods are ground, they make a feed weighing about 1-2 pound per quart.

The protein content of the velvet bean is quite high and when the meal is mixed with bran, the ration produces splendid milk yield.

It is rather remarkable the way this plant grows in sections of the South. Some farmers who grow it quite extensively contend it is a good crop as can be grown for the feeding of dairy cows. They further state that the one great difficulty they experience in the harvesting of the vines which grow so profusely and become so entwined that it is impossible to cut them with any modern machinery. The simple and profitable method applied in California on various other crops, viz: "hogging them off" could not be applied to the velvet bean in the avine industry since hogs relish this kind of feed as much as cattle.

STILL A MYSTERY

The purpose of the purchasers of the Pacific Electric Island in Newport harbor is still a secret. The secrecy surrounding the deal is causing much speculation as to what the buyers have in mind.

There are those who believe that the Craig shipbuilding interests of Long Beach are concerned in the transaction and that there is a possibility of this concern attempting big industrial enterprises on the island.

Others offer the suggestion that the group of men responsible for the deal have visions of developing a big oil field on the island. In the absence of definite information one guess is as good as another.

A local realtor had almost organized a Los Angeles syndicate for the purchase of the island when he received notice from the Pacific Electric that the island had been sold.

Whether the new owners propose raising the island with material made available in the process of dredging is not known. One thing is certain, the owners have made no application to the harbor commission for dredge material. Covering of the island would mean an added source of revenue to the commission in further development work.

The commission held its regular weekly meeting yesterday. No application for dredge material was before it.

With the work necessary for diversion of the Santa Ana river from the bay to the ocean, nearing completion, it is expected that the next week or ten days will see operations in progress in the building of the dam at Bitter Point. It is probable that work will be taken up next week.

The contractors have decided to blast the point and the material from this will be used in building the dam.

NEWHOPE AFTER OIL

Bringing to a head activities which have been in progress for six months in connection with a proposed oil lease, the Newhope district has been rendered possible through the hearty co-operation of breeders of purebred dairy cattle and business firms interested in the advancement of our dairy industry who have subscribed a fund of over \$3,325 for the award of prizes for records of production made by cows in the competition. A number of special prizes of purebred bull calves and trophies have likewise been donated in order to make the competition of general interest to dairy farmers and to insure a large participation in the same.

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CALIFORNIA EGGS

It will be somewhat of a surprise to many of our readers to learn that eggs from the ranches of Southern California are now being shipped to New York City and, not alone that fact but the still more remarkable fact that they are bringing the top of the market price, notwithstanding the long trip. The market quotations on the day this item was written were from 55 cents per dozen to \$1.08 per dozen.

The reason for this premium of from 15 to 20 cents per dozen over eggs from other sections of the country is the extreme care in grading, packing and shipping the product. As a matter of fact this extreme care with which Southern California eggs are handled begins with the unborn chick; the "kind" and "quality" of feed that is given the mother hen that she may produce eggs that are not only "hatchable" but eggs that are large and of the best quality. From which strong, vigorous chicks can be hatched; and not alone these facts but eggs from Southern California must be uniformly "good keepers".

To insure this latter quality certain feeds have been found to contain the ingredients the best suited to these purposes and in the Co-operative Poultry association of Southern California the members are carefully and thoroughly instructed, both in what to feed their hens and what not to feed their hens to make them lay eggs that can be shipped all the way to New York City, more than 3,500 miles away and still be in such prime condition upon arrival as to command a premium of from 15 to 20 cents per dozen above the eggs from the middle west and western states in the same market.

It has been found by experiment with thorough tests made in many of the larger flocks in Southern California, that the excessive use of cotton seed oil cake in the make-up of so-called "egg mashers" is very detrimental to the quality of the egg both as a market egg and as a hatching egg.

As one organization that specializes in the production of eggs of the very highest class—the Poultrymen's Co-operative Milling association of Los Angeles—with its hundreds of members, has, for a number of years used no cotton seed meal in any of the products turned out for poultrymen.

Recently the Poultry Producers of Southern California, Inc., issued a letter to each of its members warning them against the use of this form of protein.

GERMAN VIEW OF MARNE BATTLE

The German view of the progress of the first battle of the Marne is now revealed by the publication of a striking series of German wireless messages which were intercepted and decoded hour by hour during the first week of September, 1914, by the French Secret Service. The French Intelligence Department had secured the secret of the German code just before the battle.

This series of messages from the former Kaiser himself when he visited Trier on September 7, the turning point of the fight, and left on hearing adverse reports from General Bullow, will prove of great value to war historians. They begin in triumph and steady tones. "The German army is sweeping all before it."

The German headquarters had ordered the Third army to lead this advance southeast, with General Bulow next, and General von Kluck covering him from the rear. The contrary happened, and a long wireless from General von Kluck himself explained why he took on himself to change the battle direction.

"I propose to repulse the enemy as far as the Sienne," he wirelessed on the morning of the 5th. "Only then will I undertake the investment in Paris."

Reinforcements were repeatedly asked for, but none were forthcoming, though general headquarters announced that it was forming a new army. The climax came on the 10th when General von Kluck wired:

"First army retreating north of the forest of Villers-Cotterets. Enemy debouching from Chateau-Thierry. My army much exhausted and in disorder, the result of five days' interrupted fighting and retreat. Can only resume the offensive on the 10th."

That day General von Kluck ordered the ex-Kaiser himself ordered a retreat to the Vesle and the line of the Aisne.

NATION'S BEAN CROP LESS

Agricultural Legislative Committee Reports Farmers' Drooping. The nation's crop of beans will be 2,000,000 bushels or 18 per cent less than last year and almost three-fourths of this decrease is credited to California by Federal authorities.

The continued low price of beans, due to Oregon's dropping a large district in acreage this year and this was followed in California by an unfavorable growing season, which materially reduced yields.

CONSOLIDATING TRIBES

Consolidation of the three Indian agencies in Southern California under one superintendent, with headquarters at Riverside, will be effected soon as a result of the recent visit to California of Cato Sells, commissioner of Indian affairs, according to news received from Washington, D. C. Sells has been very interested in the welfare of the Mission Indians, as they are generally called, and has studied conditions for a long time with a view to their improvement.

Exclusive of the Tule river jurisdiction the Mission Indians occupy 36 small reservations in Riverside, San Diego, and San Bernardino counties, besides those in Santa Ynez reservation.

Up to last April these Indians, numbering about 2,800, were in charge of four superintendents. At that time the Mission Indians of the City of Anaheim, from a point one hundred and sixty-five (165) feet east of the East property line of North Los Angeles Street in said city, and upon certain lands provided by law.

The Campo, Pala and Soboba agencies will be consolidated under one superintendent, who will be stationed at Riverside, under the new plan. This will affect a substantial financial saving, it was stated, but it is said, this is not the most important consideration.

The work on the various reservations has suffered, it is said, from lack of uniformity of policies under conditions essentially the same. A strong and tactful effort is to be made to advance the welfare of the Indians in a manner that will remove petty discontent and unite.

RAILROAD, MINE, FOREST PURCHASED BY HENRY FORD.

Workers To Receive Wages, Bonus And Other Benefits.

During the last two months, Henry Ford and the Ford Motor Company have purchased the Detroit, Toledo and Ironton Railroad, a 400,000 acre timber tract in Northern Michigan, with a coal mine in Kentucky. And it is rumored that other purchases are under consideration.

Two thousand railroad workers are automatically made "Ford men." In the near future they will be permitted to share in the investment apparently better than that of other Ford employees. The minimum wage system and bonus distribution will also apply to the railway men.

The Detroit, Toledo and Ironton Railroad will soon be known by another name. Avoiding congested centers, the railway is a direct line to the coal fields of Southern Ohio and the West Virginia and Kentucky boundaries. Solid coal trunks may be routed through to Detroit without delay or interference.

Timber from virgin forests of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan will be used to furnish lumber for Ford automobile bodies and other requirements. Another link added to the chain of Ford industries is the Ford saw mill, located just outside of Detroit.

These acquisitions are wonderful links in the chain of Ford industries. Fewer outside organizations are being depended upon year by year. Already work on the Ford car and Fordson tractor commences with the ore in Ford furnaces. Soon the coal will be transported from mines on the Ford railroad, and soon the timber will be cut from Ford virgin forests.

Including these new additions, the direct Ford payroll now contains approximately 100,000 names.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the High School Board of Anaheim Union High School District has filed petitions with the County of Orange, State of California, accompanied by the sworn statement of the High School Principal of said High School District concerning the attendance and residence of pupils attending said High School District, and the objects and purposes of which petitions being to annex to said High School District the following elementary school district lying within said County of Orange and contiguous to said High School District, to-wit: Alhambra Elementary School District.

And further notice is hereby given that said petitions have been set for hearing for the 8th day of November, 1920, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. of said day at the Chamber of the Board of Supervisors of said County, at the County House thereof, in the City of Santa Ana, Orange County, California.

At which time and place all persons interested in said petitions may appear before said board and be heard thereon.

By order of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Orange, State of California, this 15th day of October, 1920.

J. M. BACKS, County Clerk and ex-officio Clerk of Board of Supervisors of the County of Orange, State of California. (Seal) 10-21-20.

M. W. Salscheider

133 N. Los Angeles St.

Sole Agent

For Anaheim for

K.B.L.

The Famous

Kidney, Bladder and Liver Specific

Manufactured by the

La Rue Medicine Co.

Of Los Angeles, Calif.

NOTICE INVITING SEALED PROPOSALS OR BIDS

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals or bids will be received by the Board of Trustees of the City of Anaheim at the office of the City Clerk of said city up to 8 o'clock P. M. of the 28th day of October, 1920, for the furnishing of all labor and materials for the construction of vitrified sewer pipes on Wilhelmina Street in the City of Anaheim, from a point one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet west of the West property line of North Los Angeles Street in said city, and upon certain lands provided by law.

Said work to be done and materials furnished shall be in accordance with the plans and specifications therefor which said specifications are marked and designated, "Specifications for the construction of sanitary sewers in the City of Anaheim, California," and were adopted by the Board of Trustees of said city on the 31st day of February, 1917, and are on file in the office of the City Clerk of the City of Anaheim, and which said plans are marked and designated, "Sewer plans and profiles No. 5," which were adopted by the Board of Trustees of the City of Anaheim on the 30th day of September, 1920, and are on file in the office of the City Engineer of said city.

All proposals or bids offered must be accompanied by a check payable to the City of Anaheim certified by a responsible bank, for an amount which shall not be less than ten per cent of the aggregate of the proposal or bid or by bond with the said amount so payable signed by the bidder and two sureties who shall justify before any officer competent to administer an oath, in double the said amount and over and above all said sureties shall be bound to forfeit to the City of Anaheim as liquidated damages in case the successful bidder shall fail to sign a contract within ten days after the award of said contract. The successful bidder shall be required to furnish a bond to the City of Anaheim for one-half of the amount of the contract price specified in his bond and two or more sureties who shall justify before any officer competent to administer an oath, in double the said amount and over and above all said sureties shall be bound to forfeit to the City of Anaheim as liquidated damages in case the successful bidder shall fail to sign a contract within ten days after the award of said contract.

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Automobile manufacturers in England are building cars from waste materials. All parts, including wheels and chassis, are stamped out, each complete in one piece, and then fitted together. The materials used are shrapnel, clinkers and scum, covered with a metal solution. It is said the car can be retailed for \$250.

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Send us your shirts and collars

Immaculate linen is the mark of a gentleman. You get the best work here.

Patronize a home concern.

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Phone 18

WE KNOW MEATS

"Every man to his own business" is a well-known saying—and we believe that this applies to us. Our business is buying meats as well as selling meats—upon the buying depends the success of the business. That's why we buy only the best meats—and we know the best buying depends the success of the business. Any piece of meat that you buy in this shop has been selected by us because we know that it is a good piece of meat, meat that you can eat with satisfaction. Upon this basis we ask your patronage.

Anaheim Cash Market

109-11 N. Los Angeles St., Anaheim J. E. STROUP, Proprietor

Are You Going to Build

If you contemplate building new or repairing an old building, let us figure on your material. We handle everything you need, and our prices are right.

Griffith Lumber Company

South Los Angeles St. H. M. ADAMS, Mgr.

ANAHEIM FEED and FUEL CO.

DEALERS IN

Wood, Coal, Hay, Grain Seeds and Flour

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Good Place to Buy—

GOOD LUMBER

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MEATS

OF HIGHEST QUALITY

—That's what this market prides itself upon. None but the very best quality steer beef is ever sold over our counters. We are here to prove this statement. Let us supply your every want in quality meats.

Schneider's City Cash Market

Phone 20 117 West Center St.

A MILLION FORDS MADE IN A YEAR

Four Millionth Ford Went Into Service Last May.

During its producing year which ended July 31st, the Ford factory in Detroit built 996,660 Ford cars. Conditions that existed early in the year, the difficulty with which fuel and materials were obtained, were responsible for the Company's failure to build its estimated 1919-20 production of a million cars. The output of one more working day would have raised the figure to over a million. Besides the cars, 79,013 Fordson tractors were built.

Next year, says Ford officials, one and a quarter million Ford cars and two hundred thousand Fordson tractors will be manufactured by the Ford Motor Company. At the present time more than two hundred thousand people are waiting delivery of their Ford cars.

The Four Million, three hundred thousand Model T Ford motor ran off the "assembly line" August 25th last. The daily output has been mounting continuously. On July 22nd, forty-two hundred Ford cars went into service. To date, this is the highest daily record.

Plans are being made to increase this figure. At the Ford Blast Furnace machine parts are already being cast direct from the iron and when the big twenty-ton foundry comes into service, there is no doubt but that Ford production will make another great advance.

Although it has been rumored throughout the country that Henry Ford is about to launch a new model, Ford officials say there is no new model under consideration at present. While minor changes may be made from time to time, 1920-21 production figures are based on the present car.

COMFORTABLE QUARTERS NEEDED FOR HENS

Poultry Raising A Success When Flocks Are Taken Care Of.

Comfortably housed hens have better health, more vigorous, and lay more eggs than those which must live in uncomfortable quarters, say poultry specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. Comfort in the poultry house is not necessarily synonymous with expense, but thought and care must be given to the quarters in which the birds occupy, or the flock will not "pay for its keep."

Poultry houses or other buildings where fowls are kept should be dry, well ventilated, free from drafts, and have plenty of sunlight and room for the birds to move about with freedom and comfort. These are necessary features, in fact much more important than the kind or style of building used, if the fowls are to be kept healthy, vigorous, and productive.

If a new house is to be built, it should be located on a high or sloping ground and always on a well drained soil. Wet or damp ground means a damp house, and a damp house not only means a cold but also a house in which the fowls are liable to become sick and die. Never build a house in a hollow, as water will collect in the hollow and the fowls will be liable to become sick and die. Have the house face the south, as it gives more sunlight for a longer part of the day, especially in winter when sunlight is necessary for the comfort of the birds. It also makes the house warmer, drier, and more cheerful, and adds to the productivity of the flock.

The poultry house should be convenient, substantial, and inexpensive. Its size or dimensions depend largely upon where you live and the number of fowls you wish to keep. On a farm or where the birds can be out of doors nearly every day in the year, about 25 square feet of floor space per bird in flocks of 20 is enough, but in a village or city or in a climate where there is a good deal of snow, making it necessary to confine the birds closely, 4 or 5 square feet per bird should be allowed.

A very satisfactory house for a small flock is 10 feet long, 7 feet wide, 6 feet 2 inches high in front, and 4 feet high in back. It will accommodate any number of birds up to 25. Common boards 1 inch thick may be used instead of matched boarding for inclosing the house, but in that case battens should be placed over the cracks. Boards as wide as possible should be used, as the wider the boards the smaller the number of battens required. The use of battens is somewhat cheaper and just as satisfactory, although the house is not quite so attractive.

In a climate where the winters are not exceptionally cold it is preferable to cut one large opening in the front of the house instead of two windows and the opening between them, and to cover it with wire netting instead of putting in sash and glass. When this is to be done, cut the opening lengthwise of the building 7 feet long,

2 1/2 feet wide, and 6 inches from the roof. Such an opening provides an abundance of ventilation, fresh air, and sunshine, which are very necessary. If it is too cold, a heavy curtain may be made to put down over the opening at night and on extremely cold days. A hen will stand a good deal of cold air, however, provided the air is dry, and plenty of ventilation helps to keep the air dry in the house.

The house may be built on runners so it can be moved to fresh ground occasionally, but it desired it may be put on a permanent foundation and the runners left off.

TAKING THE FIGHT FOR FOOD PRODUCTION TO THE ARCTIC

The United States Department of Agriculture is encouraging the development in Alaska of a considerable crop, grain, and livestock industry adapted to the comparatively short growing season of that Territory. It has five agricultural experiment stations in Alaska, the work of which is covered in a report to the Secretary of Agriculture by C. C. Georgeson, agronomist in charge. They are located at Sitka, Kodiak, Metlakatla, Fairbanks, and Rampart, the latter being just under the Arctic Circle, where the temperatures range from 88 degrees to minus 63 degrees.

These agricultural stations have done considerable work in breeding and establishing new varieties of grains, berries, fruits and economic plants suited to the short season and the raising of domestic animals of all kinds, of which there is great need in Alaska because of its remoteness from the rest of the world.

At present the largest farming settlement is in the neighborhood of Fairbanks, in the Tanana Valley. About 5,000 bushels of grain was raised in the vicinity of Fairbanks in 1919.

One of the big problems of Alaskan agriculture, especially in the northern parts, is the conservation of moisture. When the ground is first cleared, the soil is frozen nearly to the surface the year round. The first few crops require only a slight rainfall, since the soil is so dry. Gradually, however, the soil becomes more moist, and by capillary action rises to the roots of the growing crops. In the course of a few years, however, the ice recedes to a depth of 6 or 7 or 8 feet, and this reservoir of moisture is no longer available for the crops. It then becomes necessary to use machinery which will not only pack the soil a few inches below the surface and thus hinder evaporation, but at the same time maintain a surface which will loose soil, which, by hindering evaporation, conserves the moisture. The average rainfall in the Tanana Valley is only about 12 inches.

TIME TO FATTEN THANKSGIVING TURK

Begin Feeding Him Corn About November 1st.

Once upon a time every farm family had its flock of turkeys, which supplied plenty of birds for the home table and some for the tables of those who lived in the towns. Turkey raising in recent years, however, has decreased, one of the main reasons for this decline being that as the population of the country increased farming became more intensive and the land available for the raising of turkeys was reduced. Turkey raising is necessary in order to thrive.

Many farmers, however, still consider turkeys a profitable side line on the farm, and about the first of October begin to consider how to put more flesh on their turkey flock.

During the summer and early fall turkeys can find an abundance of food on the average farm. Grasshoppers and other insects, weeds and grass seeds, green vegetation, berries, and grain vicked up in the fields all go to make up the turkey's daily ration. When this natural feed is plentiful, very little need be added until fattening time, except for the purpose of bringing the turkeys every night to roost and to keep them from straying from home. For this purpose one feed of grain every night just before roosting time is sufficient.

In fattening turkeys for the market the best time to begin is about October 1 to feed night and morning. Feeding is so much at a time that the birds go away a little hungry, and gradually increasing the quantity until they are given all they will clean up three times a day during the week before marketing. By the time feeding is meant that they are fed until they leave the feed and walk away. Some turkey raisers feed wheat and oats during the first part of the fattening season, gradually changing to corn as the weather becomes cooler. The majority, however, begin feeding heavily on corn about November 1; and, since turkeys are not accustomed to such heavy feeding, sources often result, especially if new corn is used. New corn can be fed safely if the turkeys are gradually accustomed to

it by feeding lightly at first and more heavily afterwards. Confining turkeys during the fattening season to prevent their using so much energy in ranging, has been tried to some extent, but with very little success, say poultry specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. Those confined to a pen, eat heartily for two or three days, but after this they lose their appetite and begin to lose flesh rapidly. On allowing them free range again, they pick up rapidly and are soon eating as heartily as ever. The better method is to allow them free range, as it keeps them in good, healthy condition, and they are always eager to be fed.

Nuts of various kinds are a natural fattening feed picked up by the turkeys on the range. Of these hick-nuts, chestnuts, pecans, and acorns are those most commonly found by them. Many growers in Texas depend solely upon acorns for fattening their turkeys, and when the most plentiful the birds are marketed in fairly good condition.

TRADE BALANCE

The United States has but one better customer than Canada—that is England. Every year Canadians buy \$300,000,000 worth of merchandise in the States, more than South America, Africa, Asia and Oceania combined.

In the years before the war Canada's grain and livestock, her minerals and lumber and fish kept the balance so nearly level that the rate of exchange between the nations never assumed an importance which affected trade. But things have changed. Excessive Canadian imports, necessitated by the war, have brought the Dominion a troublesome adverse trade balance. The Canadian dollar, as a result, has been at a grievous discount for months. The American exporter suffers and so does the Canadian who buys his wares.

Before the war Canadian imports of American goods paid an average duty of 35 per cent ad valorem. The war added 7 1/2 per cent war tariff. When depression of exchange cut from 12 to 20 per cent from the value of the Canadian dollar, the balance came too grossly in the spring. Canadians who bought in the States, when they calculated the customs duty and the loss in exchange, found themselves compelled to pay the equivalent of a 52 per cent tax on everything bought south of the border. The situation has improved somewhat since, but it is still far from satisfactory.

Because of this condition more than 200 United States manufacturers have built or leased plants in Canada within the year. These firms are building up the Canadian market. By this purely Canadian business the Canadian tariff means they are losing the Canadian tariff, and are enabled to take advantage of the preferential tariff treatment given by other countries originating in Canada.

In the long run the adverse trade balance must work great good for Canada. The Dominion is gaining self-confidence. She grows amazingly in industry and in foreign trade, particularly with other members of the Empire. Relations with the United States suffer.

Canada is proud of her country, are naturally embittered by the unfavorable exchange rate and the resulting high prices which they must pay for goods manufactured here. They do not think the thing through and do not remember the economic law which is to blame.

The most apparent effect of the whole regrettable situation is that Canada shows a disposition to deal less with us and more with the mother country than ever before. The United States can afford to try conciliation, for the bonds which trade weaves are hard to break.

MAKES AUTO FUEL FROM VEGETABLES

Fuel for automobile engines manufactured from vegetables—this is what a Webster City (Iowa) man has discovered can be done, according to the Independent, published at Belmond, Iowa.

E. C. Tiede of Santa Ana is a subscriber to the paper and has passed the article to the automobile editor. It is pretty good reading. Here it is, in part:

Has the quest of scientists for centuries at last ended?

The readers of the Independent have no doubt read, in the past month or so, various mentions of the strange invention by a man at Webster City. This invention, it has been claimed, is a way of deriving power from weeds, at a production cost that was practically nil. Their curiosity, no doubt—like that of the writer—was aroused. Ours was, and last Thursday we drove to Webster City to "see for ourselves."

We went, we saw, we were convinced. He has it. Or at least he has something. Just what it is we do not know, and would not venture to say. Brundy, the inventor, is a man 42

years of age; pretty well educated, although not a highly specialized scientist or chemist; a man of more than the usual intelligence, and an exceedingly close observer of nature. He is of a persistent character, with a host of independent ideas and hard horse sense.

Brundy took us into his shop, gave free rein to ask questions and explained anything we asked. The principle of his invention is the deriving of power from any growing vegetation, which vegetation has secured this power from three sources: the air, the sun and the earth.

All life depends on food; without food there would be no life. The scientific theory is that all material bodies were at one time composed of gaseous matter, which solidified. The air is gas—oxygen and hydrogen. It is Brundy's claim that growing vegetation absorbs these gases, this life, from the three sources named, and through his discovery the power of these gases is utilized from the vegetation.

He had two Mason fruit jars, quart size, with which he demonstrated. In each was about a pint of dirty brown fluid; the one the juices of ragweed and pig weed, the other his secret formula. Connected to these jars on one tube was a compressed air tube, on another a tube of mineral wool, or shredded glass. From this tube of glass ran a short pipe to a gas burner. Mr. Brundy started the air tank, and touched a match to the burner. There was a very faint light-blue flame, barely perceptible and of an intense heat. A piece of wood, held ten inches above the flame was ablaze in ten seconds. There was no odor and no smoke. The heat of the flame was much more intense than that of the ordinary gas flame. It is the mixing of air with the vegetation juices which forms the gas and develops power.

To prove there was nothing but air in the tank, the inventor removed the connecting tube, and blew through it himself. It worked just the same. To prove it was not poisonous, he inhaled through the tube. He then forced the gases through a bottle of water, touched a match to the top of the bottle and immediately had the same light-blue flame.

The inventor examined the burner, jars and apparatus, and gave a thorough looking over. So as he could tell, there was not a sign of a fake. The bottle of water was fresh and taken from the city mains by Jim Kellefick, so we know there was no fake there.

Mr. Brundy has an old Overland sedan with which he demonstrated the uses that can be made of his invention. On the running board are two tanks, arranged the same as the gas tanks of a car, connected to the glass fruit jars, and containing the regular automobile engine. It required considerable experimenting to arrange these connections exactly right. The inventor gave the crank one turn, and the engine started with an even, steady, powerful roar, and out a hitch. He got in the car, started the motor, and forth, stopping drove it back and forth, stopping and starting, and going ahead in short, jerky jerks in a manner that would try the best of engines. There was never a pause or a hitch in the even explosions of the motor.

There was not the slightest odor of gasoline or any gas smell. The exhibition of the apparent power was astonishing, and apparently no limit to it; there was more horsepower than the writer has ever seen in a gasoline motor. Mr. Brundy explained that the power could be increased at will by the addition of more air to the gases generated through the fluids, and that either the car would go ahead or be torn to pieces if it were applied. There was no exhaust pipe on the car, and in using this fluid there is no carbon or fouling of cylinders or spark plugs.

The inventor claimed that the fluid in the two jars would run the car 1800 miles. He stated that a car could be driven a hundred miles for one cent. He claims that any growing vegetable will answer his purpose. Just what is taken in the green growing stage and the juices extracted before the power they contain has a chance to return to the air and earth—Register.

AVOCADO CULTURE RAPIDLY DEVELOPING

Will Soon Be An Important Product Of Southern California.

The avocado in Southern California has long since demonstrated its entire success as a home garden crop, says Robert W. Hodgson, yard fruit says Robert W. Hodgson. There have been those, however, who have not believed that this excellent fruit would ever reach the stage of a commercial industry in this State. Having followed the growth of knowledge regarding the culture of the avocado in Southern California for a period of years, the writer has been led to the conclusion that the raising of avocados in this section has now reached the stage of a com-

mercial fruit in thousands of acres planted to avocados in orchards, an acreage which must be considered as of commercial size.

Then, too, there exists a considerable and ever-increasing body of knowledge regarding cultural methods adapted to the raising of this fruit.

Again, and of the greatest importance, the list of markets for avocados has been reduced from more than 200 to begin with to five which are generally agreed upon as having qualities adapted to the commercial production of this fruit.

Fifth, there exists a substantial and growing market demand for the product.

And last, the industry is now receiving recognition throughout the rest of the world as having reached the commercial stage in Southern California.

The avocado industry has made remarkable progress in the past decade; progress that no other fruit industry in the State has made in a period of twenty-five years. In casting about for the reasons for this one is forced to the conclusion that the factor of greatest importance has been the California Avocado Association, which was organized nearly six years ago. It has been through the experiences of this organization gathered together and collated in the annual proceedings of the association that the climatic and soil requirements of the avocado have been so well known. Members of the association have planted by far the greater part of the commercial acreage of the fruit. It has been the committee on varieties of the California Avocado Association which, co-operating with the State and Federal authorities, has reduced the list of varieties down to five recommended sorts. It has been the advertising and publicity given to this estimable fruit which has popularized it among consumers and thereby created an ever-increasing market demand.

Of particular importance have been the activities of the association in securing the interest and co-operation of the Federal Department of Agriculture and of the State College of Agriculture, both of which institutions have furnished experts to work on avocado problems. The results of these investigations have been of the utmost importance. It has been through the efforts of the association that such men as Popenoe, Scott, Chance, Kinman and others of the United States Department of Agriculture, and such men as Webber, Colt, Condit and Jaffa of the State College of Agriculture, have interested themselves in the problems of avocado culture.

The annual reports of the association constitute a repository of knowledge concerning this industry, the best text-books available on the subject.

In this connection, I am sorry to say that at the present time, due to the financial stringency under which our State University is laboring, there is no one assigned to the study of the avocado. Indeed, the whole field of semitropical fruits is now suffering from neglect. I would bespeak the interest of the avocado association in urging that this matter be rectified.

and that a well-manned division of citriculture be established again in the very near future in the State College of Agriculture.

The writer has been certain that the avocado would eventually reach the commercial stage ever since he became interested in this industry and for a number of outstanding reasons.

American consumers are today showing a much greater interest in avocados and strange fruits than ever before. The publicity given the tropical and subtropical fruits by the Federal Department of Agriculture and the various colleges of agriculture is no doubt largely responsible for this condition, but the fact remains that today it is much easier to introduce a new fruit to the markets of the country than ever before, a fortunate condition, indeed, for the growing avocado industry.

The marked excellence of the product is another outstanding reason why the avocado was destined to become a commercial fruit. There is no other fruit like it. It possesses neither the acid nor the sugar of the usual fruits to which the American palate is accustomed. Its rich, nutty flavor makes an instant and almost universal appeal upon the consumer because of its nutritional value, the avocado has no rival. The ripe olive, which most closely approaches it both in flavor and analysis, during the past twenty years has grown into a great industry in California. The avocado is already to serve when ripe and does not need any processing or curing or preserving to render it edible. On the basis of nutritive value it can be placed on the market at a price at which it need not fear competition with any other food product. (Too, varieties exist so that a constant supply of fruit may be placed on the market all the year round, a factor of no little importance in establishing a new fruit in the markets of this country.)

And last, but not least, any fruit which is pushed by an enthusiastic and progressive class of growers such as are to be found in the California Avocado Association must of necessity arrive at commercial importance.

GREAT MASS OF PROOF

Reports of 50,000 Cases of Kidney Trouble. Some of Them Anaheim Cases. Each of some 6,000 newspapers of the United States is publishing from week to week, names of people in its particular neighborhood, who have used and recommended Doan's Kidney Pills for kidney troubles and urinary disorders. This mass of proof includes over 50,000 recommendations. Anaheim is no exception. Here is one of the Anaheim cases.

M. F. Schettles, cement contractor, 200 S. Palm St., says: "I am glad to recommend Doan's Kidney Pills and I know the value of them. My kidneys were out of order and I had attacks of lumbago and soreness across the small of my back. This made it hard for me to keep at my work. My kidneys acted irregularly, too. I read of Doan's Kidney Pills and used them from Heying's Pharmacy, and they were long in strengthening my back and kidneys. When I have any return of the trouble I depend on Doan's Kidney Pills for relief and they never fail to do good."

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Anaheim Gazette, per year, \$1.00, payable in advance.

THEY CUT THE DOLLAR IN HALF—

—The value of the dollar in the mercantile world is about half what it was before the war. Some day it will be restored to its original value. The man or woman who anticipates this day and will become a depositor here, will smile happily in time to come.

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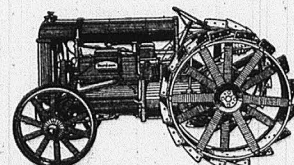
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The demand for Fordson tractors is away ahead of production, and only a specified number are allotted this territory. If you would be sure of having a Fordson tractor, order it now.

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SIX MONTHS \$1.00

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OFFICIAL CITY PAPER

OUR PRODUCTS

The principal products of Orange county for the year 1919 were as follows, the total being \$28,152,500:

Oranges	\$12,000,000
Lemons	15,000,000
Avocados	37,500
Logans	37,500
Sugar Beets	10,600,000
Apricots	280,000
Apples	50,000
Miscellaneous Fruit	600,000
Hay	2,000,000
Grain	2,000,000
Potatoes	950,000
Celery	100,000
Walnuts	5,700,000
Tomatoes and tomato seed	1,350,000
Persimmons	25,000
Vegetables	500,000
Oils, Gas and Gasoline	31,275,000
Beans	3,000,000
Flax	100,000
Peppers	1,125,000
Nuttery Stock	300,000
Olives and Olive Oil	125,000
Berries	125,000
Poultry	1,500,000
Livestock	1,500,000
Bees and Honey	75,000
Dairy Products	350,000

MILLION TO ORANGE GROWERS

In the past year growers shipping through the seven packing houses of associations belonging to the Northern Orange County Fruit Exchange have paid \$7,016,314.62.

This sum was reported as the exchange's total at its annual meeting held Monday at Fullerton.

The association packing houses under this exchange are located thus—two at Anaheim, and one each in Fullerton, Placentia, Yorba Linda and La Habra.

Charles Eygbrood of Anaheim was elected the exchange's representative on the board of the California Fruit Growers Exchange, which is the central association organization.

Eygbrood succeeds F. N. Edwards of La Habra, who was chosen as the exchange's director of the Lemon Products company, which has its plant at Corona.

It was recommended that Eygbrood be made a director of the Growers Supply Co. The directors of that concern, which is operated by the California Fruit Growers Exchange, are selected by the directors of the central exchange.

S. W. McCulloch of Placentia, was elected president of the Northern Orange County Fruit Exchange; Charles Eygbrood, vice-president; H. Sullivan of Placentia, secretary.

OIL COMPANY TO BLAME

Negligence was placed at the door of the Standard Oil company by a coroner's jury which held an inquest at Huntington Beach, Tuesday, on the body of George T. Evanson, 24, who died several hours after having been injured late Saturday afternoon, near the plant of the Holy Spirit company.

According to testimony given at the inquest, Evanson suffered his fatal injury when struck by a length of oil well casing, which fell while being hoisted by a "lim pole" from a derrick. A guy wire used to anchor the pole had been strung a distance above the railway tracks and fastened to a nearby telegraph pole. The stack of an approaching Southern Pacific freight train struck this wire, it is said, causing the pole to sway and the piece of well casing to be released.

The proximity of the sugar factory with its cause of whirling machinery, was one cause of the accident, it was said. Workmen unloading the derrick were unaware of the approaching freight train until the guy wire was struck by the locomotive.

Young Evanson, son of Mrs. Ivy Evanson, of Fifteenth street, Huntington Beach, was employed as a day laborer by the Standard Oil company. He said his mother came to Huntington Beach from Whittier a month ago.

Funeral services will be held at Whittier. Arrangements are being delayed pending the arrival of two of young Evanson's sisters from the east.

The verdict stated that Evanson came to his death from "cerebral compression as a result of being knocked from a car while unloading casing for the Standard Oil company."

HELPFUL HINTS FOR ORANGE COUNTY DAIRYMEN

The large majority of the dairy farmers in the state at the present time do not feed concentrates to their cows along with the hay or pasture crops; the silo has been adopted to a considerable extent of late years in practically all parts of the state where dairying is an important industry and furnishes valuable produce from a crop as the Indian Corn, grain or sorghum, sorghums, alfalfa or cereal crops. In many cases these also supply a certain amount of grain, and both on this account and because of the fact that they place a variety of feed at the disposal of the dairyman, the system of feeding silage with dry roughness has a decided advantage over the one-crop feeding method, and yields larger and more economical returns from the dairy. The modern dairy cow is a heavy-producing animal, and in fact, a good dairy cow is a "big" animal, much edible food materials in her milk as half a dozen steers will produce in the form of meat, and she requires, therefore, a large supply of digestible nutrients in her daily ration, some of which must be in concentrated form for best results, so as to furnish as much nutrients as possible in a small bulk. The digestive apparatus of the cow is able to utilize bulky feed to a large extent, but the nutritive effect of such feed is relatively low and maximum returns in production of milk and milk solids can only be secured by supplementing the coarse feed with certain amounts of concentrates. Carefully conducted experiments and practical feeding experience have fully established this fact during the past decade or two, the dairymen who are heavy feeders and supply grain feeds for their cows, along with hay and succulent feeds, are the ones that are able to obtain the largest yields and the greatest profits from their dairies, without regard to the section of the state in which they reside.

According to the plan of feeding dairy cows adopted by many leading dairymen in the state, the cows are fed a certain amount of "grain" (a term which according to common dairy usage is synonymous with grain feed, a concentrated feed, or a feed of high "test") per pound of milk produced, generally one pound for every four or five pounds of milk, and sometimes as much as a pound for every three pounds of milk is fed and recommended. It is evident that this way of gauging the amount of grain to be fed is open to criticism from the fact that the quality of the milk produced is not considered, and a cow yielding, say 30 lbs. of milk would be entitled to six to ten pounds of grain, if the feed in proportion of 1.5 to 1.9, or 2.0 to 2.5, or 3.0 to 3.5, or 4.0 to 4.5, or 5.0 to 5.5, or 6.0 to 6.5, or 7.0 to 7.5, or 8.0 to 8.5, or 9.0 to 9.5, or 10.0 to 10.5, or 11.0 to 11.5, or 12.0 to 12.5, or 13.0 to 13.5, or 14.0 to 14.5, or 15.0 to 15.5, or 16.0 to 16.5, or 17.0 to 17.5, or 18.0 to 18.5, or 19.0 to 19.5, or 20.0 to 20.5, or 21.0 to 21.5, or 22.0 to 22.5, or 23.0 to 23.5, or 24.0 to 24.5, or 25.0 to 25.5, or 26.0 to 26.5, or 27.0 to 27.5, or 28.0 to 28.5, or 29.0 to 29.5, or 30.0 to 30.5, or 31.0 to 31.5, or 32.0 to 32.5, or 33.0 to 33.5, or 34.0 to 34.5, or 35.0 to 35.5, or 36.0 to 36.5, or 37.0 to 37.5, or 38.0 to 38.5, or 39.0 to 39.5, or 40.0 to 40.5, or 41.0 to 41.5, or 42.0 to 42.5, or 43.0 to 43.5, or 44.0 to 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"By All Means Get a Fit."

GLARING LIGHTS CONDEMNED BY A. C. OF C.

STRICT ENFORCEMENT OF HEAD-
LIGHT LAW DEMANDED BY
COUNTY BODY.

Dumping of Rubbish and Burning
Brush on The Roadside Also De-
nounced—Discussion on Harbor Was
Postponed Until A Future Meet-
ing—Tustin Ladies Entertain Asso-
ciation With Splendid Banquet.

Strict enforcement of the headlight law and the arrest of automobiles who have rubbish along the highways is urged by the good roads committee of the Associated Chambers of Commerce in a supplemental report filed with the organization at its meeting last night in Tustin.

A report touching road conditions had been filed by the committee at the September meeting in Anaheim. The report last night was made by D. Eymann Huff, chairman of the committee. Commendation was given authorities for bettering conditions referred to in the report. A letter from the committee was made to the highways and the trimming of overhanging trees along certain thoroughfares.

County Engineer McBride came in for praise for his promptness in finishing the committee with data requested of him.

"The committee desires to reaffirm and renew, as a whole, its recommendations and further specifically refer to and recommend immediate action on the part of the district authorities in enforcing the law with reference to glaring headlights on automobiles and the carrying of luggage on the left running board," read the report submitted by Huff. "The committee believes that the authorities should not only prosecute offenders but also see to it that the laws are upheld and their provisions carried out."

"The committee recommends that the dumping of cans, rubbish, etc., and the piling of burning brush on the roads and highways of the county where such action may in any way interfere with the safety of the traveling public, or for the maintenance of our scenic thoroughfares, be eliminated by proper attention to be paid by the officials of the county, and that where such infractions are brought to the attention of the authorities."

"The committee recommends that the Pacific Electric railway be requested to keep road crossings in good and proper repair, and makes special reference to the crossings at Chagras, Artesia and two crossings at Golden Grove."

"The committee finds the state highway from the Los Angeles county line to the northern city limits of Fullerton rapidly breaking down and other wise in bad condition and recommends that the matter be brought forcibly to the attention of the state authorities to the end that this road may be immediately and properly cared for."

"As the committee undertakes the work that appears to be within its scope, it finds much that needs careful and serious consideration, and for the benefit of all concerned, it desires additional time before presenting certain definite recommendations that it now has under consideration."

Under a motion, the secretary was directed to have a copy of the report forwarded to the district attorney.

Conservation of waste materials through dehydration was the general topic of a brief address by W. R. Mitchell of the sanitation service of Los Angeles. Dehydration of solids in sewerage and making them of value for fertilizing the soil and use of the water for irrigation in scientific sub-irrigation were the big points in his remarks. He declared that garbage for which Los Angeles is receiving 51 cents per ton could be dehydrated and sold for \$40 per ton.

He told of the possibilities of feeding plant life through a sub-soil irrigation system by placing water in minerals needed by plants and lacking in the soil.

His address was a brief scientific treatise on sanitation, conservation and plant life.

Perhaps for the first time since agitation for the establishment of a harbor at Newport Beach was taken up by the Associated Chambers some years ago, Lew H. Wallace, chairman of the harbor committee, issued up the opportunity to make some kind of a report on the harbor. Wallace was called upon for a report. However, Dean Deutsch had taken up considerable time in his advocacy of Proposition No. 12, and Wallace asked to be excused from making a

report because of the lateness of the hour.

The Ladies' Aid of the Tustin Presbyterian church served an excellent dinner in the basement of the school house. The dinner had the true flavor of home cooking. The service was quick and most satisfactory. About seventy men and women were present at the meeting.

During the progress of the meal an orchestra composed of young people of Tustin rendered a number of selections. The musicians were Miss Irene Preble, piano; Merrill White, saxophone; Miss Sally Preble and Miss Helen Stanley, violins; Thelma White, snare drum.

Following the dinner, adjournment was taken to the auditorium, where the business of the evening was conducted.

The address of welcome was made by L. L. Merchant of the Tustin chamber. The response was by Horace Head of Santa Ana.

MULLET FISHERIES OF THE SALTON SEA

Developing a profitable fishing industry, and marketing ocean food fish from a brine-pickled pool of constantly varying salinity and water levels, far below the level of the oceans and in the midst of a blazing desert, is an accomplishment of man that is worthy of attention. This newest of American fisheries, which has recently commanded the attention of both State and Federal scientists, is in the Salton Sea of Southern California, where the industry has grown up under the most adverse and extraordinary conditions existing in any fishing enterprise.

The Salton Sea is one of the most mysterious of all the world's inland brine pools. With its surface at this writing 257 feet below ocean level, and its water at times approaching the salinity of sea water, it has often been termed the Dead Sea of America. It is the lowest body of water on the face of the western hemisphere, and the lowest on earth with the exception of the Dead Sea of Palestine.

Little is known of the fish life of the Salton Sea prior to the last break in the Colorado River dikes. It is definitely known, however, that at the time the sea was something like six times as salty as ocean water and this fact alone would have precluded the possibility of fish living in it. In 1905, the river overflowed its banks, cutting two channels to the Salton Sea which are now known as the New and Alamo rivers. The flood carried 100,000,000 cubic feet of water which it emptied into the Salton Sea, freshening the water, raising its level, and greatly extending its area.

Several years after the flooding of the Salton Sea the salt water mullet, a desirable food fish, of the identical species found in the Gulf of California and other Pacific waters, from Monterey southward, made its appearance in the sea. Two theories are advanced by scientists to account for the occurrence of the fish. The first is that they had swum from the Gulf of California, into the fresh waters of the Colorado River, and were carried down into the Salton Sea by the flood. This theory, however, does not seem acceptable, inasmuch as the fishermen declare there is no authentic record of the salt-water mullet swimming up into the fresh waters of the Colorado River. The second theory, and the more plausible one, is that the Salton Sea was stocked with fish by the white pelicans. These great birds inhabit the sea by tens of thousands, rearing their young on the several volcanic islands in the Gulf making daily excursions to the Gulf for their food. Isolated mountain lakes are known to have been thus stocked with trout, and probably the fish of the Salton Sea were carried there in the same manner.

In a short time a considerable colony of fishermen began to appear on the shores of the Salton Sea. Experiments by several large packing plants at Los Angeles with the canning of mullet also met with a high degree of success. Due to the terrific summer heat of the Salton basin, the temperature often going as high as 125 degrees, the fish are iced aboard the fishing boats as soon as they are taken from the water. The fishermen work in canopy-topped boats, and the water as much as possible for the purpose of keeping cool. The fish are landed on Mullet Island, where the building of a motor road connecting it with the land. They are then trucked to Niland, on the Southern Pacific line, for shipment to the canning plants and markets.

Just what the future of the Salton Sea fishing industry will be, no one can say until an accurate water survey and analysis of the water is made from samples taken from various portions of the lake and extending over a period of years. At present the sea has a maximum depth of about forty-five feet, and it is already

well known that the salinity varies at different depths as well as in different localities according to the distance from sources of fresh water supply. If the Salton Sea should ever again attain the degree of salinity that it possessed prior to the flood of 1905, it would be automatically terminated by the perishing of the fish. The fishermen and old residents about the sea, however, scoff the idea that the sea will ever go dry, or even recede to the point of increasing salinity beyond the endurance of the fish. They believe that the water is now holding its own against evaporation losses. Last year the sea receded four and one-half feet, and then without any apparent reason rose again two and one-half feet. With the consequent increasing irrigated area of the Imperial Valley and the development of additional irrigation projects along the Colorado River an ever increasing volume of overflow water will be drained into the Salton Sea to freshen its waters and maintain its level.

RAISE GRADE OF LIMAS

The California Lima Bean Growers Association has raised the standard of grades for 1920 Lima beans. Under the new standard the beans must be ninety-nine per cent perfect.

The following statement concerning the establishment of grades has been issued by the association directors:

"The Seaside and Regular Choice Re-cleaned grade of limas and baby limas, for the 1920 crop shipments, are determined and established by the board of directors of the Association only after careful consideration and after having first built up and inspected a large number of samples of various types and gradings of beans of the new crop grown in various fields of the Southern California."

"This grading is somewhat higher than the standard used by the association last year but our last season's standard was lower than the standard established by the California Bean Dealers Association and the California Board of Grading. It is barely enough to pass the standard that they really were not suitable for shipment as choice re-cleaned grade, particularly where the limas ran rather small in size as most of the beans upon dry hands did. In making this inspection of type samples, the directors were unanimous in agreeing that wherever more than one-half of one per cent of either adobe or worm damaged beans were present, the lot looked bad."

"One director seemed to voice the sentiment of all when he said 'I had supposed that 98 per cent meant a nice grade of beans, but I find that 99 per cent (not excluding 2 per cent of good clean splits) is none too good.'"

"In establishing the grades in the past, consideration was given to the growers producing beans on dry lands by providing for the use of a smaller mesh screen for the choice re-cleaned grade so as to save practically all the beans that are not shrivelled unless small beans, in which event they will run so small that they could not be reasonably be classed as choice re-cleaned limas, and so it is provided that this extra small size when in excess quantity be sold on sample."

"We feel confident that the best interests of all the growers will be served by these gradings, and we urge that each grower visit his warehouse and see for himself how the cleaning and grading is being done. We believe that ninety-nine out of every one hundred growers, after investigating, and when they understand just what our grade is, will agree that it is reasonable and right."

Association Seaside grade of regular limas shall contain:

Not less than 99 per cent (by weight), well screened, edible beans (including splits which shall not be to exceed 2 per cent).

Not more than a total of one per cent of stained, and of worm damaged beans or adobe or other foreign matter.

And in no case more than one half of one per cent of adobe or other foreign matter.

And in no case more than one half of one per cent of stained or discolored beans, and no more than one half of one per cent of worm damaged beans, and no more than one half of one per cent of worm damaged beans. All percentages to be determined by weight. Warehouses to be instructed that in cleaning all beans for Seaside grade, a 24-64th inch screen shall be used as the bottom screen in the cleaner.

Association's inspectors to be instructed to examine lots with the warehousemen, and with growers where necessary or desirable, before cleaning is commenced to determine whether proper and desirable to be cleaned for Seaside grade.

Association's Choice Re-cleaned grade of regular limas shall contain:

To contain not less than 99 per cent (by weight), edible beans, (including

splits which shall not exceed two per cent); not more than a total of 1 per cent of stained, and— or worm damaged beans or adobe or other foreign matter.

And not more than a total of one half of one per cent of adobe or other foreign matter; and in no case more than one-half of one per cent of stained or discolored beans, and no more than one-half of one per cent of worm damaged beans. All percentages to be determined by weight. Warehouses to be instructed in cleaning beans for this grade to use 31-64th or a 22-64th inch screen as the bottom screen in the cleaner.

In the event that there are more than 15 per cent of beans of size that will pass through a 24-64th inch screen and will not pass through a 21-64th screen, then a larger than a No. 21 or a No. 22 screen shall be used, or else such lot or lots containing more than 15 per cent of beans of the small size above specified shall be considered as of a grade lower than choice. Re-cleaned beans shall be sold on sample.

Association Seaside grade of baby limas:

The Association Seaside grade of baby limas shall be of exactly the same specifications as the Seaside grade of regular limas, except that, in cleaning the various warehouses to be instructed to use an 18-64th inch screen as the bottom screen in the cleaner instead of a 24-64th screen for Seaside regular limas. Should a lot of baby limas contain many small, immature baby limas, then a slightly larger screen may have to be used as the bottom screen.

Association grade of Choice Re-cleaned baby limas shall contain:

Not less than 98 per cent (by weight), well screened, edible beans, (including splits, which shall not exceed 2 per cent).

Not more than a total of 2 per cent of stained, and— or worm damaged beans, adobe or other foreign matter. And in no case more than 1 per cent of adobe or other foreign matter, and no more than 1 per cent of stained, and no more than 1 per cent (providing worm damage is only of pod borer type). All percentages to be determined by weight. Warehouses to be instructed to use an 18-64th inch screen as the bottom screen in their cleaner.

WATER SUPPLY IN ANTELOPE VALLEY, CALIF.

Antelope Valley, in the southwestern part of the Mohave Desert, California, is one of the valleys that have become important agricultural districts by irrigation with water from mountain streams or from wells. In connection with the rapid development of this valley applications have been made to the Federal and State Land Banks, California, for loans. In arid regions the value of the land depends largely upon the permanency of the supply of water for irrigation. In some regions where the water is obtained from wells the supply has been seriously depleted by over-pumping. Hence the Land Bank applied to the Department of the Interior for information in regard to the source and permanency of the water supply of Antelope Valley.

In 1911 the United States Geological Survey published a report on the ground water in Antelope Valley by H. R. Johnson (Water-Supply Paper 278), which showed that the valley had by no means reached the limit of development of its ground-water supply but warned the water users against the erroneous assumption that the supply is inexhaustible. Since that time considerable development has been made in the valley, and it seemed advisable to make a field investigation of the present conditions. Accordingly David G. Thompson, of the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, made a study of the conditions in the valley in the winter of 1919-20 and has prepared a report entitled "Available supply of ground water in Antelope Valley, Calif., with notes on recent developments."

In this report he estimates that about 12,000 acres is now irrigated in the valley and that the limit of safe development has not yet been reached. He shows, however, that the available supply is definitely limited and is certainly not more than sufficient to irrigate two or three times as much land as is at present under irrigation, and that consequently the greater part of the 500,000 acres of arable land in the valley must remain uncultivated because of insufficient water.

The report will be published as a water-supply paper of the Geological Survey, but it will not be ready for distribution for several months. In order that it may be made public without delay, advance typewritten copies have been deposited with the Federal Land Bank of Berkeley, Calif.; the Secretary of the Antelope Valley National Farm Loan Association, Lancaster, Calif.; and the branch office of the United States Geological Survey, 632 Federal Building, Los Angeles, Calif. Where they may be consulted by any persons who are interested in the region.

THE WEALTHY OSAGES

Every time the big old family clock ticks, \$111 2-3 is dropped into the richest tribe of people on earth, by the richest tribe of people on earth, by the oil resources of the Osage reservation.

That was the income rate of the enormously wealthy tribe for the first six months of 1920, according to the latest authentic figures as compiled by the Osage Indian agency at Pawhuska—\$111 2-3 a second. A statistician has figured that the income of John D. Rockefeller, the world's richest individual, has been at the rate of 60 cents a second for every second of his birth. The income for the Osage Indians has not approached Rockefeller's income for the length of time involved, but it is perhaps on a par with it at the present time.

Income of the Osages for the past six months was \$11,000,515.46 or \$87.50 a day, which divided among the 229 units of the tribe, would give each unit, \$42.82 daily. Approximately 450 of the 2,220 units are divided up among numerous heirs of former owners of these units, but 1179 units, constituting the remainder are undivided. The present rate of distribution of funds by the United States government is about \$5,000 annually, so it is seen that a small amount of the total income is turned over to the beneficiaries. Is it any wonder that the streets of Pawhuska are lined with costly and freshly painted motor cars that thrill the onlooker?

The income of the tribe first started on a large scale in 1905, for in that year, the gross production of the county jumped to 1,888,260 barrels, compared with 90,805 in 1904. From June 30, 1901, to the end of 1904, the income was practically nothing, but despite this fact, income for the last twenty years, from June 30, 1901, until July 30, 1920, has averaged \$6,975 daily.

DOMINATION OF AUTO ASTOUNDING CLAIM

Scientific American—The position held today in the world's economy by the automotive industries is astounding. One or two concrete statements may help to a true realization of the vital importance of the motor car to way of doing things. For one thing, we are told that while the railroads in the United States in the course of a year yield about 45 billion

passenger miles, the motor cars of the entire nation are responsible for 70 billion of these units of transportation.

Again, with the thirty-seven passenger cars manufactured in 1899 the first year for which records exist, and with the 411 trucks of 1904 we may compare the present normal production of some 2 million passenger cars and 800,000 plus trucks. Finally, we have the fact that there are something like 7 million automotive vehicles of all sorts in operation in this country today.

In every single thing that we do today the motor car or the truck or the tractor occupies the position of importance. Perhaps the most illuminating statement that could be made would have to do with the manner in which all distances up to fifty, seventy-five, or even a hundred miles are made to vanish into nothing by the magic influence of the motor. The isolation of rural life is a thing of the past, for the farmer cannot possibly be more than an hour from a town that gives him access to high schools and stores and amusements. City congestion, serious as it is, would be vastly worse were it not for the manner in which the motor car extends the suburbs and the area of food supply far beyond the remotest possibilities of twenty years ago. In a word, the motor car—taking this term to include all gasoline driven vehicles—is with little question the greatest of all the factors in the modern life, and all this is an invention, not of the past seventy-five years, even though for its ultimate beginnings we have to go back almost to that time, as regards the time which has elapsed from the first really promising attack upon the major problems involved, a development of thirty-five years at the most.

STRAW GASOLINE MAY SOLVE FUEL PROBLEM

A gas which is obtained by the construction of distillate of wheat, oat and rye straws is now being produced upon a small scale at the experiment farm of the United States department of agriculture at Arlington, Va., according to Motor Land, published by the California State Automobile association. Although an automobile has been operated with the new combustible, and it has been used for illuminating purposes as well as for cooking,

the possibilities of straw gas are not yet fully determined. The department says, in order to determine the exact value of the gas, David J. Price, engineer in charge of the new office of development work, a subdivision of the bureau of chemistry designed to help commercial and industrial consumers to these new processes and discoveries developed in the bureau, has placed H. E. Roethe, Jr., in charge of a series of production tests with the experimental apparatus at Arlington.

The work can be carried on but slowly, owing to the limited funds available at present, but it is planned to do much that will determine the quantity and nature of the gas that may be obtained from wheat, oat, barley, rye and rice straws and from cornstalks, corn cobs and other vegetable matter usually burned as waste. If the results of these tests warrant further investigation the experiments will be extended to the problem of plant equipment for producing the gas on a scale sufficient to allow the farmer to supply light and heat for his house, power for stationary engines and, possibly, for his tractor from a small individual outfit. If a suitable unit can be constructed so that the farmer's initial cost will be small it seems likely that the straw gas may have a certain economic value in the sections of the country where the raw material from which the gas is made is now considered as waste and burned or left to rot on the fields. In some sections of the country the straw is used as fertilizer but in the west and northwest there is an unlimited supply of the material available for conversion into light and fuel for the farm house.

While it has been possible to operate an automobile with straw gas and it is known that 60 pounds of straw will produce about 300 cubic feet of gas—an amount sufficient to drive a light roadster 15 miles—the problem of reducing the gas to liquid form or condensing it sufficiently to allow it to be carried conveniently is an essential one that must be considered as a possible motor fuel. This will be another of the tasks taken up by the engineers in the development division.

FOR SALE—Blooded Best Pulp, \$5.00 per ton f.o.b. silo. \$1.00 per ton less to our own Best Growers. Los Alamitos Sugar Co.

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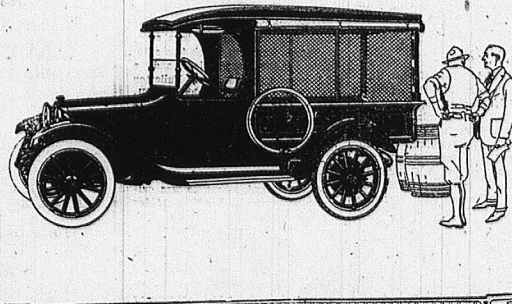
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EARLY DAY EFFORT FOR JAP EXCLUSION

Frank Ey Tells How He Made The Attempt Once.

If a California convention many years ago had taken the advice offered by Frank Ey of Santa Ana, all the trouble over the Japanese would never have been brought about.

It was during the period of California's history when there was a great outcry against the Chinese. The bitterness against the Chinese was expressed in far more vigorous manner than has been the rule in the Japanese controversy.

A state convention was held in San Francisco for the purpose of drawing up a proposed Chinese exclusion act. Delegates were sent from all over the state. Frank Ey went from Orange county.

After the act was presented to the convention, Ey offered an amendment providing for exclusion of Japanese as well as Chinese.

"They thought my amendment was a piece of nonsense," said Ey in discussing the matter. "There was a mere handful of Japanese here then, and nobody had given them the slightest bit of attention. No issue concerning them had been raised."

When Duncan McKinlay said "Pop! Chah!" by the way, "Pop! Chah!" in early days ran a newspaper in Anaheim and afterwards became a great journalist in San Francisco—came around to me and asked me to withdraw the amendment because they considered it unnecessary. I told them "You will see the day when we will have the same trouble with the Japanese that we are now having with the Chinese, unless we head them off now." They laughed at me. They asked me to withdraw my amendment, and I refused. When it came to a vote they voted my amendment down strong.

"The exclusion act that was drawn up by that convention went to the United States congress and became the Chinese exclusion act that is still in existence. We might just as well not have had Japanese excluded then, and it could have been done without any trouble at all, because there were not enough Japanese here then to even interest Japan."

"I have often thought of that convention in these last few years, and I very much regret the fact that the convention could not see the matter as I saw it."

THE BEET HARVEST

Sugar beet growers in California are concerned regarding the sugar outlook in Europe, especially as concerns the output of the late "Central Powers."

The American Farm Bureau Federation reports:

"The present beet harvest in Germany and other European countries will yield 3,870,000 long tons, as compared to 2,676,000 tons last year. The yearly average for five crops in these countries ending in 1914 was 7,468,000 long tons."

Meager information from Austria and Hungary points indicates yields about the same as last year, while Czechoslovakia, which now possesses most of the factories formerly of Austria-Hungary, is expected to produce 800,000 tons, against 635,000 tons last year.

"Willert and Gray estimate German production at 1,300,000 tons, as compared to 750,000 tons last year. Shortage of coal in Germany threatens, however, a full operation of factories there. Under best figures now available, Germany will only one-third of its pre-war production."

"The Cuban season just closed with a production of 3,570,000 tons, which was considerably less than expected at the beginning of the season. No great production of the Cuban crop is expected in 1921."

"For the season just closed, Willert and Gray estimate a world production of 15,154,000 long tons, or 1,235,000 tons less than 1918-19, and 1,775,000 tons less than the five-year average before the war."

"This shows, then, that Europe will scarcely produce half its pre-war crop of sugar, while Cuba may yet be expected to have about 50 per cent more than before the war."

"With a crop in the cane countries of the same size as last year, and with European and American beet sugar, as indicated by this year's forecast, we may expect a total world production equal to about what was produced on an average just before the war."

PASS THE BILLION MARK

The billion-dollar mark for public utility securities authorized by the California State Railroad commission since March 23, 1912, was passed in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, the commission has announced. On June 30 the total was \$1,001,521,015, out of the applications aggregating \$1,132,263,977. In the eight-year period

\$79,804,667 securities for which authorization was sought were denied and applications totaling \$50,938,294 disallowed.

Of the securities issued \$398,645,495 were for gas and electric companies; \$324,666,014 for steam railroads; \$130,000,393 for water companies; \$86,461,302 for electric railways, and \$57,753,433 for pipe line companies.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, applications totaling \$91,693,485 were granted.

COUNTY NURSES ORGANIZE

With temporary officers elected and a committee on constitution and by-laws appointed, graduate nurses of Orange county Thursday were awaiting a report of the committee to complete organization of a permanent club in Orange county. All graduates in the county will be eligible to membership, whether married or single. It is expected the next meeting will be held about the middle of November to complete organization.

Twenty-two graduate nurses of the county gathered at the home of Dr. and Mrs. J. M. Burlew yesterday afternoon in response to invitations sent out for them to meet at a meeting for the purpose of organizing a club. It is expected that at least forty women of the county will become identified with the club.

Miss Martha Schildmeier and Mrs. Raymond Ross, president and secretary respectively, of the Community Hospital alumni, were chosen as temporary chairman and secretary of the club. The committee on constitution and by-laws is composed of Miss Anna Rohde, chairman, Miss Anna Lieberman, Miss Margaret Wallace of the Community Hospital of Santa Ana, Mrs. G. C. Griffin, superintendent of the Fullerton hospital, and Miss Beatrice Grant, superintendent of the county hospital.

The object of the organization, which is to be known as the County Nurses' Club, is to promote sociability among the members and to make it possible for them to advance themselves in an educational way in their chosen profession.

The constitution and by-laws will follow the regulations of the California State Nurses' Association. Identification with the state association automatically will identify the club with the American Nurses' Association. The latter maintains a corps of lecturers, a number of whom will undoubtedly give addresses before the Orange county organization.

A NOVEL MILKING SHED

Imperial Valley reports that Mr. William Paine, of El Centro, has a novel type of milking shed that is arousing the interest of various inspectors and others who have seen it.

Mr. Paine has a herd of some sixty or seventy cows. His milking shed, however, is equipped with a milking machine and consists of only six stalls.

The cows enter the stalls, and after being milked, pass on through doors in the front of the stalls which are released by means of a lever from the rear. Other cows awaiting their turn take the place of the first ones so that there is no loss of time. They are milked by machine directly into pipes which transfer the milk to the direct receiver in the milk house. Mr. Paine has been using this system for some six months or a year and reports that the cows are milked more easily and that the milk is of better quality than when milked by hand.

While this system is a novelty in this state, it appears that it is by no means a novelty in other countries. Information is that a gentleman of New Zealand devised it some twenty years ago.

The system is in use in very common use in both Australia and New Zealand. In fact, it is reported that practically all the milking methods of New Zealand are of this type and that they are adapted both for machine and hand milking. Because of the similarity of conditions there and here it is thought by those who have imported the idea that the plan is suitable for California.

HUNTINGTON BEACH OIL

With the announcement that the Standard Oil Co. intends to run ten strings of tools in the Huntington Beach field development operations are moving fast.

The Standard has two producing wells and five wells drilling. The Union Oil company made a big run at Newland No. 1 by drilling 2300 feet of hole in three weeks.

The Amalgamated Oil Co. got into the field last week and is building a rig on prospect adjoining the Texaco. The Texaco started drilling early in the week and has 200 feet of hole.

The Mid-Central Oil company drilled 100 feet of hole and ran into soft sand that is filling up the well as fast as it can be bailed out.

The Long Beach Gas & Oil Co. started drilling some little time ago and has some 450 feet of hole made. The Vista Del Mar is ready to spud in and commence drilling.

FRED ALLEN AGAIN OUT ON PROBATION

Fullerton Man's Children Save Him From The Pen.

Two little children played in the court room of Superior Judge Z. B. West, alternately gravitating from the arms of their mother to those of their father—a father and mother who are permanently estranged. The father was a prisoner before the bar.

Once more Judge West's determination to allow no cloud upon the lives of the two little blameless tots reacted favorably to the father, Fred Allen, and Allen is again under probation.

"I am determined not to tear their father away from these little children," Judge West said. Allen was in court charged with having broken the parole previously given after he had pleaded guilty to a felony charge concerning the removal of furniture from a rented house.

"The children seem to love him," the court continued. "He is charged with cruelty, and there is much evidence to support the claim. But I do not believe he has been cruel to his children or they would never love him and care for him in the way they appear to."

Allen claimed Mrs. Allen informed him she intended seeking a divorce on the grounds that he had been convicted of a felony. This was while they were riding back to Fullerton after Allen had been released on probation the first time.

Allen claimed his wife refused to have anything to do with him and divorced him to live away from home. He said she berated him because he told her he would consent the divorce and not let her have it by default.

She exasperated him so much on the evening in question, he said, that he struck her without knowing what he was doing. Allen was evidently very unbalanced, and moved throughout the proceedings.

"Allen," said Judge West, "no matter what happens, no man has a right to strike a woman, particularly one with a child in her arms. How would you feel if your baby had fallen from her arms and you struck her?"

Allen could not answer. With the picture that the judge had drawn of him before his eyes, he broke down, and burying his head in his arms, sobbed for several minutes.

Mrs. Allen, on the other hand, testified Allen had berated her for wanting to get a divorce, and had told her he would fight it. She stated that he had always treated her badly, and that she had told him even before his first probation that while she would stand by him until he got out of jail, she would never live with him again.

She testified with a shaking voice that he attacked her that he would never consent to a divorce, and would never permit anyone else to have her. Mrs. Allen's mother also testified to this effect.

Mr. McCarter of Fullerton testified he had always found Allen a "good workman," and that he had known him a long time and had always observed that he treated his family well and loved his children very much. It is understood that the great part of Allen's opposition to Mrs. Allen's divorce action was based on the fact that he was afraid she would be awarded the custody of the children.

Judge West gave an additional reason for renewing Allen's probation the fact that he did not want to jeopardize Allen's interests in the divorce action by allowing the case to go unopposed, as it would have, had Allen been sent to the penitentiary.

Judge West added the condition to Allen's probation that he must see absolutely nothing whatever of his wife, and refrain from annoying her or communicating with her in any way. He made an order allowing Allen to see his children every Sunday at the home of Mr. McCarter in Fullerton.

WARNING TO BOND HOLDERS

The Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco is broadcasting a warning throughout the Twelfth Federal Reserve District to holders of Fourth Liberty Loan Temporary Coupon Bonds of that issue prior to February

The Permanent Coupon Bonds of the Fourth Loan are not now available because of unavoidable delays in printing. Despite previous advices, thousands of dollars worth of these bonds have been offered to the public by individuals, resulting only in confusion and disappointment to the owners of the bonds because of inability to effect the exchange now.

Fourth Liberty Loan 4 1/4 per cent Permanent Registered bonds may be obtained at any time.

The only Temporary Liberty Loan Coupon Bonds at present being accepted for exchange for Permanent Bonds are:

First Liberty Loan, 4 1/4 per cent; Second Liberty Loan, 4 and 4 1/4 per cent; Third Liberty Loan, 4 1/4 per cent.

The Federal Reserve Bank has already advised local banks throughout the Twelfth district not to accept Fourth Liberty Loan Coupon Bonds for exchange prior to February 1. "Observance of this request," said Governor John U. Calkins, of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, "will not only avoid misunderstanding and disappointment on the part of Fourth Liberty Loan Temporary Coupon Bond holders but also facilitate the work of the Federal Reserve Bank in expediting exchange operations of the First, Second and Third Liberty Loan Bonds now going on."

ALASKA WILL SUPPLY U. S. WITH MEAT

Reindeer Breeding Is Becoming Important Industry.

The vast herd of Siberian reindeer now being developed on the treeless plains of Alaska will soon be providing luscious viands for the epicures of Los Angeles and other cities in the west.

The first shipment of 1000 reindeer was made from Nome, Alaska, a few weeks ago, and the deer meat from this consignment is expected to reach the Los Angeles markets early this winter.

Such is the cheerful information brought to the southland by E. W. Nelson, chief of the biological survey of the United States department of agriculture at Washington, who has just completed an extensive investigation and survey of the reindeer development system in Alaska.

Mr. Nelson is at the Alexandria, "The United States government in the early '90s imported from Siberia 1280 reindeer, and from this meager beginning we now have 200,000 live reindeer in Alaska. About 150,000 of the animals belong to the Eskimos, and the remaining 50,000 are the property of white men, including the Laplanders."

"It is the plan of the government to develop this already vast herd into other herds, totalling millions of animals, so that reindeer meat may ultimately become one of the chief food products of the United States."

"With the present supply deer meat is selling at 35 cents a pound. The reindeer forage on an arctic plant and moss that grows on the treeless plains being the only animal in existence that can live on such provender."

"The skins of these animals are used in the manufacture of gloves and automobile robes."

"One or two companies are now constructing huge refrigerating plants in Alaska for the purpose of preserving this meat supply until it can be shipped to the United States."

Mr. Nelson also has charge of the government's work of riding the western states of rodent pests, such as ground squirrels, gophers and prairie dogs. He estimates that through the work of his department in cooperation with state agricultural departments more than \$30,000,000 of damage has been saved to the ranchers and farmers of the west.

During recent years more than 3000 timber wolves have been killed in the west. Mr. Nelson said, and hunters have bagged more than 100,000 coyotes. Thousands of bobcats and weasels have also been killed. The stock saved to ranches and cattlemen represent a monetary value totaling between \$20,000,000 and \$30,000,000.

An astounding amount of strychnine was utilized during the past year in bringing about the destruction of prairie dogs, ground squirrels and gophers, the amount totalling four tons, Mr. Nelson said. An acre of approximately 29,000,000 acres was treated. Elimination of the prairie dogs makes it possible to place the pastures of New Mexico and Arizona 200,000 additional cattle, inasmuch as this animal pest destroys big areas of cattle feeding grounds.

Drilling on the Olive Petroleum's well at Olive has passed the 3000 mark, the condition of the well is good and the outlook for an oil well better as the hole goes deeper. At 3025 considerable gas and some oil is showing.

Word has just been received that the Dr. Johnston property at Richfield is to be developed by the Richfield Eastern. This property is a 60 acre tract and is considered to be one of the best pieces of property undeveloped in the Piacenta Richfield district. The property belongs to Dr. Johnston of Anaheim.

It is only a matter of a short time now until the Union Oil company will have another big well on the Chapman property. Chapman No. 4 now drilling at 3500 is showing up very strong. No. 5 is drilling in the brown shale at 3725, and No. 7 shows the same formation at 3525. Towell No. 3 is looking very much like an oil well at 2300. Dickson No. 1 is drilling in the brown shale at 3575. Coyle & Hogue No. 1 is looking good in the shale at 3560. Piacenta Orchard is going in in the hard sand at 3500.

The Union is making preparations to offset the Petroleum Midway's Isaacs and the Richfield Consolidated's No. 2 with a well now rigging upon the property to be known as the Yorba Linda group.

The speed of the Standard Oil company in getting new wells started and down is making the company one of the most famous in the oil development game today. As soon as it was known that the Wonder Oil company had leased the property on the west end of the Standard's Kraemer property an outlet well was started and in three weeks the Standard had a rig up and 1100 feet of hole drilled. It is predicted that the Standard will have this well producing far in advance of the Wonder Oil company.

Kraemer's No. 2 is now the gusher of the field, deepened to 3994 it is making 2000 barrels daily of 27 gravity oil.

Utah stands at the head of the list of states in this respect, with 72 per cent of her schools doing weight work; 81 per cent of the children are weighed. Iowa is second with 54 per cent of the schools weighing 51 per cent of her children. Minnesota is third with 31 per cent of her schools weighing 46 per cent of the children.

Other states in their order are Indiana, California, Pennsylvania, Illinois and New York.

At the foot of the list is Oklahoma with only 4 per cent of the schools weighing 0.4 per cent of the children. Ohio is third from the bottom with 2 per cent, while Nebraska, West Virginia, Virginia, Mississippi, Michigan and Alabama are not much better.

Health Principles Taught in Schools

Fifty-eight per cent of the teachers of the United States are trying to teach their pupils to care for their health, according to statistics recently prepared by the Federal Bureau of Education. Thirty-two per cent of the schools use textbooks or health manuals, 15 per cent use the Modern Health Crusade of the Anti-Tuberculosis Association, and 19 per cent weigh and measure the children according to plans suggested by the Bureau of Education and the Child Health Organization of America. In health matters, 15.6 per cent of the 760,563 children in the schools reported were weighed and measured at some time or times during the year. One and nine-tenths per cent of these same schools have textbooks or manuals, and only twenty-nine schools, less than 1 per cent, have nutritional clinics and feeding.

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BARLEY AND WHEAT SEED AT UNIVERSITY FARM

Farm Bureau Can Obtain Pedigreed Seed For Prospective Planters.

The following varieties of grain seed may be obtained from the University Farm at Davis through the Farm Bureau office. Farm Advisor Wahlberg has received word from Davis that certain quantities of seed may be obtained for Orange county planters for observation purposes. He would like to see a number of each tried here. Orders may be placed at the Farm Bureau Office, Santa Ana.

Marlot barley, averaging 110 lbs. per sack, 4 1/2 per lb. f. o. b. Davis. This is field run seed containing a small percentage of common barley, but is pure "more than most" of the seed in circulation at this time. Our absolutely pure Marlot seed will not be ready for distribution until next season.

Marlot is adapted to dry soils and is better able to withstand the late winter and spring seedling than common barley. It should not be sown on heavy wet, poorly drained soils, nor in the cooler coast and mountainous districts.

Tennessee winter barley, averaging 104 lbs. per sack, re-cleaned, 4 1/2 cents per lb. f. o. b. Davis. Tennessee winter barley is better than common barley on heavy adobe soils, and is better able to withstand cold, wet, poorly drained soils. It should be planted before December 15, to secure the best results. It should not be grown on light, sandy soils, nor in the drier portions of the state.

Four Thousand barley, averaging 106 lbs. per sack, at 5 1/2 per lb. f. o. b. Davis. Four Thousand barley is a pedigreed strain of common barley and has outyielded common barley in experiments at the University Farm for a period of six years. It will

spread over the mutton steak a layer of bread crumbs mixed with the minced onion and other seasonings. Roll and tie into shape. Place in a casserole or other dish with a tightly fitting cover. Pour the tomatoes over the meat and cook very slowly in the oven or on top of the stove for three hours. If the tomatoes do not cover the meat, add a little boiling water.

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