

MILLION FOR IRRIGATION

MONEY TRANSFERRED TO FUND FOR KLAMATH PROJECT

Oregon Will Receive Most Benefit From Cash—Naval Wireless Stations for Pacific Coast.

Washington.—The Secretary of the Interior has transferred another \$1,000,000 to the reclamation fund for the Klamath project, making \$2,000,000 now immediately available for construction. There has already been set aside \$4,400,000 for this project. The greater part of this will be spent in Oregon, a small portion of irrigable land being across the line in California.

Work is being energetically pushed on the construction of an outlet tunnel from Klamath. Two lines of railroad are being built from points in California to the irrigated region in the Klamath project.

Naval Wireless Plants Proposed for Pacific Coast.

Washington.—The Bureau of Equipment is making contracts for the establishment of naval wireless-telegraph stations on the Pacific Coast, the first of the stations to be at Cape Flattery. Five other stations will be installed as soon as possible, the Navy Department expending for this purpose \$65,000.

Senator Perkins had little difficulty in obtaining an appropriation for a chain of naval wireless coast stations after the admirable and convincing demonstration of the value of wireless communication given during the excitement in San Francisco.

Department officials assert that if it had not been for wireless installations on Farallones, the U. S. S. Chicago at Yorba Buena Island, Point Arguello and Mare Island, it would have been next to impossible to have obtained any information from San Francisco for several days after the calamity and the work of relief would have been greatly delayed.

The department indicates that wireless stations work very efficiently and render aid not to be reckoned in dollars and cents.

Iodine Cure for Consumption Is Working Wonders.

Ottawa, Ont.—Such striking results have been obtained from the new iodine cure for consumption, which has been submitted for the consideration of the medical profession by Dr. Geo. A. Brown of Montreal, a physician to the Montreal dispensary, that steps are being taken to give a demonstration of cases before the British medical congress, which meets in Toronto in August.

Dr. Brown states that it is too early yet to discuss the result. It was only in February last that he brought the subject before the Montreal Medical-Chirurgical Society, and supplied his professional confreres with data to enable them to treat patients themselves. Hundreds of cases of consumption are now being treated by this method in Montreal and the results are regarded as extremely gratifying and promising.

TOURNAMENT FOR HOSE TEAMS.

One Thousand Dollar Prize Will Be Awarded to the Winners—Interest Was Aroused by the Races on July 4.

Douglas, Ariz.—The intense interest among the general public which was aroused on July 4 by the hose team races in Douglas has injected new life into this sport, so exceedingly popular a decade ago, and now Tombstone proposes to have one of the best tournaments ever seen in the territory. To this end the famous old silver camp has offered a prize of \$1000, winning team to take all the money, the contest to be held on Labor Day of this year.

There will be present to compete teams from Prescott, Phoenix, Williams, Flagstaff, Tucson, Yuma, Globe, Wilcox, Cananea, Nogales and two teams from Douglas.

The prize, which will go in a lump to the team making the best time, is so large that teams however remote, can well afford to make the attempt to win, and this assures a gathering together of every hose team in the Territory that has a chance of winning.

Many Attracted by Land Drawing.

Shoshone, Wyo., July 16.—Today the registration for lands in the Shoshone or Wind river Indian reservation began at this place and also at Lander, Thermopolis and Worland.

Large crowds are arriving and officials of the general land office estimate that fully 40,000 people will register for homes. The registration began at 9 o'clock today and will close at 6 p. m. on July 21. The drawing will begin August 4 and will continue until August 15, when the reservation will be formally opened.

There are about 1,000,000 acres in the tract to be opened, and according to surveys made by the state under permit from the department of the interior from 265,000 to 300,000 acres will be capable of reclamation by irrigation.

Brazil Orders Battleships.

Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., limited, have contracted to build for Brazil three sister battleships, each to cost more than \$5,000,000.

LABORERS SCARCE AT SAN FRANCISCO

SEVERAL THOUSAND NEEDED AT ONCE.

Street Workers and Builders Wanted, but Other Trades Are Well Supplied with Competent Workmen.

San Francisco.—San Francisco is arising from its ashes with a rapidity that surprises all and building is progressing on all sides.

The labor situation is exciting much interest and inquiry, and the California promotion committee, after careful investigation and conference with employers and employes, has ascertained that in all trades except the building trades the demand is fully supplied.

Several thousand ordinary laborers, however, are in immediate demand for railway construction and debris removal.

In the building trades conditions are such that mechanics are needed in all departments of the building industry, particularly in the following trades:

Plumbers, electrical workers, gas and electric fixture hangers, hod carriers, bricklayers, cement workers, bridge and structural iron workers, architectural iron workers, lathers, plasterers, carpenters, sheet metal workers and elevator constructors.

TEXAS FEVER IS FAST DYING OUT

CALIFORNIA CATTLE ARE NO LONGER AFFECTED.

Quarantine Already Raised in Several Counties and Similar Action in Others is Expected Soon.

Sacramento.—The state veterinarian, Dr. Charles Keane, has issued a new quarantine proclamation for California counties against the Texas fever, a deadly cattle disease.

Under the new quarantine, which has been signed by Governor Pardee and goes into effect immediately, Merced county is released from the quarantine area and all cattle of that county are now relieved of all restrictions and are as free to move from county to county as the cattle in Northern California.

The United States department of agriculture has also, at the request of the state veterinarian, issued a special order releasing Merced county from federal quarantine restrictions.

The quarantine has been removed from Merced county because all evidences of the Texas fever tick have been eradicated from the cattle ranches.

The portions of Modera county on which the Chowchilla and Bliss ranches extend from Merced county are also removed from the quarantine district.

Inspection to Be Made Soon.

The counties still in the quarantine district at present are San Luis Obispo, Kings, Fresno, part of Madera, Tulare, Kern, Santa Barbara, Ventura, San Bernardino, Riverside, Orange and San Diego. In many of these the quarantine areas are quite small and an inspection will soon be made by State Veterinarian Keane and Dr. W. M. McKellar of the bureau of animal industry at Washington for the purpose of removing them from state and federal quarantine at the end of the present year if the conditions are favorable.

The work of eradicating the tick from the large cattle ranches is now well organized and many infected ranches have been entirely freed from the dread disease.

Imperial People Become Indignant.

Imperial.—The act of the chamber of commerce of San Diego in calling a convention with a view of government interference with the water of the Colorado river has aroused the utmost indignation here, with a prospect of an open rupture between San Diego and the Imperial valley if the former persists in its policy.

It is believed here that governmental interference would interrupt the work in turning the river back, the break being in Mexico, thus endangering the friendly relations between the two governments. The work of controlling the river is proceeding most satisfactorily.

German Railway Official.

The station master at Bomburg-Pomburg standing erect in approved military attitude at the end of the platform that bounds his domain is one of the grandest sights in nature, says Everybody's Magazine. His magnificent uniform of blue and gold shines conspicuous in the sun. His red cap of office is adorned with much gilt and the occasion, let us say, being festive, he wears with pomp and circumstance a massive sword. As Napoleon upon the field of battle, he from his coign of vantage surveys the scene of action—calm, imperturbable, majestic, full of thought and command. A long train is drawn up to the station, and he stands where all passengers can derive pleasure and edification from gazing upon him. He looks down the platform and observes that his adjutants are properly herding and showing about the low, degraded, third-class passengers, but he gives no sign.

The Fox and the Grapes.

Every schoolboy knows that the fable of the fox and the sour grapes is inaccurate from a natural history point of view, says a London newspaper, and, as usual, every schoolboy is wrong. An eminent Oxford professor on hearing the point discussed the other day actually brought some grapes and then went to the zoo, where he tried them on a fox, who ate them greedily!

GOOD OUTLOOK IN GOLD CAMPS

BIG SMELTER PLANNED FOR SOUTHERN NEVADA

Changes in Green Copper Company—Manhattan, One Year Old, a Wonder—Schwab Active Around Searchlight—Nuggets of Mining News.

It seems that Nevada is to have a big smelter somewhere in the southern part of the state for the purpose of working the ores of the Kawich district. The officers of the company are Malcolm MacDonald, president; Dr. M. R. Ward, vice-president; Arthur W. Joseph, treasurer; Henry L. Fridenberg, secretary, and together with E. A. Montgomery, Leonard A. Dresser, Charles E. Morris, Charles R. Miller and Donald B. Gillies, compose the board of directors. The new corporation controls the Southwestern Nevada Mines Company, which owns the great silver lead property at Revell; the Goldreed Mines Company, which is developing a very rich group of claims at Goldreed in the Kawich range, and a number of other properties at Eden, Clifford, Bellehelem and Golden Arrow. Ground will be broken early the present fall.

The Virgin group in Round mountain is making shipment of ore which will average \$6000 per ton in gold. Much of this shipment shows an enormous amount of free gold and specimens of the quartz are literally flowered over with the yellow metal.

Schwab's Interests in Nevada.

It is stated that Mr. Schwab has made no mistakes, no failures in his mining ventures so far; where he puts in a dollar he generally takes out two or three, and the keen interest he is manifesting in the Searchlight and El Dorado Canyon districts at present speaks very well indeed for that section of the country.

Nuggets of News.

The Little El Dorado Canyon Mining Company in Nevada are making preparations to erect a custom mill upon their property in the fall. The company own the mill site and have plenty of water to run a 20-stamp mill in addition. Their mill site is at the junction of the roads from Searchlight, Colorado river, Nelson and Nob Hill. The development work on the company's holdings will be renewed by Superintendent William Kennedy in a short time. The showings so far are very promising, and a shaft will be sunk to water level at once.

It is absurd to base calculations of profits to be derived from a mining enterprise on exceptional extraordinarily low records of mining and milling costs. Before capitalizing new enterprises local conditions should be thoroughly studied and estimates of costs made on a liberal basis with a large "factor of safety" to meet incalculable contingencies.

An enormous amount of timber is used annually in the mines of this country, some of the large mines in Northern Michigan sinking more timber than is done in any other place in the world. The Calumet and Hecla copper mine alone consumes no less than 30,000,000 feet of lumber a year. The Greene Consolidated Copper Company of Cananea, Sonora, Mexico, uses 40,000,000 feet annually.

A gold brick estimated to be worth \$18,000 was brought to Weaverville, Cal., by George Chapman from the Chapman mine near Junction City. This is one of the largest bricks ever taken from the mine in the same length of time. This brick is the product of the second cleanup for the season, and only a partial cleanup at that. The mine is owned by George and Ernest Chapman, brothers. They are assured of a very profitable season's run, as the mine is operated at small expense.

Phases of Desert Thirst.

Half of the people dying from desert thirst perish in thirty-six hours, a quarter within forty-eight or fifty hours and all others of which the history is known within eighty hours.

The phenomena of desert thirst may be arranged in three stages, namely, normal thirst, functional derangement, and structural degeneration. These three stages are made up of five phases—the clamorous, cotton mouth phase, the shriveled tongue, the blood sweat, and the living death. There is hope in saving the lives of the victims whose thirst is diagnosed in the first three phases; but for the fourth and fifth death is certain.

The clamorous phase of desert thirst may be relieved by water, or in some instances fruit acids or similar substances. The second, or cotton mouth phase, should be treated by giving the victim quarts of water taken in small sips, and flooding his body. Practically the same treatment may be applied to the third, or shriveled tongue phase, with the addition of a medicine to counteract the fever and a tonic for the heart. Water would only prove a damage in the fourth or blood sweat phase, and even if it were possible to satisfy the thirst of the victim, his mental condition would never be clear. Death from thirst is often painless.

An Impression.

"I'm kind o' discouraged 'bout that new boarder," said Mrs. Cornstossel. "Cheer up," answered the farmer. "There ain't no use o' tryin' to suit him. He's one o' those fellers that write political articles for the magazines."—Washington Star.

Where He Excelled.

Church—What degree did your son get at college?
Gotham—S. S.
"Never heard of such a degree."
"Oh, yes you have. Short stop."—Yonkers Statesman.

BOISE TO ENTERTAIN IRRIGATION DELEGATES

MANY INTERESTS WILL BE REPRESENTED AT CONGRESS.

Personnel Will Include Law Makers, Ambassadors, City, State, County and National Officials and Educators—Meet in September.

Los Angeles.—The official call for the Fourteenth National Irrigation Congress, issued by Governor George C. Pardee of California, president of the organization, announces that the congress will be held in Boise, September 3 to 8.

The personnel of the congress will include, with the permanent officers of the organization, the president, vice-president and members of the cabinet; members of the United States senate and house of representatives; ambassadors, ministers and other representatives of foreign countries, members of state and territorial irrigation commissions, fifteen delegates appointed by the governor of each state and territory, ten delegates appointed by the mayor of each city of more than 25,000, five delegates appointed by each board of county commissioners or board of county supervisors, two delegates appointed by each commercial irrigation, agricultural or horticultural societies, engineers' society, irrigation company, immigration society or agricultural college, and two delegates from each college or university having chairs of hydraulic engineering or forestry in the United States.

Extensive preparations are being made for the entertainment of the delegates and special railroad rates have been made on all lines.

The executive committee at Boise is prepared to furnish additional information regarding the congress.

California Items of Interest.

Hanford wants a factory for making grape juice and grape syrup. Oregon reports their prune crop at about thirty-five million pounds.

The deer hunting season opens August 1st, for quail and ducks, October 15.

Santa Clara prune growers will accept nothing less than a 2 3/4-cent basis.

Last week Coachella shipped 4200 crates of melons, tomatoes and grapes.

The Oxnard beet sugar factory started work on Monday.

The apricots of Ventura and vicinity will be but little more than half a crop.

Kings county is complaining of a tomato blight which causes the vines to drop their flowers.

One melon ranch at Thermal sends out an average of 340 crates of cantaloupes a day.

San Jacinto reports the finest crop of peaches ripening there of any place in the south.

Stockton claims a grape crop from vines which has been planted but 47 days. Next!

The California Canneries building on Sansome street, San Francisco, is being rebuilt.

San Jacinto will harvest about 7000 tons of hay this year as against 5000 for last year.

Glanders are quite bad about Globe, and along the Upper Tule, in Tulare county.

If there is a low and unhealthy place upon your grounds, plant liberally of nasturtiums and sunflowers.

Brawley melon growers claim they will get close to \$100,000 for their cantaloupes this season.

Reports from all over the state show heavy one and good prices are a certainty.

Tulare county's board of supervisors has appropriated a thousand dollars to aid the coming citrus fair at Porterville.

Owing to the replanting made necessary by severe late rains all sugar beet sections will be late with their harvest this year.

Apricots around Campbell have brought as much as \$65 a ton. Only one grower sold as low as \$47.50 and he is now kicking himself.

Two cherry trees in Hanford yielded 500 pounds of cherries, which sold at 6 cents per pound—\$15 per tree is an extra good return for any fruit.

Unless the supervisors will make a liberal appropriation for the blight work it is thought that the pear blight cannot be eradicated in the Sacramento county.

IN FIELD OF HUSBANDRY

OF INTEREST TO FARMERS AND ORCHARDISTS

The Home Garden—Summer Pruning—Horse Breeding—Better Stakes or None—Poultry Feeding—Keep Fowls Healthy—Sub-Soiling.

The Home Garden.

Every farmer ought to set aside from a quarter to a half an acre of land for a home garden. The vegetable garden is a very important part of any farm home, for it will yield a supply of nutritious food at a small cost. If possible, a southeastern slope will be better for the garden than any other, and where there is opportunity, select his spot as near the kitchen as possible, as the housewife is the one who will gather the vegetables nine times in ten, so she will not be compelled to take more steps than necessary. If you have a well-kept garden filled with vegetables of all kinds there will never be an occasion for you to complain of your bill of fare being the same day by day.

Summer Pruning.

The question of summer pruning of deciduous trees has come up quite frequently of late years at farmers' club meetings, but always with the same result, and that is, never to prune a growing deciduous tree except to keep off suckers or to pinch out a shoot that is coming where it ought not to be. If shoots are growing too vigorously in young trees so that they are likely to fall down of their own weight before fall, pinch out the terminal bud, which will cause the shoot to throw out laterals and become stocky. Experiments made in the horticultural club in Riverside show that summer pruning very materially checks the growth of the tree. The exception to the rule is with bearing apricots, which are recommended to be pruned after the fruit is picked, which has a tendency to produce fruit spurs in young trees. When trees get old and growth is lessened it will not be required so much.—California Cultivator.

Bigger Money in Horse-Breeding.

One of the most profitable side lines in which the general farmer may engage is horse-breeding, says Farming. It is a business for which a great majority of the farmers already possess a part of the equipment as there are few who do not have at least one general-purpose mare suitable for the purpose. Here is a great opportunity then to secure a good profit at a small additional outlay. Now there are horses and horses; some bred for speed, some for style and gait, some for work. It is with the latter class that the farmer had best deal if he wants to keep his peace of mind and a plump wallet.

Better Stakes or None.

You cannot have quality tomatoes unless you keep them off the ground. There is nothing nastier in a garden than rotting tomatoes. If you want something to brag of, tie them to a tall, stout stake, and train them to a single stem, by pinching out every side shoot.

Stakes are a nuisance at best, but there are some that you can have a certain pride in, for they add to the neatness of your garden. Home-made wooden ones cost nothing, but have no other merit. They are ugly, they rot, they are said to harbor insects, and are "impossible" for a refined flower garden.

Bamboo canes are cheap, durable, and not very conspicuous. Galvanized iron rods cost more, but are more uniform, and last longer. Green-painted stakes are the least conspicuous, especially the round ones.—Garden Magazine.

Poultry Feeding.

With poultry for fattening purposes solely, grain should be fed almost exclusively, and the more fattening process should not take more than ten days or two weeks, for poultry, or in fact any kind of meat, fattened quickly is much more juicy, tender and appetizing than that which has been fattened slowly.

Breeding fowls should be kept in a condition neither too fat nor too lean, and they should be fed on a variety of ground grain with plenty of bulky proteids. They should have access to sharp gravel at all times, calcareous matter for egg shells, charcoal to purify the crop and stomach and aid in digestion with plenty of pure water to drink at all times and with plenty of exercise.

Regularity in feeding will teach the fowls to be regular in their habits. If they learn that they will receive no food until a certain hour, they will not expect it, and will scratch and work until the time arrives for feeding. Habit will make them punctual, and will save time and annoyance in many ways.—California Cultivator.

Keeping Fowls Healthy.

A teaspoonful of sulphur in a quart of soft food given the hens on dry days, is one of the best medicines where disease appears, and it is excellent when burned in poultry houses, as the fumes of burning sulphur will not only destroy lice, but also the germs of many diseases. Do not add it to the food in damp weather. As it is cheap, a supply should be kept constantly on hand.

Sub-Soiling.

In California the sub-soil plow was formerly believed indispensable, to break up the "irrigation hard-pan" resulting from constant plowing and watering to a fixed depth. The effects of the root destruction inevitable to the use of the sub-soiler, became so apparent that the practice is no longer commended. Plowing to the depth of one foot in three furrows between the rows, and plenty of water used slowly are equally effective.

Common Mealy Bug.

The mealy bug is a common pest of plants in greenhouses and dwellings and even out of doors in summer. Unlike most scales, the mealy bugs are not fixed to their food plants, but are able to move about, and they attack nearly all kinds of plants. The full-grown females are oval in shape, and are creamy or dirty white, and covered with a wax secretion which gives them a mealy appearance. They usually congregate in the crotches and at the axils of the leaves so as to be somewhat protected. Spraying with soap and water or fire tree oil or dipping the plants in the mixture is the remedy, but hydrocyanic acid gas fumigation is doubtless the most satisfactory for greenhouses.

Spraying Potatoes.

The season for spraying potatoes is here. The Bordeaux mixture has been found very effective where used for blight, rot and the flea beetle; with Paris green added for the Colorado beetle, it is also destroyed. The mixture is made by using six pounds of copper sulphate along with fifty gallons of water. To this is added four pounds good stone lime, which neutralizes the acid of the sulphate. The mixture with Paris green added has given better results than any other used. The number of the sprays of course varies, but usually not fewer than three are made, and generally a considerably larger number. With a suitable equipment, fifteen acres may be sprayed in a day.

The New York State experiment station has studied this question with much care. Many co-operative experiments have also been conducted. In fourteen of these it is stated that the average increase in yield due to spraying was 62 1/2 bushels per acre. These experiments embraced 180 acres. The net profit per acre was estimated at \$24.86. This of course is the profit after the cost of spraying, practically \$5 per acre, was deducted. In addition to increasing the yield, it is claimed that the quality of the potatoes is also improved in the sense that they are more mealy and contain a higher percent of starch. These claims are doubtless true, for whatever tends to increase and perfect natural growth also improves the quality of potatoes.

Orange Judd Farmer.

One of the most profitable side lines in which the general farmer may engage is horse-breeding, says Farming. It is a business for which a great majority of the farmers already possess a part of the equipment as there are few who do not have at least one general-purpose mare suitable for the purpose. Here is a great opportunity then to secure a good profit at a small additional outlay. Now there are horses and horses; some bred for speed, some for style and gait, some for work. It is with the latter class that the farmer had best deal if he wants to keep his peace of mind and a plump wallet.

Nail Wounds in Horses' Feet.

It has long been known that nail pricks and other similar injuries in the horse's hoof may lead to an infection followed by the formation of pus under the horn of the hoof and a serious general disease of the horse, or at least the loss of the hoof. In a bulletin of the South Dakota Station, Moore has recently reported results obtained in a number of cases from applying a strict antiseptic treatment to injuries of this sort. The method consists in paring away the horn of the hoof from the affected part until the blood oozes out. The hoof is then thoroughly washed in a solution of bichloride of mercury at the rate of 1 part to 500 of water, after which absorbent cotton saturated in a solution of the same strength is applied to the wound and the whole hoof is packed in cotton surrounded by a bandage and well coated with tar. This prevents any further filth from coming in contact with the wound. Subsequent treatment, however, can be applied by the average farmer, since all that is necessary is to your a little of this solution of bichloride of mercury upon the cotton which projects from the upper part of the bandage. The cotton will absorb enough of the solution to keep the wound moistened and hasten the healing process. If a remedy of this sort is not adopted in the case of foot wounds in the horse the owner run considerable risk of serious infection, either of blood poisoning or lock-jaw.

Forests Conserve Water.

No argument is needed to prove that forests conserve the water supply and vastly increase its usefulness for the purposes of irrigation. They do so by reducing evaporation, by regulating and sustaining the flow of streams, and by helping the snow water to get into the ground by seepage instead of into the air by evaporation. The forest is the first and most important factor in the water supply of the West except the water itself.

In the West the forest does not now occupy nearly all the area suited for its growth. Doubtless every man is familiar with denuded slopes dotted with the charred remnants of forests which have been destroyed, and with great stretches of open land as to which there is no apparent reason why they should not be covered with trees. The fact is, the fire has driven the forest from vast areas upon which it should naturally flourish, and to which it may be restored by natural seeding or by extensive plantation. But it is not only the area of the forests which is reduced by fire. Very many forests are traversed by fire year after year, and yet are not destroyed. But no forest can be burned without suffering in what is to us its most important function—its capacity to store fallen rain.

Rose growers in the East, when troubled with green fly on roses in the garden, usually rely on tobacco water to kill the fly insects. Get a pailful of tobacco stems, fill up with water at night and use the liquid to spray the bushes next morning. Repeat this the next day and all the aphids will be gone.