

Southern Californian.

THE GOOD, THE TRUE, AND THE RIGHT.

VOLUME 2

LORDSBURG, CALIFORNIA,

NUMBER 6

"Santa Fe Route"

Southern California Railway.

MONTHLY EXCURSIONS

TO THE
LAND OF THE ORANGE.

Our excursions will leave the East as follows:

Chicago, July 7th at.....	P. M.
" Aug. 4th at.....	P. M.
" Sept. 1st at.....	P. M.
" Oct. 6th at.....	P. M.
" Nov. 3d at.....	P. M.
" Dec 1st at.....	P. M.
Kansas City, July 8th at.....	A. M.
" Aug. 4th at.....	A. M.
" Sept. 2d at.....	A. M.
" Oct. 7th at.....	A. M.
" Nov. 4th at.....	A. M.
" Dec. 2d at.....	A. M.

Rates:

Tickets to California from Chicago.....	\$47.50
" " " " St. Louis.....	42.50
" " " " Kansas City.....	35.00

From all points in Kansas and Nebraska 35.00

CHILDREN.

Between 5 and 12 years of age, half fare.

SLEEPING CAR RATES.

Berths that will accommodate two,	
From Chicago.....	\$4.00
From Kansas City.....	3.00
From St. Louis take seat in Chair Car, free,	
to Burton, Kansas.	

BAGGAGE.

150 lbs. free with every full ticket, and 75 lbs. every half ticket; not over 250 lbs in any one box or trunk.

TICKETS SHOULD READ:

From Chicago and all intermediate points to Albuquerque, over Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R. R. From St. Louis, over St. Louis & San Francisco Ry. to Burton, Kansas; then Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe to Albuquerque; Atlantic and Pacific Ry., Albuquerque to Barstow; Southern California Ry., to destination.

PERSONAL ATTENTION.

I will accompany the parties to destination, and give personal attention to the comfort of passengers, especially aged persons, ladies and children without escort.

M. M. ESHELMAN,

Immigration Agent.

In market April 20th, new potatoes strawberries, loquats, oranges, lemons, apples.

A party from Wisconsin has just finished planting forty acres in oranges west of this place. Mr. Strait has charge of the work.

Why is it that the vital organs of the daughters of our land are cramped into a pint cup, while those of our sons have a bushel basket to play in?

Education does not prevent a man from exercising in superstition and partiality but it does enable him to reason clearly and arrive at logical conclusions if he will.

You cannot expect much wheat and delicious fruit where the ground is covered with thistles. Neither can one find good spiritual food where there is bitterness and quarreling.

What can a man do with \$1000

here? We are not sure that we know; but likely he can fritter it away or make it grow another thousand. It depends upon the man.

If you intend to come to California, address M. M. Eshelman, Immigration Agent "Santa Fe Route," at Lordsburg, California, for information. Please read the notices of the excursions to the Land of the Orange in another column of this paper.

The setting of grape cuttings, the planting of orange and lemon trees, has been the order of the day up and down this valley. Thousands of acres have been set to fruit trees and vines this Spring. There is yet room for more.

Those who have the capital should investigate the needs of Lordsburg. Possibly there is room for a good banking house, a well selected stock of dry goods, groceries, hardware, notions and drugs, oils, paints, a storage and commission house, a livery stable, etc. Come and see.

Abuse can build nothing. It is a negative force. Families, schools, churches, societies, neighborhoods, towns, cities, governments, none of these can be builded by abuse. Trade, commerce, and business, which brings peace and happiness, cannot flourish by apnse. A man cannot raise sheep by turning wolves in among them. The sheep are pretty certain to lay down inside the wolf. Abuse is the wolf in the heart that eats up the good lambs of truth, soberness, love, and sound judgment.

Fruit About Lordsburg.

We had the pleasure of seeing several of the fruit-growers at this place and interviewed them concerning last year's fruit crop and the prospects for this year. They report as follows:

George A. True.—The cost of ten acres set to one-year-old prune trees, was \$270 per acre. No water with the land, and trees doing well without irrigation. Trees at four years old produced twenty-five pounds each. He received two cents a pound for the fruit from the trees. His peach trees brought him \$1 each. His peaches are very fine in quality, excelling anything that he ever saw in the best peach regions in the East.

J. A. Packard.—Has 85 acres in one and two-year-old orange trees, 40 acres in grapes, ten in prunes, and twelve in apricots. His grape crop was sold for \$3,000, and the prunes and apricots for \$8,000. Had he taken his first offer for his dried fruit he would have received \$14,500 for his entire crop of fruit. The expense of taking care and marketing the pro-

ducts was \$5,000. It should be remembered that the item of expense is greatly increased by caring for the 85 acres of oranges which is not yet in bearing. Until all of his trees are in bearing there can be no fair comparisons, since the expenses are counted on the entire 170 acres, while the income is reckoned on less than 70 acres. As it is, there is a fair interest on the investment.

Lewis Keller.—Has 800 prune trees which last year produced twenty-five pounds per tree. They are four years old and look very fine.

C. B. Sheldon.—Has 40 acres in figs, and it is a pleasure to take a look at them. At the age of four years he had about 5,000 pounds from seven acres. He sold some at seventeen cents a pound. Recently he made some sauce from dried figs which is pronounced as extra fine. All who come here should not fail to visit Mr. Sheldon's fig grove; it is one of the beauties hereabouts.

Harvey Myers.—Two miles northwest of Lordsburg; has four acres in prunes, peaches, apricots, plums, oranges, pears, etc.—some sixteen kinds of fruit. Sold fruit to the amount of \$468 and used for a family of six. He has a fine place of five acres, and is doing good work.

A Turn in a Long Road.

For the past three months the Bee has persistently called attention to the fact that every natural condition demanded better prices in the live stock markets and a relief from the starvation rates that have crushed the producers of the West. It is, therefore, very gratifying to be able to say that a turning has been found at last in the long road. The laws of supply and demand appear to have finally started the current in the right direction. Hogs and cattle, as well as corn and wheat, are mounting upward. All indications point to the continuance of a firm and rising market.

Every producer should study the situation and determine the lines on which he will stand to make a success of his business for the next year. The upward tendency is surrounded by no mystery. The conditions which have made it inevitable are as plain as an open book.

Corn and wheat are high because of last year's short crop and the present supply is smaller than at any previous time in ten years. The demand for beef and pork for export is increased by three factors. First, the steady growth of American meat products in European favor; second, the reduction of ocean freight rates; third, the opening of markets of Germany, the reciprocity treaty concluded with Brazil, and the several other treaties pending with foreign countries. Meanwhile, the home market widens year by year and is larger today than ever before.

With these favorable conditions the discouraged stock raiser and feeder of Nebraska and Kansas may well take hope. He has reason to believe that the packers' trust can no longer keep prices down in the face of a shortened supply and increased demand. He should carefully consider, in view of the prospects of a good crop, he cannot now wisely sell off his superabundant supply of horses and invest in feeders and range cattle. The mistake of the farmer is to delay in taking the tide at its flood and not make up his mind to launch his craft until the ebb has set in. Let him study the present signs for himself and decide what business prudence dictates as to his future course.

There are two sides to an era of high prices in provisions. Increased prices for the cattle raisers mean increased cost of living for consumers. It is safe to say, however, that in the western country the benefits are largely on the side of good prices. When cattle command good returns, corn raising is profitable, and prosperity reigns throughout the corn belt.—*Omaha Bee.*

Mr. W. C. Holman, whose ranch adjoins Downey, set out ten acres to French prunes, 200 trees to the acre, in April, 1880. In August of the following year, just 18 months after the trees were set out, he harvested from them a crop of prunes for which he received \$714, delivered at the Downey depot. Prunes at that time were selling at \$40 to \$45 per ton. We have the above statement from Mr. Holman personally.—*Downey Champion.*

"The statement is frequently made that those who came to Southern California ten or fifteen years ago had a good opportunity to make money and get beautiful homes at a reasonable outlay, but that it takes so much money now that a man of ordinary means cannot get a start, and prices are so high that there is no chance to make any profits on investments. No greater mistake was ever made. There never was a better time for investment than there is now, and there never has been a time when a man of moderate means could get a start so easily and so surely as he can to-day. The main reason for this state of affairs is to be found in the fact that the day of experiment has passed away. A few years ago everything was experimental and millions of dollars have been expended and wasted in demonstrating facts that everyone knows to-day." New tracts of land are being put on the market to-day at prices similar to those in vogue several years ago, the new settlements then grew slowly, to-day they grow rapidly and no mistakes are made.

As Others See This Country.

After carefully interviewing the citizens of this place who recently came here, and carefully noting what each one said, we have the pleasure of presenting the following:

P. S. Hartman.—House 24x24. Planted peaches, prunes, pears, apricots, oranges, figs, loquats, quinces, strawberries. Likes California well, no complaint to make; plenty of work at good wages.

John A. Cripe.—Came from Illinois. House 24x24. Planted a nice lot of fruit trees; country good enough.

J. F. Neher.—Foundation laid of house 18x24. Planted a lot of orange seed. He brought a potato from Oregon and gave it to Mr. Wrightsman to plant and it made twenty-eight hills. Likes this place, thinks it good enough.

D. I. Shaffer.—Came from Texas. No inducement would take him back. Plenty of work at \$2.50 per day for plumbing and carpentering; society good; will build house at once.

J. L. Boon.—House 24x24. Planted oranges, peaches, apricots, prunes, figs, lemons, walnuts, pears, nectarines,

daughter, Hettie, in charge who is here for her health. She prefers Illinois, but on account of the healthfulness of this place will remain. Elder Gibble has planted some orange and lemon and deciduous trees.

Martin Gauby.—Came from Washington, Kan., last Febr., purchased property; likes the country full as well as he expected he would—is pleased; finds work abundant at \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day; has opened a barber shop and devotes part of his time to that.

D. B. Heiny.—Came from Nebraska. Has three lots and is building a house 24x24. Good health, and enjoys the climate; planted apricots, plums, prunes, peaches, grapes, almonds, walnuts, strawberries, blackberries, raspberries.

W. K. Whitesell.—Planted 2000 orange seedlings and 4000 peach seedlings; finds plenty of carpentering at \$2.50 per day. Likes the country.

Wm. Hartman.—House 22x22. Planted prunes, peaches, apricots, figs. Work plentiful at \$1.50 to \$2.50 per day; likes the country.

Amos Wrightsman.—Built house; planted oranges, lemons, pears,

ful stream into the canyon, we draw the prospective lines which leads us on and on until we reach the awful heights of San Antonio, commonly called "Old Baldy," with his snow-capped peak ten thousand feet above the sea level, battling with the clouds and tempering the gentle zephyrs to the poor and weak invalids. And as we stand amidst the picturesque scenery listening to the rushing and rippling waters sending forth their bewitching music, our mind is carried across the dark chasm to where we shall be enraptured in the eternal music, which ear hath never heard and of which none but angels dare to dream.

Here, too, are the grand old oaks and pines whose ages date back, perhaps to more than a century, and could they but speak one might be able to read a volume of history tinted with the blood of explorers and the last sad rites of the "49ers" in their attempt to discover the much coveted lucre, of which it is said the streets of the New Jerusalem are paved, but only to find, like the mirage, on approach to be an alluring fancy. However, in our dreams, we see the Pennington air-ships carrying thou-

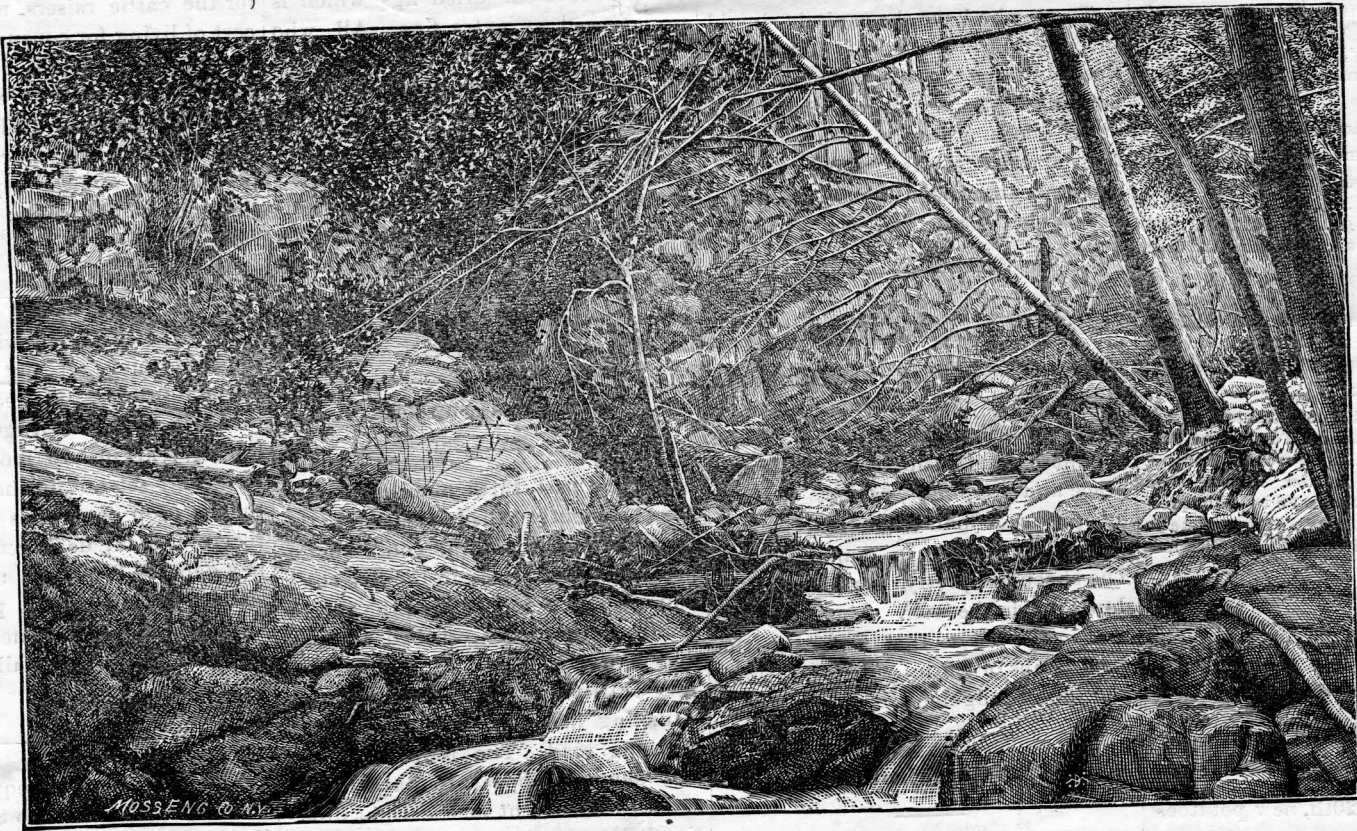
and dried grapes, as they are grown only in small quantities:

Peaches, tons.....	70
Apricots, tons.....	60
French prunes, tons.....	97
Raisins, tons.....	287
Oranges, boxes.....	485
Lemons, boxes.....	700

This has been a very unfavorable year for both oranges and lemons, scarcely one-fourth of a crop having been realized; but the quality in flavor and size is hardly surpassed by Ontario. We think a visit to C. H. Riggens' orchard in Hermosa would confirm this statement and convince the most enthusiastic settler of the "model colony."

J. H. Cocke comes to the front in raising peaches. On 284 trees he had 46,000 pounds, and he is generous enough to think that others can do just as well.

I. W. Lord produces different kinds of fruit on his farm, but excels in growing prunes. On four acres he had 39 tons, and in his three-year-old prune orchard one ton. Mr. Lord has also the nicest 12-acre olive orchard in this vicinity. J. P. CUTLER.



SAN ANTONIO CANYON.

strawberries, raspberries. Is satisfied with the country.

T. J. Nair.—House 38x44. Planted oranges, figs, blackberries, strawberries and shrubbery. Here to stay.

David Horning.—House 20x24. Planted pears, peaches, plums, apricots, oranges, nectarines, prunes, lemons, loquats, strawberries, raspberries. Well pleased.

J. I. Boon.—House 20x24. Planted a lot of deciduous fruit trees; likes it here as well as any place he has ever seen. Has plenty of work.

G. L. McDonaugh.—Brick house 38x44. Planted oranges, figs, olives, grapes, strawberries. Of course he likes this country.

Amos Hartman.—House 22x22. Planted oranges, plums, peaches, figs, grapes, prunes, lemons. Is satisfied and has had all the work that he could do.

I. M. Gibble.—Lives at Auburn, Ill., but built a house 24x32 and left his

prunes, peaches, apricots, nectarines, figs, walnuts and berries. Enjoys this country.

San Antonio Canyon.

In our judgment and imagination the San Antonio canyon is one of the most picturesque in all Southern California, and what has been said and associated with others there are none that present so much beauty and afford so much pleasure to recreators, ranchmen and lovers of nature as can be obtained, in and from the San Antonio. From the mouth of this canyon, as can be seen in our picture, flows a beautiful stream which waters thousands of acres of fertile soil, that is now growing the sun-kissed oranges and lemons that help to supply our Eastern market. It is from this water supply that our town drinks the most palatable water in all California. As we trace this beauti-

sands along this chasm, and to the summit of the snow-capped peaks; and then and not until then will we be able to read a more perfect history of the grand canyon than what has already been written years ago.

Cucamonga's Fruit Crop.

[Ontario Record.]

The past year's fruit crop has been considerably in excess of any previous year. As the orchards mature they increase in bearing, many having borne their first crop this year. Reasonably fair prices have been paid for both green and dried fruit this year, though only a little more than half the price paid in the northern part of the State. This is a question solved only by the fortunate purchaser.

I give below an approximation of the products of the different varieties of fruit produced in this vicinity, leaving out such varieties as apples, pears,

some old settlers declare that the prospects for an immense yield of all kinds of fruit in California are quite good.

Do not come to California with the expectation that there is no hard work here. Labor and frugality are as necessary here as anywhere.

The water supply of Lordsburg comes from an artesian well about three miles north-east and is brought here in vitrified clay pipes. It is excellent water and abundant for all purposes.

A drive through Mr. Packard's farm, then east to Mr. Sheldon's fig grove, then south on San Antonio Avenue for about one mile with magnificent orange groves on both sides, and then west to Lordsburg, is calculated to drive away all melancholy if any exists.

Etiwanda.

One of the best and brightest colonies in Southern California is that of Etiwanda. It is finely located near the San Bernardino mountains and about thirteen miles west of San Bernardino city.

Raisin culture is the principal industry, but apricots, prunes, peaches, oranges and lemons are successfully cultivated. Mr. Fox realized \$750 from one acre of six-year-old prune trees. This was an extraordinary yield, but shows the wonderful fertility of the soil.

In 1889 there were 900 tons of raisins shipped by this colony and in 1890, there were 1,000 tons sent out. It takes three pounds of grapes to make one of raisins.

There are navel orange trees in this colony which now produce four boxes each, and the fruit is superior in quality. With proper care, the best of oranges can be raised at Etiwanda.

Income From Ten Acres.

Rural Californian.

Eastern people cannot understand how it is possible to support even a small family on ten acres of land. Even some here in California when referred to what I have written in the past about my experience on ten acres say, "Oh, yes, Smith talks well," and with a knowing wink and toss of the head indicate that they believe there is something wrong about what Smith says on the subject. I have simply related my experience to the readers of THE RURAL from year to year and presented the hard facts. My soil and location are in no ways peculiar from that of thousands of other ten acre tracts in this and other valleys of Southern California. I have had no boom prices, nor wonderful yields in my experience, I have simply accomplished what anyone with equal energy and observation might accomplish in this favored land. A close observation of other people's successes and failures in my line of business, the careful reading of journals specially devoted to my wants, an unflinching attendance at all meetings within my reach where topics pertaining to soil tilling were to be discussed, a strict attention to my business, making all my ground produce something, and hauling onto my land more plant food in the shape of manure than I take off is perhaps the main secret of my success.

The following are the condensed facts relating to sale products from my ten acres for 1890:

Oranges.....	\$ 48.00
Apricots.....	369.80
Prunes.....	73.20
Vegetables.....	11.10
Pears.....	37.75
Berries.....	140.95
Melons.....	31.20
Figs.....	87.05
Butter.....	36.20
Poultry.....	273.00
Walnuts.....	157.45

Besides this we raised a large amount of our subsistence, such as poultry, eggs, milk, butter, vegetables and fruits, of which last article we used large quantities using it freely every meal.

There is no great showing of any one thing but enough small items will "get there all the same." This

is not two or five hundred dollars an acre as is made in exceptional cases but a steady, plodding income that can be duplicated in thousands of places in this land of sunshine and to my mind is far ahead of 160 acres of land in Iowa or Illinois, or any of those rich soiled States.

Develop your resources brother soil tillers and you mortgaged oppressed cousins of Kansas and Missouri, find a way to buy a few acres of land in our rich valleys, profit by the experience of we pioneers and rise to contentment and happiness.

Santa Ana. D. Edson Smith.

Cost of Ten Acres of Raisin Vineyard.

Mr. C. W. Smith, of North Rochester, San Bernardino county, California, who lives in the raisin belt in Southern California, favors us with the following as to the cost of ten acres of vines:

Ten acres at \$150 per acre	\$1500.00
Plowing, leveling etc.,	75.00
Cost of rooted vines	65.00
Planting, cultivating, 1st yr.,	15.00
Cultivating second year	15.00
Cultivating third year	15.00
Cultivating fourth year	15.00
Total cost	\$1685.00
Receipts.	
Second year	\$200.00
Third year	600.00
Fourth year	1000.00
Total	\$1800.00

It will be seen that at prices received the past ten years, at the end of the fourth year, the land and expenses of the vineyard have been met and a surplus of \$100 remain. We will wipe out the surplus, and say at the end of the fourth year the entire cost of the vineyard is met, and this would be good enough. We go further: if at the end of four years only two thirds of the cost had been earned it would be a good showing.

A peach, apricot or prune orchard always gives quick returns, and is almost as profitable as the raisin vineyard. This is especially true of the French prune, which frequently, in fact usually, gives better returns than any other fruit crop, oranges excepted. A prune orchard, however, does not yield a good crop as early as does a raisin vineyard, but when it does commence to bear it increases its yield every year. The French prune grows here to perfection that gives it precedence over the best imported from the South of France, and it is greatly preferred over the Spanish prune, which was very popular a few years ago. No man can make a mistake in planting out a prune orchard in this section, and all who do so will find in a few years that they have a bonanza more certain of large returns than even a good mine.

A miner's-inch of water, as the term is generally used, is equivalent to a constant flow of 1,728 cubic feet per day, or two-hundredths of a cubic foot per second. Every 10 acres is entitled to a miner's-inch of water, but instead of a continuous flow of one miner's-inch receives 30 inches every 30 days or enough to cover one acre 14 1/2 inches deep, equal to about 1 1/2 inches rainfall per month for each tract. This is a larger quantity than is used in most towns in Southern California

and is more than sufficient for all purposes.

This is the boom. The orange growers have been pocketing, from \$250 to \$740 an acre for their crop. The producers of cabbage have received \$200 to \$500 for their crops. If that seems too much to make, let it be noted that they got \$50 a ton for the crop. The potato men have made as high as \$200 an acre. The walnut growers will get next fall, \$200 to \$500 an acre. The growers of prunes and apricots are getting \$150 to \$500 an acre. If that is not a boom pray what will make one.—L. A. Herald.

"People not accustomed to the necessities of Southern California should take the universal judgment of the people residing here regarding the water right.

Riverside uses an inch to four acres. Etiwanda uses an inch to eight acres. South Riverside uses an inch to seven and one-half acres.

Rialto has an inch to ten acres. Ontario has an inch to ten acres. Pomona has an inch to ten acres. Alessandro has an inch to four acres. Perris has an inch to eight acres. Different soils and different localities have different requirements.

A miner's-inch means that amount of water that will pass through an inch square hole under four inch pressure.

The wonderful range of products that may be grown in Southern California is almost as much of a surprise to many of the old settlers as it is to the newcomers. Here for instance is a list of what is produced in a single locality, and that by no means an exceptionally favored one: Grapes, pears, plums, prunes, peaches, pomegranates, apples, apricots, oranges, lemons, limes, figs, citrons, olives, quinces, guavas, nectarines, persimmons, dates, potatoes, sweet potatoes, beans, onions and every known garden vegetable, all the small berries, all kinds of melons, alfalfa, peanuts, almonds, English walnuts, all of the cereals, and a list that might be extended indefinitely, but this is a fair sample of the wide range which the Southern California horticulturist finds himself confronted with to choose. It is certainly a marvelous testimonial to the fertility of the soil and geniality of the climate that will permit the successful cultivation of food plants whose natural habitat is in such widely separate regions. In fact the more experiments are tried the more it is demonstrated that there are very few fruits or vegetables grown any where in the world that cannot be successfully produced in Southern California.

Good Returns.

(Ontario Record.)

The following are a few of the results of fruit raising in that favored region—Ontario—and shows that the fruit raisers are being rewarded for their labors. The care of a ten-acre orchard in good bearing is worth about \$15 per month.

ORANGES AND LEMONS.

A. S. Parker reports on 50 six-year-old lemon trees, 150 boxes at \$2.50—\$395; about \$700 per acre.

G. A. Whiting reports on nine acres of oranges five years old: Sold 274

boxes of Navels at \$2.85—\$803.50; 126 Mediterranean Sweets at \$2.00—\$252; culls \$25; total \$1091, or \$121 per acre.

E. M. Hatch reports on six acres of oranges and lemons six years old: Realized \$1,200, \$200 per acre. From 90 lemon trees he sold \$250 worth of lemons.

W. T. Leeke reports on three acres of Navel orange trees five years old: Sold 250 boxes, culls and all, at \$2.55—\$637.50, or \$215 per acre.

E. Van Wie reports on one acre of Mediterranean oranges six years in orchard: Sold 156 boxes at \$1.75 per box, or a total of \$273. The cost of cultivation was about \$20, leaving a net profit of \$253 from the acre.

PRUNES.

Thos. Holmes took 55 tons of prunes from seven acres of six-year-old trees, selling them to the evaporator for \$40 per ton—\$2,200. That is over \$300 per acre.

J. W. O'Bryan had 65 prune trees five years old, from which he sold 10,600 pounds of green fruit at 2 1/2 cents per pound—aggregating \$265. This would be \$410 per acre, a good showing for the first crop.

A. S. Parker took five tons of green prunes from three-fourths of an acre of trees six years old. He dried the crop himself and realized \$300—\$400 per acre.

Logan Seitz took 17 tons of green prunes from 400 four-year-old trees; \$680 from less than four acres, over \$175 per acre.

E. Rhodes sold \$267.85 worth of prunes from one and one-fifth acres of three-year-old trees, about \$225 per acre.

O. G. Allen sold a trifle over 18 1/2 tons of green prunes from three acres of five-year-old trees; price \$40 per ton—\$745—about \$250 per acre.

OTHER DECIDUOUS FRUITS.

Charles D. Adams reports on one acre of blackberries: Sold the crop at from 4 to 12 cents per pound, according to the market. The total crop was 4 1/2 tons—8,500 pounds—total receipts from crop, \$525. Expense of picking, marketing, etc., \$240—net profit, \$300.

H. W. Jackson sold \$420 worth of Salway peaches from 90 trees, six years old; that is nearly \$475 per acre.

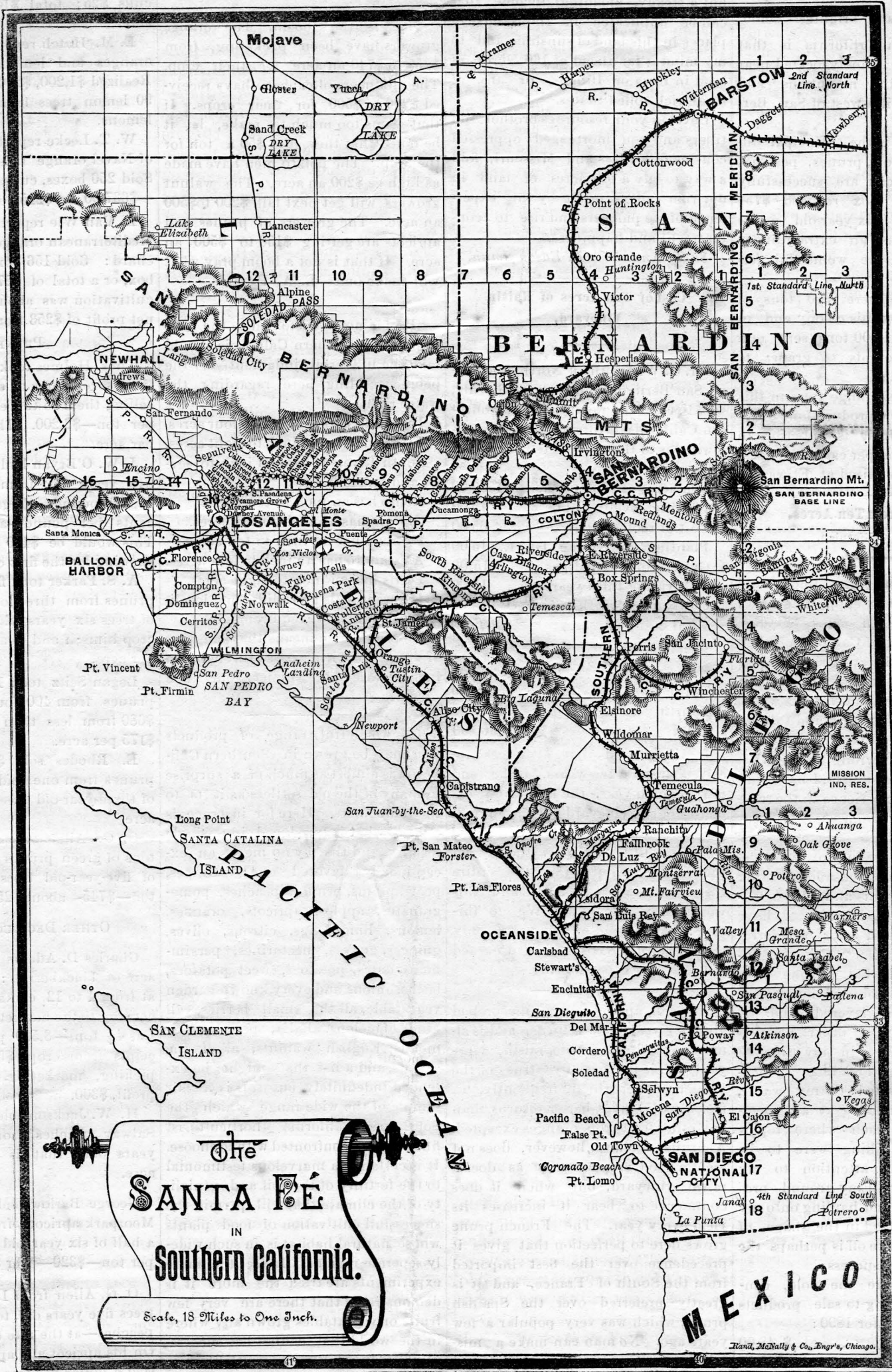
George Barlow sold eight tons of Moorpark apricots from an acre and a half of six year old trees, price \$40 per ton—\$320—over \$210 per acre.

O. G. Allen from 15 Salway peach trees five years old, took \$50 worth of peaches—at the rate of \$350 per acre. On his apricot and apple trees he realized a dollar per tree.

A. H. Palmer from 80 peach trees sold \$370 worth of dried peaches—\$460 per acre. He dried the fruit himself, and got 18 cents per pound for unpeeled dried peaches.

The parties named may be addressed at Ontario, Cal.

A big vein of asbestos has been discovered by Messrs. D. W. Ball and C. W. Griswold, at the head of Big Rock Creek, Los Angeles county. A ledge of nickel ore, 15 feet wide in the same locality, has also been uncovered. An assay of the latter will shortly be made.



What May be Raised to Advantage in Southern California.

Following is a list of fruits, nuts vegetables and grains that are produced at a profit in Southern California:

- | | |
|---------------|-----------|
| Oranges. | Lemons. |
| Limes. | Figs. |
| Pomegranates. | Citron. |
| Pomalo. | Apples. |
| Pears. | Apricots. |
| Quinces. | Plu ms. |

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| Prunes. | Persimmons. |
| Olives. | Guavas. |
| Loquats. | Nectarines. |
| Bananas. | Grapes. |
| Strawberries. | Rasberries. |
| Mulberries. | Currants. |
| Blackberries. | Gooseberries. |
| Walnuts. | Chestnuts. |
| Peanuts. | Pecans. |
| Peas. | Beans. |
| Cabbages. | Potatoes. |
| Tomatoes. | Beets. |
| Sugar beets. | Lettuce. |
| Ozions. | Cauliflower. |
| Celery. | Carrots. |
| Sweet potatoes. | Squash. |
| Radish. | Okra. |

Wheat.
Barley.
All kinds of garden vegetables.
Alfalfa produces six or seven crops of hay per year.
Flowers of all kinds grow in a profusion and luxuriance known nowhere else in the United States.

The Total Number of Stars.

The total number of stars, of which some knowledge may be obtained by the optical appliances now available,

according to Professor Lockyer, is from 40,000,000 to 50,000,000. Of these only about 6,000 are visible to the naked eye, equally divided between the two hemispheres.

In some places in this valley the cutting of barley began April 15th.

We acknowledge a receipt of a fine lot of grape vines from Mr. D. B. Miliken, and a pretty lot of shrubbery from Mr. Bowron of N. Cucamonga.