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PORTLAND, FEB. 21, 1879.

**TELEGRAPHIC.**

**EASTERN STATES.**

**The Cheyennes.**

FORT ROBINSON, Feb. 16.—A dispatch dated headquarters 5th cavalry on Antelope creek, Nebraska, February 13th says: A battalion of the 5th cavalry, commanded by Major Ferry, left camp on Snake river on the 4th inst, for a six days' scout through the Great Sand Hills. The command crossed Clifford and Boardman fork to Loupe in one day's march; thence back to headquarters, making a wide detour to the left, returned to camp on the 6th day. Two camps were made without wood or water; thermometer 30 degrees below zero and great suffering in the command from cold and snow blindness. It was impossible to follow the trail of the Cheyennes owing to the great depth of snow.

**Committed Suicide.**

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 16.—Dr. G. H. Gray, of Denison, Texas, who distinguished himself by professional service at Holly Springs during the epidemic, suicided last night by shooting himself through the head. No cause assigned.

**Three Children Burned.**

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 16.—A frightful catastrophe occurred in the village of Somerville, 30 miles from Augusta on Friday. Mr. E. Hysler and wife left home in the forenoon to do some trading, leaving their three children, aged four and two and a half years and eight months, at home. The house caught fire, and before aid arrived the building with its contents was destroyed, the three children perishing in the flames.

**Northern Pacific Lands.**

Delegates Jacobus, of Washington Territory has introduced in the House of Representatives a joint resolution which provides that unless the Northern Pacific railroad company shall complete one hundred miles of railroad on its main line, twenty-five of which shall be west of the Rocky mountains, and also twenty miles on its branch line in Washington Territory within one year from the passage of this resolution, the land heretofore granted, both for branch and main line, then unearned shall be declared forfeited and restored to the public lands of the United States.

**The Plague.**

Minister Kasson, writing from Vienna, says that the Russian plague excites great alarm in Germany, Austria and Hungary; that nearly all the patients have died, and that six army surgeons who came in contact with the dead, had died, although disinfectants were freely used. Mortality among the sick in some places was equal to 100 per cent.

**The Restriction Bill.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The Chinese immigration bill, with amendments, was returned to the House of Representatives immediately after the reading of the journal to-day, and took its place on the speaker's table.

**Willis, at the suggestion of Page, will endeavor to obtain the floor to make a motion that the bill be taken from the speaker's table for concurrence in the Senate amendments under a suspension of the rules.**

**Columbia River Obstructions.**

The Senate committee on railroads have agreed to the bill to assist free commerce on the Columbia river by aiding the construction of a portage railroad around the Dalles, and authorized the chairman to report it to the Senate with recommendation that it be made part of the river and harbor or sundry civil appropriation bill. It proposes to authorize the construction of a broad gauge railroad around the obstructions, by the Oregon Portage Railroad Company, upon the condition that it be equipped and completed within one year, and thereupon the government is to pay the company \$100,000, in return for which the road is to transfer freight and troops free of charge for 20 years. Charges for the public are limited to \$1 25 per ton of freight and 25 cents for passage.

**Call for 5-20s.**

The Secretary of the Navy this afternoon issued the 8th call for redemption of 5-20 bonds of 1865. The consols of 1867 call for twenty million dollars, of which ten millions are coupons and ten million registered bonds. Principal and interest will be paid at the treasury on and after 17th day of May next, and interest will cease on that day.

**Potter Committee.**

The Potter committee to-day placed on file the affidavits of Judge H. C. Ripley and H. McIntosh, to the effect that during the sitting of the Florida board of State canvassers, they called at the office of the Attorney General and met at the door Attorney General Cooke, who stated that he had twice been to the office of the Secretary of State and had found the door locked, and that while standing in front of the Secretary's they saw Gov. Stearns and Gen. Noye come out and walk across to the Governor's office.

**Four Per Cent. Loan.**

Subscriptions to the four per cent. loan since Saturday's report, \$3,179,300.

**Potter Committee.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Before the Potter committee John F. Coyle testified that he went to Florida during the election of 1876 upon the request of Pelton. Edward Cooper gave him instructions and also a cipher key. He was to send his dispatches to Henry Haverly, and his instructions were to go to Florida and aid the Democrats there in obtaining all the evidence required to secure a truthful count, and to defray any expenses requisite for the purpose, and to aid them in any way he could. He was authorized to employ money, limited in amount by his own discretion. He expended and authorized the expenditure of pretty nearly \$10,000, obtained by drafts on Cooper. No. 23 of the cipher meant "Edward Cooper," vide dispatch, "I have drawn on 23 for so and so." Witness had destroyed his key. The Tribune published a dispatch in which he was made to say, "Only cash will avail." This had never been sent by him.

**Reed—State details of the \$300,000 proposition state you? A. It was made me by Alexander Ther, a gentleman to whom Hewitt introduced me before I left Washington. He said to me that the returning board could be bought for \$200,000.**

**Q. Do you know if Governor Tilden knew anything of these dispatches? A. Well, my knowledge of Governor Tilden and of the affairs of the canvass would make me positive that he did not. I never knew Marble to be consulted about the business**

in any possible way. Marble seemed to be visiting Cowgill and McLinn, members of the returning board, without any special instructions from anybody.

**Confirmed.**

The Senate has confirmed Allen as U. S. Attorney for Washington Territory.

**Excise Board Indicted.**

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—The excise board was indicted by the grand jury for granting licenses to improper persons.

**The Restriction Bill.**

A Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial says that there is little chance of the President vetoing the Chinese bill. He has repeatedly expressed himself favorable to the restriction of Chinese immigration. Secretary Everts, however, opposes summary repudiation of treaty obligations, and will do all he can to induce the President to veto it.

**Railroad Smash-up.**

AUGUSTA, Ga., Feb. 18.—A railroad disaster occurred near Selma to-day. A passenger train from there on the Selma, Rome & Dalton road fell through a rotten bridge over Malberry creek. One white man named Geo. Evans and four negroes were killed. Supt. Stanton and Conductor White were fatally injured, and ten or twelve persons severely hurt. The train is a complete wreck.

**Death of General Carlton.**

R. H. Carlton, Adjutant-General of Gen. Lee, fell dead at his desk to-day, aged over 60 years. He was a graduate of West Point from Virginia, promoted to Major in the Mexican war and was paymaster in Texas before the war.

**Chandler Elected Senator.**

DETROIT, Feb. 18.—Zach. Chandler was elected U. S. Senator by 88 to 40.

**Tax and Coffee Tax.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The proposition to tax coffee 3 1/2 cents a pound was rejected by the Senate.

The amendment to tax tea ten cents per pound was rejected—yeas, 4; nays, 57.

**FOREIGN NEWS.**

**The British Defeat.**

LONDON, Feb. 15.—A dispatch dated Moritzburg, January 25, says the Zulu war that shortly after the commencement of hostilities Lord Chelmsford and Col. Pearson successfully engaged the enemy. Near the place where Lord Chamberlain had been fighting he left six companies of the 24th regiment under Pullein, whom Dwinford was to join with the natives. Fifteen thousand Zulus attacked the united forces on the 22d. The fire from the British caused immense havoc among them, but they rushed forward with indomitable pluck, and when they had come to close quarters, their great numerical superiority secured them a complete victory. The six companies of the 24th were totally destroyed, and Dwinford's natives were utterly routed. The victorious Zulus attacked a small force in the vicinity of York's drift the same day, but were repelled in this attack; 100 men succeeded in keeping off 4,000 Zulus. They fought from 5 in the evening until daylight, when the main column arrived. The British lost thirteen men, of whom several were massacred in the hospital.

**Pope and Emperor.**

A dispatch from Rome says that cordial letters have been exchanged between the Pope and the German Emperor. Concessions are made on both sides. The cardinals oppose the Pope's acceptance of the civil list. His Holiness decides, nevertheless, that the ecclesiastics must obey his orders.

**Engineers' Strike.**

The strike of engineers is extending to Leeds, Plymouth, Dover and other points.

**Troops for Africa.**

The 57th regiment at Caylon is ordered to the Cape of Good Hope as soon as transportation can be obtained. It is hoped that the regiment will reach the cape within a fortnight. A portion of the force at Candahar has been ordered to retire to Pishan.

**Severe Storm.**

MADRID, Feb. 15.—Two British ships for Barcelona from the east are quarantined at Port Mahon. A severe storm visited the coast of Galicia yesterday. Two vessels went ashore and 28 persons drowned.

**Missing the Press.**

BERLIN, Feb. 17.—Moscow journals were not allowed to appear on Friday until they suppressed unfavorable plague news.

**Return of Communists.**

PARIS, Feb. 17.—One hundred and twenty communists arrived to-day from New Caledonia.

**Liverpool Strike.**

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 17.—The trade's council and laborer's delegates, after consultation yesterday advised the men to accept the master's offer of arbitration.

The strike has practically collapsed and laborers are resuming work in large numbers. Sailors still hold out.

**Steamer Lost.**

The steamer Wycliff, from Philadelphia for St. Nazaire was lost to-day at Loire. The crew were saved.

**Turkish Finances.**

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 17.—The Marquis De Tocqueville telegraphs acceptance of the financial project involving a loan to the Porte of eight millions sterling. The Porte will request England and France to appoint each two delegates to commission for administering the customs. The army and navy will be reduced to a peace footing.

**Declines to be a Cardinal.**

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The Times says that the Pope has expressed the desire to make Dr. Newman a cardinal, but that the doctor respectfully declines.

**Russians on Strike.**

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 18.—A strike has occurred in two large cotton mills here for increased pay and diminution of the hours of labor and the dismissal of English foremen. It is believed that the movement will spread.

**PACIFIC COAST.**

**Forgery.**

SHASTA, Feb. 15.—J. R. Williams, a leading physician of Millville, and a member of the bar of Shasta county, was arrested yesterday for forgery and is now in the county jail.

**Mining Failure.**

Extra Mining Company, of Cooper City, has suspended and made an assignment for the benefit of creditors. This is the largest company in Shasta county. Liabilities unknown.

**Miners Killed.**

VIRGINIA, Feb. 15.—Henry Shellenberge and Benjamin Davis were killed at 10 o'clock this morning by a blast which connected a drift on the 2,000-foot level of Uprich with the 2,100-foot level of the California mine. The accident was caused by mistaking another blast for the one in Uprich, and the men on the California side walked on to it, supposing it had exploded.

**Partial Relief.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 16.—At the said lots to-day a resolution was adopted accepting the anti-Chinese bill, as passed by the Senate as a partial relief measure, but urging the continuance of agitation until the Burlingame treaty was abrogated and the last Chinaman had left the country.

**Shot by a Constable.**

MADRID, Feb. 17.—On the morning of the 14th, at about three o'clock, some young fellows were on a run, winding up at Chinatown. One of the party, Miles Painter, was mysteriously shot while in a China house, it was supposed by a Chinaman, until during the day, when Constable James Walker made the facts known that he shot Painter, who lingered until this morning, when he died.

**Endorse the Bill.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 17.—The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the constitutional convention to-day, and ordered telegraphed to the president:

WHEREAS, As the bill for the restriction of Chinese immigration has passed both Houses of Congress, therefore, in view of the vital importance of such restrictive measure to the citizens of this State, we, delegates of the people in the constitutional convention assembled, do hereby, on behalf of ourselves and our constituents, most respectfully ask the president of these United States to approve such bill.

**Suicide Swamped.**

VIRGINIA, Feb. 17.—It is reported on creditable authority that at three o'clock yesterday afternoon orders were received from San Francisco discharging all the men on the Sueto tunnel except Superintendent Sheldon and Foreman Bluet. At about the same time hot water from the doled mines was pumped into the tunnel from the combination shaft, filling the tunnel with steam. This morning several parties who tried to enter were driven back by the heat and steam. The mining men are very reticent on the subject, but say that the water pumped into the combination shaft is being raised to the surface with skeeds.

**The Murder of the Morrises.**

SALT LAKE, Feb. 17.—The trial of Robert T. Burton for the murder of Mrs. Bowman in June, 1862, was commenced to-day in this city. The affair from which the killing resulted is termed in the history of the Territory "the Morrissett war." At that time Burton was deputy sheriff of Salt Lake county, and proceeded thirty miles north of this place with a posse consisting of some 200 men, armed with cannon and rifles to arrest some 100 men, women and children called Morrissetts, a religious sect opposed to the Mormon church and led by a prophet called Morris. The Morrissetts entrenched their settlement and fought for two days before they surrendered. It is alleged that Burton, after the surrender, and after taking possession of the enemies' camp, shot and killed with his own hand Morris and two women. He was indicted in 1877, separately for each offense. It is contended by anti-Mormons that Brigham Young ordered the extermination of the Morrissetts, and that Burton acted upon such orders.

**Relief for Alaska.**

VICTORIA, B. C., Feb. 17.—H. M. S. Osprey is taking coal, ammunition, etc. She is under orders for Alaska. She carries four guns and will sail to-night. Nothing additional has been received from Alaska. The anxiety here is extreme.

**Grand Island Flooded.**

SACRAMENTO, Feb. 18.—News is at hand here of the complete flooding of Grand Island, Colusa county, laying some 2,500 acres of wheat under water.

**They are Going.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 18.—Two ocean steamers bore away to-day 550 Chinese; 85 of them left by the Pacific Mail steamer City of New York for Honolulu and the remaining 465 leaving for China on the Occidental and Oriental company's steamer Gaelic. The departing celestials, whose destination is Honolulu, are under contract to labor on sugar plantations.

**Suicide on the Street.**

At about a quarter to eight this evening, two gentlemen, standing at the corner of Turk and Jones street, heard a pistol shot, and a heavy fall on the sidewalk near them. Running to the spot they found a man lying on his back, dead, with blood oozing from his mouth, and a pistol clutched in his right hand, lying on his breast. The body was taken to the morgue, where by papers found in the pockets, it was identified as that of Charles A. Kennedy, traveling agent for the firm of Charles Mow & Co., grocers. Deceased was about 30 years of age. The cause of the act is unknown.

**Defunct Bank Clerk.**

News was brought by the last steamer from Hong Kong that the authorities had released Lawrence Otis Hall, defuncting clerk of the London and San Francisco bank. There is no possibility that Hall can be brought back to this city to be tried for his crime. His total pecuniations from the bank amount to about \$38,000.

**Aid For Alaska.**

VICTORIA, Feb. 18.—The British war steamer Osprey sailed at 12 o'clock, noon, for Sitka.

**Dr. Watts Defended.**

ACMVILLE, Or., Feb. 16, 1879. Editor Willamette Farmer: In your paper of the 11th I saw a letter from Turner signed "S," which I cannot let pass unnoticed. He says that Watts, the great big temperance lecturer had visited Turner, spoke two evenings, and organized a Blue Ribbon Club of a few adults and a good many school children. The truth is, the Doctor organized a Club of about eighty members, considerably over one-half of whom are adults. But suppose they had all been school children, it would then be a work that the Doctor might well be proud of. Let Dr. Watts or "S," or any other man travel over this State and get all the school children to sign that pledge, and then we would have a glorious future before us.

"S" says Watts is vastly overrated as a lecturer. I will leave those who hear him to judge for themselves. I heard one of his lectures at Turner (the subject was alcohol on the brain), and I would like to hear the man who can do better, but I am sure it would not be "S."

Now, Dr. M., if you are going to continue to write for the FARMER, stick a little closer to the truth, and folks will think better of you.

BLUE RIBBON.

NOTE.—We thought that correspondent would get an overhauling from somebody.

**Goats Wanted.**

THE DALLES, Feb. 12th, 1879.

Editor Willamette Farmer:

Please inform me for how much and where one hundred to three hundred female common goats can be had? And also what half breed Angora's are worth? And also what a full blooded Angora buck is worth.

CALVIN BRIGGS.

As usual, a couple of cars on the Seattle railroad collided the other day, and also, as usual, "nobody was badly hurt." The question is how many nobodies there are on that road.

**CONGRESSIONAL.**

**Senate.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.

The Senate resumed consideration of the Chinese immigration bill at 12:45, and Hamilton proposed to speak against it. Nearly all the Senators made speeches on the bill, and Conkling of New York tried to amend it several times, but the bill finally passed with the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Allison, Bailey, Bayard, Beck, Blaine, Booth, Cameron of Pennsylvania, Coke, Dennis, Dorsey, Eaton, Estis, Garland, Gordon, Grover, Herford, Jones of Nevada, Kirkwood, Lamar, McDonald, McPherson, Maxey, Mitchell, Morgan, Oglesby, Paddock, Patterson, Plumb, Ransom, Sargent, Saunders, Sharon, Shields, Spencer, Teller, Thurman, Voorhees, Wallace and Withers—37.

Nays—Messrs. Anthony, Bruce, Burnside, Butler, Cameron of Wisconsin, Conkling, Conover, Davis of Illinois, Davis of West Virginia, Dawes, Edgmonds, Ferry, Hamlin Hill, Hoar, Howe, Ingalls, Jones of Florida, Kellogg, Kernan, McCree, McMillan, Matthews, Merriman, Morrill, Randall, and Withers—27.

Messrs. Barnum and Chaffee, who would have voted in the affirmative, were paired by Rollins and Wadleigh, who would have voted in the negative.

**House.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.

During the morning hour Hale offered a resolution directing the committee on judiciary to report a joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment to prohibit the payment of war claims except of persons loyal to the Union.

A motion to adjourn was made on the Democratic side, and on the roll being called, consumed the remainder of the hour and the resolution went over without action.

A motion to suspend the rules was made by Sparks for the purpose of passing the bill appropriating \$26,852,200 for the payment of arrears of pensions.

Reagan moved to suspend the rules and pass the river and harbor appropriation bill; agreed to, yeas 173.

Blount moved to suspend the rules and pass the deficiency bill reported by him Saturday from the committee on appropriations; agreed to.

Pending District of Columbia business, recess was taken till evening, when were held the memorial services of Representative Schleicher. Adjourned.

**Senate.**

Window presented a petition of the Negro Co. operative association of Shreveport, La., favoring the passage of a resolution in regard to the migration of colored people. It was signed by the large congregation of that place; laid on the table. The resolution is now before the Senate.

The vote was reconsidered by which House bill authorizing the conversion of national gold banks passed, and amendments correcting errors, but not changing the feature of the measure, were agreed to; the perfected bill then passed.

The bill to amend internal revenue laws, containing an amendment to reduce the tax on tobacco, was then considered by the Senate and rejected by 37 to 25, on amendment of Dorsey to postpone the bill and take up the pig office appropriation bill.

Randolph was released from further service on the Teller committee.

The House sent the Senate a proposition to reduce the tax on all manufactured tobacco to 16 cents.

The Senate committee non-concurred in this, but agreed to reduce it on all except snuff to 16 cents per pound and on snuff to 24 cents.

**House.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.

Morrill moved to reconsider the vote by which the House bill passed to authorize the issue of certificates of deposit in aid of refunding the public debt; agreed to.

Morrill then submitted an amendment providing that money received from them shall be applied to the payment of bonds bearing interest at the rate of not less than three per cent per annum, instead of 5-20 bonds only; the amendment was agreed to and the bill passed.

After the morning business consideration was resumed of the bill to amend the internal revenue laws, and Matthews spoke in favor of the amendment offered last night to tax tea 10 cents per pound and coffee 2 1/2 cents per pound.

The bill having been considered in committee of the whole, was reported to the Senate, and Whyte submitted an amendment that the act take effect on the 1st of May instead of the 1st of April as proposed by the committee; agreed to.

Other amendments made in committee of the whole were agreed to without division. The bill was then read a third time and passed—yeas 45, nays 21.

House bill to promote knowledge of steam engineering and iron ship building among students of scientific schools and colleges; passed without discussion.

Other appropriation bills passed by the House yesterday were referred to committee on appropriations.

**House.**

The speaker recognized Wood for reports from committee on ways and means, and under previous order of the House, Cox of New York, made a special order, the consideration of the census bill. The point was overruled. Cox raised the question of consideration, and the House by a vote of yeas 91 nays 135, refused to consider reports from committee on ways and means.

Hale then antagonized the census bill with a motion to go into committee of the whole on the legislation appropriation bill; defeated, yeas 119, nays 123, and Cox reported back the census bill with the House amendments.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the bill. It was read by sections for amendment. The first amendment was that reported by the committee transferring the power of appointing supervisors from the secretary of the interior to governors. Conger said the amendment was to take away from national control and to give to State control the appointment of enumerators merely for political purposes. He moved to amend so as to strike out the clause for the appointment of supervisors by governors; rejected, yeas 104, nays 111.

After the presentation and rejection of other amendments the committee rose. Upon reassembling the House went into committee of the whole on the legislative appropriation bill.

Hi-yu salmon at Rosburg.

An Independence man is getting hostile because his clothes line was rubbed last week.

Henry Fisher, of Rosburg, received a C. O. D. package from New York, marked "merchandise." After paying \$27.40 charges he opened the box and found it contained two pounds of stove coal. But then, it's a good box.

**A Cheap Hot-Bed.**

Instead of using sash for covering frames, the following, called the German plan, may be adopted with advantage—we have tried it: Take white cotton cloth, of a close texture, stretch and nail it on frames of any size you wish, take two ounces of lime-water, four ounces of linseed oil, one of white of eggs, two ounces of yellow of eggs; mix the lime and oil with very gentle heat, beat the eggs separately, and mix them with the former; spread the mixture with a paint brush over the cotton, allowing each coat to dry before applying another, until they become waterproof. The following are the advantages these shades possess over glass: the cost is hardly one-fourth; repairs are easily and cheaply made; the light is better. They do not require watering, no matter how intense the heat of the sun; the plants are never struck down, burned, or checked in growth, neither do they grow sick and weakly as they do under glass, and still there is abundance of light. The heat arising from below is more equable and temperate, which is a great object. The vapor arising from the manure and earth is condensed by the cool air passing the surface of the shade, and stands in drops on the inside; therefore the plants do not require a frequent watering. If the frames or stretchers are made large, they should be intersected by cross-bars about a foot square to support the cloth. These articles are just the things for bringing forward melons, tomatoes, flower seeds, etc., in season for transplanting.—Fruit Recorder.

**To Tell the Age of Fowls.**

If a hen's spur is hard, and the scales on the legs rough, she is old, whether you see her head or not; but her head will corroborate your observation. If the under bill is so stiff that you cannot bend it down, and the comb thick and rough, leave her, no matter how fat and plump, for some one else particular. A young hen has only the rudiments of spurs; the scales on her legs are smooth, glossy, and fresh colored, whatever the color may be; the under bill soft, and comb thin and smooth.

An old hen turkey has rough scales on the legs, callouses on the soles of the feet, and long, strong claws; a young one, the reverse of all these marks. When the feathers are on, the old turkey cock has a long tuft or beard, a young one but a sprouting one; and when they are off, the smooth scales on the legs decide the point, beside the difference in size of the wattles of the neck and in the elastic spot upon the nose.

An old goose when alive is known by the rough legs, the strength of the wings, particularly at the pinions, the thickness and strength of the bill, and the fineness of the feathers, and, when plucked, by the legs, the tenderness of the skin under the wings, by the points and the bill and the coarseness of the skin.

Ducks are distinguished by the same means; but there is the difference, that a duckling's bill is much longer in proportion to the breadth of its head than the old duck's.

A young pigeon is discovered by its pale color, smooth scales, tender, collapsed feet, and the yellow, long down interspersed among its feathers. A pigeon that can fly has always red colored legs and no down, and is then too old for use as a squab.—[Kansas Farmer.

**Cultivation of Chufa.**

Mr. S. J. Wirstrow, of Alsea, writes us: Several of our farmers intend cultivating the chufa, and have sent to Mr. Vick, of Rochester, for seed, but do not know how to cultivate. Will you please give in the FARMER a short sketch of its cultivation and the results in Oregon?

We cannot find that the chufa is even known in Oregon, and give the following information concerning it:

The chufa, or earth almond, is a perennial plant, from the south of Europe. The roots are long and fibrous, and produce at their extremities numerous small, rounded or oblong, jointed, pale-brown tubers, of the size of a filbert. The flesh of these roots, or tubers, is of a yellowish color, tender, and of a pleasant, sweet, and nut-like flavor. It is propagated by planting the tubers in April or May, two inches deep, in drills two feet apart, and six inches apart in the drills. They will be ready for harvesting in October. In warm climates the plant, when once introduced into the garden, spreads with great rapidity, and is exterminated with much difficulty. In the Northern and Middle States, the tubers remaining in the open ground are almost invariably destroyed by the winter.

**How to Milk.**

Some milkers seize the root of the teat between the thumb and forefinger, and then "drag" it down until it slips out of their grasp. In this way the teat and udder both are often severely injured. The proper mode of milking is to take the teat in the entire hand, and after pressing it