UNION. OREGON.

LUVES WAY.

Why do I love you, sweetheart mine? In sooth, I van not say, Love came to me so stealthily, I never saw his way.

His gentle footsteps scarcely pressed The pathway to my heart: I only saw him standing there, And knew he'd ne'er depart.

How can I tell what brought him, . I know not how he came? only knew, and bowed before The magic of his name.

So many are more beautiful! Ab. well, perchance 'tis true. So many are much better, dear! Sweet, no one else is "you." -Leslie's Illustrated.

THE TERRENEVAUGHS.

How They Go Sailing Out of St. Malo Bay.

Imposing Ceremonies of Simple Breton Sailors Who Annually "Go Down to the Sen in Ships," and Often Never Return.

On a granite rock in the English Channel, at the mouth of the tidal River Rance, the bluest and most beautiful stream in all France, stands the walled town of St. Malo, once the chief commercial city of Brittany. Every spring a fleet of taut little brig-rigged fishing vessels sails out of St. Malo, bound for the Grand Banks of Newfoundland, to share with the men of the Canada coast, and the New England fishermen from Cape Cod and Gloucester, the eatch of cod that swarm in those waters. These little vessels, scarce larger than the mackerel schooners that daily float in and out of Boston harbor, are absent from France from March till late in the autumn. The dangers they encounter in fogs and storms on the Banks are many, and widows and fatherless children are numerous along the Breton coast.

Considering, therefore, the great peril to which their husbands, sons and brothers and sweethearts are to be exposed, it is not surprising that the departure of the Terrenevaughs is the great event of the year along the Breton coast.

From their scattered winter quarters in the harbors and coves along the rocky shore, and from the villages on the banks of the Rance, the vessels come together in St. Malo Bay by the afternoon of the Sunday nearest the spring tide, the day always fixed for departure. It would be hard to imagine a scene of greater local interest. The numerous vessels lie at anchor a few hundred yards from the mainland, while hundreds of smaller craft of every description, independent of the regularly organized tenders, ply incesntly between the little fleet and the shore, bringing on board the crew, with their outfits.

The noise of the mates and captains, giving hoarse orders through their speaking trumpets, the shouts of sailors hailing recognized comrades on board of neighboring barks, and the evershifting groups of prettily attired Breton maids and matrons assembled on the long, curving quay, and the rocks and cliffs, to see, some of them for the last time, the faces of their loved ones, forms a scene

at once picturesque and sympathetic. The time comes for the last leavetaking to be over, and the last tearful adieu to be spoken, for at an appointed hour every man of the fleet, nearly four thousand men in all, must be on board.

At a given signal the white sails, like the pinions of sea-gulls, are spread to the winds, the anchor is raised, every flag is dipped, and the vessels are headed westward, whilst the crews, with uncovered heads, as the sound of saluting cannon from the Solidor Tower dies away, raise their voices in a farewell hymn: "Ave Maris Stella!"

Then, with slow and regular movements, the Terrenevaughs sweep out into the ocean and gradually fade away from the sight of wives and children, who look them a last adien. Not until the leaves on the great forest of Pontual that shelter many of their thatchroofed cottages begin to turn to red and yellow hues, do any tidings come to the waiting women of their "breadwinners" "far away on the billow," for ignorance of the mysteries of writing is an inheritance of the Breton fisher-

The wages earned by these toilers of the sea are scant enough. Their pay ranges from twelve dollars to fifteen dollars a month. But for the assistance of their sturdy wives, some of them would be in sad straits to get through the winter on their individual earnings. Before the men start on their voyage in the spring, they rent a small patch of ground and seed it in wheat. During the months of her husband's absence the wife and children do all the work that would have fallen to the man had he been at home. The wheat is harvested by them and a small area. devoted to backwheat or vegetables, is attended to. Usually, a bit of land is seeded in thax.

They are famous helpmeets, indeed, These brown-faced, strong-limbed fishers' wives. They seem to think that after marriage their highest duty on earth is to wait on their husbands and make them happy; and who can say that they are wrong in their philoso-

So these people go on working out out their allotted span of life with their bounty, has been "sent to the

SCOUT ing at their cheerful, contented faces, that the thatched roof of the little stone-walled cottage shelters alike the family cow, and the razor-back Breton pig; and that the hens lay their eggs under the bed and roost at night beneath the comb of the roof. He forgets that the solitary room, with its mud floor, is parlor, bedroom and kitchen alike, and almost wishes his lot was cast among these simple folks.

But the months go by, and finally the report comes that a returning Ter renevaugh is entering the harbor. - The news spreads, and a procession of old men, women and children is soon or its way to St. Malo. Every cottage adds to this procession of pilgrims, and long before the returning voyagers can be distinguished on the decks the cliffs are dotted with spectators, and the good people of St. Malo are crowded his or her eyes to identify the vessel, and wagers are offered on her name.

There is a jubilant feeling in the crowds, for if one's own friends should not prove to be on board, each one may hear tidings of those friends. But the of anxiety and dread will follow, if, tic fishing-craft is seen, after she has rounded the rock called the Grand Bey, at the entrance to the harbor, where lies buried the great Chateaubriand, to have her yards "cock-billed" or slanted across each other, for it means that ome disaster has happened and that there are more widows in Brittany. Only those who have seen it know what sorrowful appearance it gives a ship to have her yards 'cockbilled." As the vessel drops her anchor in the waters of the Rance, cannon boom again from the embrasures of the Solidor Tower. The fishermen as they land are hugged and confused with questions. Every mother wants to know of her son, every wife of her husband, and every sweetheart of her

Once I saw a Terrenevaugh come in the harbor. She had her yards "cockbilled" and her flag lowered. A pall fell upon the waiting throng on the quay. As the small boat bearing the men came within hailing distance, a sweet, clear voice rang out:

"As-fu vu mon Eugene la bas?" The cry came from a young girl of not more than nineteen, and of exceeding comeliness. No reply was heard from the sailors in the boat, and they rowed silently to the quay, and stepping on the staging, were surrounded. Foremost in the pushing throng was the comely peasant girl, and I heard her ask again for "her Eugene." One of the fishermen said something to her, and she fell fainting on the wet landing. Strong and tender arms carried her away. It was her brother she asked after, I learned afterward. He had been lost.

During October, and until far into November, the Terrenevaughs come sailing into St. Malo harbor, and the glad reunions and scenes of sorrow are repeated. The old medieval town, the chief city of Ann of Brittany, takes on a modern, bustling, commercial look. The cargoes of the returning fleet are unloaded on the quays, which are piled high with bales of codfish.

It is not uncommon, when, during the fishing season, the vessel is in danger, for the crew to vow to the Holy Virgin that if they are brought safely through the peril, they will make a pelerinage, or pilgrimage, to some chapel, and offer up a special thanksgiving service. This yow is always strictly carried out on their return.

The most ingenious sailor on board carves on the homeward voyage a perfeet representation of their ship. No matter how clumsy or ugly it may be, the model is as exact as his skill can make it, even to the blocks and pulleys. On the day fixed for the pelcrinage, the crew, headed by the sailor who made it, carrying the model, form in procession, and, bare-footed, bare-headed and in their shirt-sleeves, march to the chapel. Their families go with them. the priest is in readiness, and high mass is performed. When the services are over, the miniature ship is left swinging in the church.

There is not a Roman Catholic Church in all Brittany that does not contain some of these tiny vessels. The Chapelle de l'Epine at St. Briac has more. probably, than any other. They are always suspended from the ceiling by invisible cords, and seem to the observer to be a miniature fleet floating in mid air .- L. C. Bradford, in Youth's Companion.

A Carnivorous Antelope. A few months ago, while visiting a friend on a cattle ranch in the San Andreas mountains of Southern New Mexico, I saw what to me seemed a most abnormal habit. My friend had a young antelope six or seven months old, which he had captured when very young, and kept as a pet about the ranch. This animal is, by the way, very tame, following its master about without once offering to join its fellows, which often come in sight of the house. When offered pieces of raw beef it will eat the meat with evident relish, and in preference to vegetable food. I have seen it eat piece after piece until it has disposed of half a pound or more, then it would walk to the corn-crib and eat corn as a sort of dessert. It also cats bread, cooked potato and sweet potato, both raw and cooked. - Ralph S. Tarr. in Science.

-For years New Yorkers have been contributing to the support of a "little colored church" supposed to exist in their midst. An investigation showed the church was a myth, and the suppositious pastor, who has been living on

NOT A PROFESSIONAL VISIT.

some Facts Gleaned From Social and Friendly Calls-How It Ended.



most prominent physicians, and one whose word is authority on matters pevtaining to disease and the treatment, of the same, was about to take a few weeks' vacation, and

thought he would make a social and friendly call on some of his acquaintances and patients, the most of whom were apparently well, and, as they asserted, in no need of a physician's help; yet in out upon the quay. Every gazer strains nearly every case they expressed feelings of fatigue, nervousness, weakness, or a sense of something wrong. Upon returning home, the doctor began to meditate. "Here are people," he said to himself, "who say they are well, and yet nearly all complain of symptoms joyful cries will be stilled and a feeling | which, to the eye of science, are alarming. The hands and feet cold and perchance, the trim little trans-Atlan- leverish, dull pains in the head, and unpleasant oppression of fullness about the chest, an 'all-gone' feeling, a lack of ambition, a restless and tired feeling; of each day in a yard or lane, where they are troubled with wakefulness, pains in the back and side, extending lown the limbs; neuralgic pains in the head and nack and a desire to be alone. Such are the symptoms threatening these unconscious invalids, who fancy they are well and need no medicine. The fact is, the signs of the disease have unmasked themselves so gradually that the presence of the fatal spectre at the loor is undreamed of until almost the last moment."

> gave the matter much careful thought, and his attention was directed to the best method of averting the impending danger which threatens

The doctor

the entire masses. He says these sufferers do not call a doctor because they know from experience that they derive little or no benefit from the course of treatment usually prescribed. The medical mind devotes itself to the study and treatment of acute diseases. Chronic diseases are, as a rule, neglected. The derangement of the digestive organs is the direct cause of nearly every form of disease and of all our aches and pains. The undigested ferments are absorbed into the system and blood poison follows. The patient is soon racked with R'seumatic or Neuralgie pains, Scrofsla, Salt Rheum and other blood diseases follow; the Liver and Kidneys are badly affected and the entire system debilitated. What can be done? This is the question asked by all after the disease has reached this stage. To cure the patient in this condition requires a much more thorough and extended course of treatment than if taken at the proper time. imal is tied in its stall, and draw the that will cure these diseases; but unfortunately there are but few who seem to understand the secret of combining the peculiar curative properties known to medical science which are particularly adapted to this peculiar form and

cause of disease. I believe the formula used in Dr. Pardee's Rheumatic Remedy is the best and most effective combination for this trouble that has yet come to my knowledge, or to the knowledge of the world. I have prescribed it many times, and have watched its workings on very many cases and have seen most remarkable results follow its use; and knowing its ingredients as I do, I am not surprised at its success and power. If this remedy is prescribed when the above symptoms are first felt, all trouble can readily be averted, but if left until the disease becomes seated or chronic, it will require a more extended use of the remedy.

MRS. MARY O'BRIEN.

As this lady's name has been frequently mentioned on the streets lately in connection with a \$5000 prize drawn in The Louisiana State Lottery on March 15th, a Pioneer reporter was sent to Central City to interview ber yesterday. In reply to various questions propounded to her, she made in substance the following statement: "I am a widow, 51 years of age; have one boy old enough to help me along in the world; have lived in the Hills nine years; have always worked hard for a living, keeping boarders or any honest work that would pay me. I have a speculative disposition. Have purchased mining stocks and paid as Journal. sessments on them until I had paid out every dollar I had and was in debt for provisions I had procured temple, while his glaring eve-balls rolled from merchants. I had also put in every | widely. dollar of my son's earnings without straw-colored dog with a blue tail; coiled his knowledge, and it had got to that upon the table was a bow-legged snake point where money was an imperative necessity to pay off my debts and keep my mining stocks affort. One whole my mining stocks affort. One whole night I was unable to sleep, worrying not so. Hs wife had been to the Janover my embarassed condition. All of sness village and had not returned takes the strength of the roots to make a sudden, as it by inspiration, the supty-handed. - Boston Post. thought came-buy a ticket in the Louisiana State Lottery. In the morning I cut the advertisement from the Pioneer, enclosed a \$20 bill-all the money I possessed in the world-in an envelope and directed it to M. A. replies: "The ordinary good torpedo-Dauphin, New Orleans, La., with a request to send me a one tenth interest twenty-two miles an hour over the in twenty different numbers. Three measured mile. There are a few, inweeks afterwards I received a printed cluding the American boat Stiletso, that list of the numbers that had drawn oan make twenty-five miles an hour. prizes and, with trembling hands and The fastest beat in the world is the throbbing heart, compared the tickets French torpedo boat Ouragan. She is with the lucky numbers and found I credited with about twenty-nine miles had four winners; two had drawn \$5 an hour. At that rate she would move thirty to forty feet each year, is very twenty-four hours at 62 deg. Fahreneach, one \$100, and the fourth \$5000. as fast as ordinary passenger trains I now feel that it was a lucky thought between New York and Chicago avercheerfulness. One forgets, while gaz island" for three mouths. - N. Y. Sun, that induced me to send the money, ago."

and I shall advise all of my friends to take a few chances occasionally; in fact I am now getting up a club."-Deadwood (Dak.) Pioneer, April 13.

FOUL IN THE FOOT. A Remedy and Treatment Which Effect a

Rapid and Thorough Cure. Among the minor things to be looked Notwithstanding all the care possible. they will get into the mud, more or less, and this is better for them than to have their feet always dry, if the feet are not allowed to become sore. There will be pellets or rolls of mud between the hoofs, which, if allowed to remain, eventually irritate the thin skin there. and produce what is called "foul in the This does not often occur, it is true, but there is always a possibility that it may happen. If the cattle are not allowed considerable daily exereise, the hoofs are liable to grow long and make the animal lame. Bulls which, of necessity, are kept in the stable all the time, are often troubled in this way, and their feet have to be trimmed occasionally, which is a rather hard job. Cattle which run a portion the soil is gravelly or stony, are never troubled in this way. During muddy weather, however, they sometimes get sore feet, on account of continued irritation, caused by hard, foreign substances between the boofs.

"Fouls," or foul in the foot, is an nleerous inflammation of the delicate skin and flesh between the claws of the noof, and is communicable by contact of the pus or matter of a sore foot with the clean skin of a healthy foot, yielding readily to remedial measure at the outset, but difficult to cure after it becomes deep-seated and spreads throughout the adjacent tissues. There are numerous remedies in general use, some of them uselessly painful and caustic. All that is really needed is to clean the affected surfaces from pus and decayed animal tissues, and then apply a remedy which will destroy any germs of decay that may be left, and at the same time lubricate and heal the tender parts. Too much or too severe caustic only adds to the irritation, preventing rapid healing, and adding to the animal's suffering. If the feet are watched, as they should be, and the hard lumps of mud are removed before the feet become sore, no remedy is needed, as there will be no disease.

The "ounce of prevention" is much the The worst part of the business is to clean the affected foot. The animal naturally objects to having it touched, and the cleaning, if thorough, as it must be, is very painful. Consequently, it is necessary to secure the animal n some way, so that it can not struggle. Some tie a rope to the leg, the foot of which is affected, while the ansome convenient timber or stud. This will do if the animal will stand still, but it is sure not to do this, and there is much difficulty in working at the foot, and there is great danger of injury resulting from the struggles of the anianimal flat on the ground, and then securely fasten his feet, so that he can not struggle. Any one who has ever een a horse thrown by the Rarey or a similar method, can easily manage to 'east" an animal without injuring it. Then, with a spatula of wood, or a dull butcher's kuife, the diseased foot the blood to flow, and then the foot can be well washed with warm water. The other feet should also be cleaned and washed.

As soon as dry, a caustic ointment should be spread all over the diseased surfaces. Any caustic, like butter of antimony, or diluted sulphuric acid, will be effectual, but these are productive of much pain, and are liable to be washed or ribbed off in a short time. Bine vitriol, pulverized to an almost not wash or rub off readily, is not severe, and is entirely effectual. In fact rot in sheep, we think there is no remedy equal to this for effectiveness, cheapness, and ease of application. Usually, one application completes the cure, and it does always if the cleansing has been perfect. Otherwise a second application may be needed in four or five days .- National Live-Stock

-He stood by his cold hearthstone and pressed both hands to his throbbing Poised in m'd-air he saw a with a crimson tongue, while from his dinners neered green turtles who wagged their horaid heads. "Got 'em

-in answer to the question: "What the sale of the good fruit. speed is attained by the fastest steamer in the world?" the New York Stan boats in foreign navies make about

AGRICULTURAL.

Devoted to the Interests of Farmers and Stockmen.

Roots for Cows.

Taken simply in a sanitary view, roots may be called the most valuable after by cattle-breeders in fall and crop the dairyman can raise. Espespring is the condition of the feet of cially are they useful at this season their stock. Cattle can not be kept in when the cows are coming fresh and the stable all the time, as they need ex- that dreadful disease, milk lever, is ereise to keep them in good health. threatening the most valuable members of the herd. It is a pretty well admitted theory now that the best preventative of milk fever is a cool and nonmilk-producing diet at the time of parturition, and there is nothing can supply this demand so well as roots of some kind. The lives of a few value ble cows saved by feeting roots would more than pay the extra cost of growing the crops, to say nothing of its general value for milk production and excellent effect upon the health of the into the United States last year was herd. Admitting the cost of the crop in labor and manure, for it cannot be profitably grown without an abun- Jackson and Josephine counties which dance of both, at the same time every are in better condition than last year, dairyman should grow a patch of them owing, perhaps, to the high prices rein proportion to the amount of labor ceived for the last crop. and manure he can afford to devote to the purpose, if for no other reason than those named above and the good effect roots always have on the flow of milk by adding a valuable variety to the cows' rations. So abundant is the yield when properly grown that even a small patch will produce enough roots to answer for sanitary feeding for those cows that are coming in calf and half an acre of English gooseberry about whose welfare the dairyman has bushes, which are very profitable. Last good cause to be anxious. While it is year he had 150 bushels and sold the true that this needs careful cultivation fruit at fifteen cents per pound, while and becomes expensive on the land other varieties brought but seven that produces a super-abundance of cents. Now he has 600 bushels on the weeds if the work has to be done by half acre. The berries will be ripe the hand, yet there is much to be gained first of June, and about the size of by making a wise selection of the land walnuts. Mr. Terner has raised his to be devoted to the purpose, and fruit without irrigation. there are cultivating land machines. as the wheel hoe, that will do the work while the plants are small and most of it atterward. At any rate no dairyman can justly consider himself thoroughly educated in his line of business until he has given the root crop a thorough trial and intelligently determined whether or not his farm and surroundings are adapted to the growth of this

Early Potatoes.

The potato requi es more expenditure for both seed and labor than any grain crop, and it follows that it should be planted on rich soil. It is not safe to manure late potatoes heavily with fresh stable manure, as its fermentation in the soil makes just the condiflourishes; but in rich land from previous manuring this danger does not exist. For early potatoes the land can scarcely be made too rich. on land that is amply fertile to pro- large quantities, is always safe. duce a crop without it. As it ferments The doctor says: "There are remedies foot up and back, tying the rope to it keeps the soil moist, which for early soils are apt to keep more moist in mal. The better way is to throw the dry weather than those less fertile. partially insure their crop from severe drouth by subsoiling. This requires extra lobor, but the reservoirs of moisture thus stored in the subsoil keep the those on land not subso led have withered from combined heat and drought. the plants from the sudden extremes low soils, they being the most common cause of the blight.

Tomato Culture.

Break the ground deep-be sure of that-and work it mellow, mixing with the soil all the manure that can be rows five feet apart; put one or two impalpable powder, and mixed shovelfulls of rich, well-rooted manure thoroughly with an equal weight of every three feet in the rows, working it lard, makes an ointment which does well with the soil, and set the plant in this; set it deeper than it was in the bed. Before taking the plants up, wet for foul in the foot in cattle and foot- the bed thoroughly and take up as much soil with the plant as possible. Set in cloudy weather if you can, and and in 1876 allowed her foreign sister when it is warm. The least check the plants receive the better. As soon as the plants start to grow, begin to culti- evidently the poultry yards on this vate them. Cultivate the balk, or space side of the Atlantic lost heart, for in between the rows, cultivate deep and the next five years the importations thouroughly, raking the ground level. almost doubled, reaching in 1881 the Cultivate every three days if the total value of \$1,200,000. The same weather will admit. Remember, tili- process was repeated and in 1885 the age is earliness; tillage is manure.

As soon as the lateral suckers appear keep them off. At the second or these figures is so obvious that the third cultivation top-dress the ground farmer's wife, immersed in household with hen manure, or if not plenty put cares, should have no trouble in disit around the hil's. Keep the vines cerning it, while the chicken yards all well and nicely tied up to stakes. As over the country should receive resoon as the fruit begins to form go newed attention. through the vines and take off all the imperfect and deformed fruit. It them, that should go to the growth of to 11 per cent. of dry matter and about the perfect fruit, and they will injure

Bamboo for Fencius.

this county and bids fair to be of value been adulterated. When milk cone and importance to farmers. Our read-tains from 12 to 124 per cent. of solid ers will remember an article in these matter and from 3 to 31 per cent. of columns some time ago on the growth pure fatty substance it is rich; and if of bamboo for fencing. Acting on it contains more than 121 per cent. of that idea C. A. Maul has planted out dry matter and 4 per cent. or more of 200 roots of this plant and expects to fat it is of extra rich quality. Such raise his own fencing. The growth of milk throws off from 11 to 12 per cent. this bamboo reaches a height of from of cream in bulk on standing for straight, and, when dry, is very hard heit, as has been preven by the expeand strong. The stalks will be cut riments of Professor Willard and into suitable lengths for pickets and others.

woven with wires into a neat, strong, durable rabbit-proof and stock-proof fence. Parties who have been raising it for some time assert that an acre well set to roots will produce pickets enough each year to make six miles of fence. Allowing one-half for enthusiasm, and there is still something in it. Bamboo is a perennial plant and a few roots will soon spread over quite an area,-Kern County (Cal.) Echo.

It is estimated that California's 1887 wheat crop will amount to 50,000,000

California has 4000 wine grovers and 160,000 acres in vines, which gives employment to 40,000 people.

It is now estimated that this season's crop of California oranges will be but 1400 car-loads, against 2200 last season. Take prunes, for instance, for con-

sideration. The importation of prunes about 60,000,000 pounds.

There are many large hop yards in Frank McCown, living near Waite-

burg, W. T., recently lost a number of calves with an unknown disease. The calves act as if they were poisoned; are sick but a few minutes; whirl around, froth at the mouth, emit blood from the nostrils and fall down dead. H. H. Turner, of Linden, Cal., has

It is a common practice with many farmers who are fattening hogs to feed them all they will eat three times a day. This system of feeding is based on the theory the more the hog eats the faster he will put on fat. This theory may be plausible, but it is true only to a certain extent. Hogs are voracious animals, and the most of them will eat more hearty, fat-forming food than they can wholly digest and assimilate for the formation of meat. All extra food amounts to nothing exept for manure.

The proper feeding of the orchard is yet a matter not generally understood. Circumstances in the matter, as in all others, alter cases. Some soils contain a large amount of vegetions in which the potato-rot fungus table matter. The trees make a rapid growth and an excess of wood, but bear no fruit. Stop feeding them with stable manure. Mineral fertilizers and perhaps root pruning are needed to The crop, if marketed before rot, in induce the trees to yield fruit instead even the most un avorable season, can of wood. Phosphorus and potash are do serious injury. Fresh manure is the great remedies. Wood ashes conoften of great benefit to early potatoes tain both, and its application, even in

A cross of the Dorking and light potatoes set during the extreme heat Brahma makes excellent capons. They of the summer is a point of the great- should be hat hed as early as possible est importance. Mossiure is apparently and kept until fully grown. The best a greater necessity in making an early time to sell is in February and March, pocato crop than fertility, though rich during which periods the prices are often as high as fifty cents per pound, while choice capons will weigh from The most successful potato growers twelve to fourteen pounds each. The proper crosses should be used in order to produce large capons. Leghorns, Hamburgs, black Spanish and other small breeds are worthl as as capons. potato tops fresh and green long after Only the large breeds should be used.

There are about 20,000 hives of bees can be scraped clean without causing Subsciling is a partial protection in Los Angeles county, Cal., and the against the potato blight. It saves most extensive and profitable spiaries are found in the mountains. Los Auof temperature which prevail in shall geles city has an ordinance imposing a fine of \$500 upon any one keeping bees within the city limits. Winemakers object to bees because they gather about the wine presses in the buildings used for winemaking, so that they annoy the workmen. The averare yield of honey per hive is about 260 pounds for the season. Much spared from other crops. Mark off the larger yields are reported from single hives, but in any very large apiery there is always found some hives that are poor honey-producers, and thus the average yield is reduced.

> Like the cow, the great American hen seems not to be making a very successful effort at holding her own. to outlay her to the extent of \$630,000 worth. This was discouraging, and importations had again doubled, the value being \$2,476,672. The moral of

Good milk of average quality, according to Voelcker, contains from 101 21 per cent. of pure fat. It yields from 9 to 10 per cent, of cream. Milk that contains more than 90 per cent. of water and less than 2 per cent. of A new industry is springing up in pure fat is naturally very poor or has