STRODE WITH EASTERN ASIA. Gio .th of Commerce Between Pacific States and Markets of the Orient

Withat great changes are taking place In the currents of Pacific ocean comincree, to be followed fast by still greatur is rapidly becoming manifest, writes H W Scott in "The Asiatic Trade of Our Pacific States" in Century. Increasing production in our ewn Pacific states requires oriental markets, and is finding them. Railroad development both in America and in Asia, and increasing use of steam on the ocean are effecting great changes in the courses of the trade of -all countries in touch with the Pacific. More than 50 steamships now sail regularly from the ports of California, Oregon and Washington to ports in Asia or in the great Pacific islands, and of "tramp" steamers and sail vessels a continually growing fleet. Between ports of British Columbia and ports of Asia, Australia and New Zealand there is a similar movement. It includes not only the local commerce between countries that border on the greatest of oceans, but carries also a heavy trade from the orient by railway across America to our eastern atairs, and even to Europe, from west to east over the Atlantic.

Everything favors the growth of this commerce to very large proportions. There is promise of development of an "international commerce on the Pacific which within the next half century, may rival that on the Atlantic. For the active theater of the world's new effort is now eastern Asia and western America. The two hemispheres, herestofore searcely at all in communication, except across the Atlantic, are new rapidly developing an intercourse over the Pacific, which is to effect large transformation, or at least to become a great additional factor, in the commerce of the world.

ADVANCE IN GLASSWARE.

American Products That Can Be Put on Market in Competition with Imported Ware.

"Four years ago Americans were making but little effort to compete with imported Bohemian glassware," said George Morton, vice-president of Ma glass company, of Steubenville, O. "Now four factories in the United States manufacture annually \$700,000 worth of glassware that used to be imported from Bohemia. And what is more, we are making glass that can be put on the market on the same footing with the imported ware and at a lower price.

"The principal advantage of the Bohemian manufacturers over us is their cheaper labor. Glassblowers and workers in this country receive high wages, and the men who are earning \$5 and \$5.50 a day in our factory would receive about 65 or 75 cents a May in the Bohemian works. The cost of labor really is the largest item in our manufacture, for of all the industries the glassworking industry has made the smallest progress in maphinery, and almost all of the work must be done by hand. It is probably the best labor in the United States, for skilled glassblowers in window aghass funtories earn from \$500 to \$800

"No, we did not go to Bahemia to learn their secrets, for coloring and decorating glass. We just worked othem out ourselves and then educated sour workmen until they could do the

WORKERS FOR MORMONISM.

Over Two Thousand Young Men Constantly in the Field as Missionaries.

According to the Mormon authoritries nowar! of two thousand missiontaries are constantly in the field, most of them young men, and all under the supervision of experienced leaders and directly from hearquarters established at tentral points. Hardly a week passes, writes Ray Stannard Baker in "The Vitality of Mormonism" in Century, that the newspapers do not contain some item concerning this invasion: Mormon elders stoned in Ohio, a rich convent in New York, a new irrigated valley opened and settled in Wyoming, a strong new church organized in Illinois. Utah is, of course, under Morman political control, but it is not so generally known that the Mormons also control, or at least hold the balance of power, in Idaho, in Nevada; and possibly in Wyoming and Colorado, with a strong following in Arizona, Washington, and other states, thus electing, or at least influencing, not a few United States senators and representatives. Nor has the growth of the church been con fined wholly to the United States The Mormons are migrating in considcrable numbers to the newly opened Alberta country in Canada, and they have taken up for irrigation consider-Table tracts of land in Mexico.

Taxes in China.

Ar Englishman residing in North China writes: "There is much comaplaint here also against heavy taxes, Sespecially the taxes on business houses. I was told a few days ago that the tsa-hwo hongs alone here pay over 2,000 taels a year. The single cash shop with which I deal pays over 200 🧬 ⊣taels a year. I also hear that just now in Honan the officials are demanding taxes on all live stock, even chickens, and dogs. They, I believe, have not yet tried to tax the rats. I wish they might put a heavy tax on them, if it would lessen the number in my rooms. They are also declaring that a tax is put in Hanan on each standing tree! They may make an effort next at the fleas. Here, again, I would not be at .all opposed."--Chicago Daily News.

REGION IS LITTLE KNOWN.

Portion of Thibet with Which Geographers and Writers Had But Little to Do

The Chumbi valley, which has been described as the Engadine of the Himalayas and is generally supposed to be the conventional Arcadia of these highlands, is, as a matter of fact, not well known to geographers. It is a portion of Thibet directly administered by Lhasa-so far, indeed, as there has been any administration at all, says the London Times. Like other ecclesiastical temporalities, there has been found here as well as in the papal states, or in the liberties and principalities of the old English church, a tendency to fatten the spiritual side of the community to the neglect and also at the expense of the laity; and, though the hillsides of the valley are dotted with lamaseries and cells, though the highway and the tributary hillpaths are flanked by prayer wheels and obstructed almost every mile with chuertens or plous squat memorials in plaster and stone of dead ecclesiastics. and though from every town and village, and even from many leafless bushes by the river side, there flutter innumerable torn perpendicular strips of prayer-printed cotton, it is difficult to see where the social prosperity. which has been noticed by more than one traveler, is to be found.

This is of course the barest and most comfortless month in the year. Every allowance must be made for the moment at which the advance has been made. But the scarcity and poverty of nearly all but the houses owned or lived in by the lamas; the actual area of the exiguous slopes which permit of cultivation; the badness of the roads, often a mere careless jumble of waterworn builders over which it is difficult to coax a horse and impossible to run a wheeled carriage-all these silent tokens of poverty are not disproved by the occasional presence of a house as Rinchingong or Phema which betrays within evidence of plety and even taste of an elemental order.

Two races only flourished in this valley before the advance of the mission. lamas and brigands. It is difficult now to make any estimate of the real value of the property owned by the lamaseries here. Although not the least excuse for anxiety has been given by the behavior of any one man in the force. the hoarding abbots of this patrimonium have been sorely alarmed by the advent of the English, and vast quantities of ecclesiastical ornaments have been carried off to the hillsides and The zhumars and marmes or shrine

lamps, often beautifully worked and feweled; are in almost all cases gone altogether or replaced by a commoner substitute. The great damrus, or twin drums, composed of the tops of two human skulis-one a man's and the other a woman's-fastened back to back, and covered with sheepskin; the great golden thunderbolts, which are. the especial pride of the temples, the silver-gilt clarinet-like instruments of music-all are vanished or poorly replaced. In some cases the lamas have hidden the braziers and bowls, of wrought copper. Only the long brass and copper trumpets, seven to ten feet in length, resting on the ground at their ends, and so heavy that a framework of wood had to support the mouthpiece, have proved too cumbersome to move, and the gilded and jeweled Buddhas in the inner shrine have been left to protect themselves. But the appearance of the lamas themrelves, fat and well-clothed, belies the aspect of their stripped gombas. The brigands of Bhutan, who have hitherto levied a heavy blackmail upon Sikkimese and Chinese traders using the valley, have found their occupation gone, but the gaudiness of some of the abandoned houses in the valley is attributed to this ill-gotten wealth.

Picturesque the valley is at all times. Even now, when the first hard pellets of the long-delayed snow are rattling among the frozen willow shoots, and lying like manna wherever it falls on the ice-gripped earth, the scene is beautiful. Everything falls into its place -the dark slopes of the advancing mountains which thrust their feet into the valley and turn it out of its course, the rich upstanding battallons of dark green pines already dusted with white, the gray shingles of the few close set houses which make the towns on the maps, the bridges cantilevered with huge boulders on their landward ends, the occasional gleam of a golden pinnacle on a gompa or a royal residence; above all, perhaps. the hurrying Ammo river, clear as crystal in those rare lengths when it is not ruffling over stones, twisting hither and thither, now and then leaving a wooded eyot, in its midst. --

But the Chumbi valley, narrow, tortuous, wind swept, priest ridden, and beset by a foreign country on either hand, has not had the chance of justifying the eulogy of injudicious travelers. For the moment the pax Britannica reigns and the wool packs come down more freely than before; but the Chumbi valley phobably owes its reputation more to the welcome contrast it provides to the appalling passes by which it is guarded then to any intrinsic prosperity. It is a highway, and the abode of churchmen, who have in the past looked down from their evries at the narrow ribbon of cultivated land as a means of providing rather their luxuries than the necessities of the poor men who own and till it.

Cause and Effect. Neighbors-Your little boy has been crying for the last half hour. What's the trouble?

Homer-Oh, his crying is hie to his absence of mind "Absence of mind!"

"Yes; he didn't mind what my wife told him."-Cincinnati Enquirer.

INDIAN TALE WITH A MORAL

Description of the Treatment of the Reds by the United States Government.

Charles Gibson, the Indian writer, tells this story:

"There was a certain young man, an Indian who was beneficed which in English is 'wanting fresh meat,' so he shouldered his brindle stock human rifle and struck out for the mountains for a fat deer. He looked all day, but failed to find a deer. Late in the day as the sun began to hide behind the oaks, he came upon a large bunch of hogs. Some were old sows, some were barrows, some were shoats, some were young pigs. The pigs were frisking along in front, the shoats came next, the sows and barrows were grazing slowly in the rear. There being such a nice herd, the hunter followed them for some time. After so long a time, he happened to look on shead at the pigs. Just ahead of the pigs sat a large wolf enjoying the sight of so many fat porkers. The frisky little fellows came right along until they were right up to the wolf, and some of them sniffed the air, bristled, and looked up into the wolf's countenance. The wolf was yery quiet, and gently reached out his left paw and stroked the pigs. The little pigs enjoyed the sport, and the wolf, by way of variety, wagged his tail for

"About this time the older hogs were coming dangerously near, so without disturbing the peace of the pigs the wolf quietly eased away from the older ones of the family. This time he stretched himself out on the ground so the pigs would imagine they had come upon a dead wolf, and the pigs found him and rooted him about in their playfulness. It was all right with the wolf, but it was getting late and the sport was becoming monotonous, so he looked the pigs over and found one that seemed to fit all around. There was a little squeakonly one, and that was all. One pig out of so many was not missed much. The older hogs made a rush, but did not locate the wolf. All was calm and serene in a few minutes; the grazing was continued. About every hour this little disturbance was re-enacted until

the pigs were all gone. "The stuff the hogs are represents money; the sows, the department of the interior; the barrows, the chiefs of the five tribes: the shoats, the councits of the five tribes: the hunter, the president of the United States. Now find the wolf.

"The moral is that Indians should keep an eye on their land."

SOCIAL LIFE IN BURMAH. When a Native Gets a Little Money Ahead He Proceeds to Have an Enjoyable Time.

There are many interesting things to be noted in Burmah. William E Curtis, who has been visiting it, speaks of Burmah as an ideal country in to climate and soil. And in a later letter from Mandalay, says the Chicago Record-Herald; he tells much about the life there, which he says is gay and happy. Of some social features Mr. Curtis writes: "Whenever a Burmese gets a little money ahead he will either build a pagoda for the benefit of his soul or spend it in hospitality, inviting his neighbors to a 'pwe' whenever there is the slightest provocation. 'Pwes' are given when a child is born, when a daughter's ears are pierced or after a boy is tattooed, on a birthday or marriage anniversary or on any other occasion that will furnish an excuse. They are always given in the open air, and if the host has no garden he blockades the street in from of his house with tables, chairs and other furnishings No formal invitation is necessary, but a general announcement is made, and everybody is expected-rich and moor. old and young, foreigner and native. Burmah is literally a free country. Nobody seems to have secrets or care for privacy. Neighbors are in the habit of entering each other's houses without knocking or giving a warning of any sort, and treating them exactly as they would their own; overhauling their contents, helping themselves to whatever they want, and making themselves perfectly at home under 'every circumstance. The same freedom is permitted to foreigners. Everybody tells us that the more curiosity we show about the people the better we will please them, and if we stop a woman on the street and examine her costume and finger her jewelry she will appreciate it as the highest compliment we can pay her. We have tried that experiment with moderation, and have found the statement to be true."

Method of Killing Hawks.

A novel means of destroying chicken hawks is being employed in Wardton. In the feed prepared for 40 or 50 chickens is mixed one-half teaspoonful of tincture of nux vomica. This poison does not affect the chickens, so it is asserted, but in turn does kill the hawk which makes a meal of one. Such food carried by the parent bird to young hawks while in the nest also kills them. Hawks have been causing great havoc among the young chickens in that neighborhood, but are now being materially thinned out by this method.—Roseburg (Ore.) Review.

Gophers as Busy Workers. The gophers seldom cease their labors. I have found the fossor and the monticola active both night and day, excepting during the hottest weather. I have known a continued heat of ninety-odd degrees in the shade to stop all upheaval for several days. They are most industrious, however, at dawn and sunset.-From Ernest Thompson Seton's "The Master Plowman of the West," in Century.

WHEN SUMMER IS AT HAND.

Read by Signs Which to This Obserger Are to Be Relied Upon in Every Particular.

"Now," said Prof. von Joggleby, according to the New York San, "I see in the range of back vards in view from my study window many signs of the season. The various trees and shrubs in the several yards are now well advanced in leaf and the one peach tree here to be seen is blossoming

'Now all the house plants have been brought out of doors for the summer. some to be left in their nots standing in the borders along the walks and some to be transplanted into the ground, and their owners go out and inspect them there with evident pleasure, glad to see the plants thriving in the fresher outer

air and glad to be out in it themselves. "And now the people begin to bring" out their winter clothing and their comfortables and blankets and hang them on the lines to be dusted and brushed prepartory to putting them away for the summer. And rugs and cushions are likewise brought out and beaten and left now to air in the bright warm sun. And the children are permitted now to play in the yards and the smoke drifts lazily and the cats are growing languid.

"The windows now are open, and I can hear clearly the rattling of coal sliding down the chutes from cart tocoalhole, a sound that was muffled in winter when the windows were closed. And with the windows open I hear now the hum of the street cars and the sounds of various, vehicles, and the voices of vendors, and, with no window glass intervening, more clearly the notes of the hand organ.

And just at this moment I hear at a distance, the sound of hammering, of somebody mending a fence. I can hear the ring of the hammer on the nailhead, its note varying as the nail, under repeated strokes, sinks deeper and deeper into the wood, ending finally with a totally different note, when, the nail drifer, home, the hammer head strikes nail and wood together.

"And, finally, I saw yesterday fluttering past my window, always close together, but frequently crossing in their paths, two vellow butterflies zigzacging through the air at play; and from all these many signs I realize not only that the spring that was so backward is now well advanced, but that now, indeed, it is nearly over, and that summer is at

DRAWBACKS OF RURAL LIFE.

In It There Are Beauties Innumerable, But Loneliness Is Often Depressing.

It is the transplanted urbanite who feels most deeply that while the country has delights, it has also its drawhacks. The very stience for instance. gets on his nerves - the so-called peaceful silence of which poets who could not. be persuaded to live beyond the hearing of street gongs write so enticingly. The zephyrs, says the Indianapolis Journal, that waft the scent of clover across the fields become a different thing when they wail and moan about the lonely house at night or lash the trees angrily. Bird songs are delightful, but the blood-curdling screech of the owl at midnight is another thing entirely. The "watchdog's honest bank" may be cheering, but the melancholy, how! of a dog baying the moon produces a different effect as it is borne across the fields. Sensitive persons have been known to contemplate suicide after hearing the chorus of the frogs on a spring night. The elements are not always conducive to joy, whatever the environment, but in the city one may forget that it is raining outside or even look out at it with interest. In the country not even the contemplation of possible agricultural benefits can make the world other than sodden and depressing when the moon is not at the full or when clouds are in the sky, and in the gloom objects familiar by day loom large and strange. The air becomes full of stealthy sounds: the shrilling of insects here and there accentuates the stillness. The very spirit of loneliness is abroad, and he is a nature lover indeed who in the night watches does not long for the flare of the electric lights, for the clanging of the street car gong, for the echo of passing footsteps or the sound of cheery whistling. In daytime, too, the contemplation of earth and sky and far horizon becomes oppressive to the simple human soul not attuned to nature's vastness and he will wish for the compantonship of his kind.

It is well to live in the country; the country has beauties innumerable; joy and inspiration are there -- but it some-times happens that it affords more inspiration to the one who admires it from afar than to him who is on the ground.

Smallest Bible in the World.

Many stories of big things are told in California, but there is a little thing at the missionary exhibit in the chamher of commerce that is attracting much attention. It is the smallest Bible in the world. Displayed in the center of the exhibition hall is a collection of Bibles of divers sizes and styles, but there is one so small that it is kept under glass for obvious reasons. This. is a complete, gilt-edged, morocco. bound Bible, containing the full text, and it measures one-half inch in thickness and three-fourths of an inch in length. Some of the words in capital letters may be read with the naked eye. and with a glass the entire text is clear and distinct.-Los Angeles (Cal.)

Possibly the Reason. "She's the valedictorian of her class, isn't she?"

"Yes." "Wonder why they give it that sort of a farewell name?"

"Oh, she's saying farewell to the idealities of life as a preliminary to bumping up against the realities."-Caicago Post.

DRAW DRAFT ON THE SHAH.

One Way to Even Up a Bank Account When Called Upon to Make Good Overdraft.

"Just to oblige" a depositor the cashier of a bank in a western town attowed him to overdraw his account \$1,000, relates the Chicago Tribune. A few days later the cashier learned there was to be an examination of the bank's account. He sent at once to the depositor, told him of the impending examination, and asked him to make his account good.

"I can't do it,' 'replied the depositor. "I haven't the money and I can't possibly raise it inside of three weeks. What can I do about it?"

The cashier was in sore straits. He did not have money enough of his own to make good the deficit, and for a long time he couldn't think of any way of bridging the trouble. Suddenly a bright idea dawned on him:

"I'll tell you what we'll do," he said to the depositor. "You draw a draft on the shah of Persia for \$1,000 and deposit it in your account. It will be at least six weeks before we'll have it returned protested Meanwhile you can skirmish up the money to make good the overdraft."

The depositor laughed at the idea, but made out the draft on the shah and put it in for collection.

"There'll be a hot time in Persia when the shah gets that," the depositor said to the cashier, and the cashier agreed with him.

Within three weeks the depositor made some collections through his regular business and straightened out his bank account.

About six weeks after the draft was made on the shah the cashier received a check from Teheran for \$1,000 from the enuerry of the shah. On the back of the voucher which accompanied it. and above the indorsement of the equerry, this statement was written: "The shah of Persia requests" that

hereafter all bills from the United States of America shall be itemized."

A STRANGE FLOWERING BULB

Plant from Asia That Blossoms Without the Aid of Earth or Water.

Central Asia now puts in a claim for the most remarkable of all the bulbous plants, states the New York Times. It bears the imperial title of "Monarch of the East" in color and appearance the bulb resembles a large potato and its extraordinary property is that it flowers without the aid of earth, sand; stones water or anything else. The discoverer of this phenomenon says. "The flower sheath sometimes reaches a length of nearly two feet, is, of a redbrown color, topped with red and yel-

low, while the inner parts of the flower are equally brilliant." He also adds that the bulb of this extraordinary plant needs only to be placed in a saucer, without water, in a warm room. when, we hout showing either leaves or roots, the flawer makes its appearance, usually early in the year, thriving entirely upon the nourishment contained

within the butb As soon as the flower has faded away and a growth appears to be coming from the bulb, it should be posted up in good soil and freely watered. Later on an umbrella-shaped leaf is formed on a stout stalk resembling brown granite in color, and sometimes reaching a height of three feet. In autumn this leaf fades, and as soon as it has died off the bull is lifted out of the soil. cleaned up and placed in a des condition in a warm rober, when the previous year's display will be repeated.

COSSACKS DENOUNCE WAR.

Bough Riders of Russia See No Glory in the Present Struggle with Japan.

The province of the Don Cossacks in southern Russia has a world-wide renown for the excellence in horsemanship and the martial qualities generally of its inhabitants. The Don Cossacks form the pick of the Russian cavalry and they were ever ready to shed their blood for the czar it, return for the privileges granted to them. It is therefore all the more remarkable, says a London paper, that the present war in the far east is very unpopular in the district of the Don. Instead of hailing with delight war for war's sake, the Cossack officers can be heard from time to time exclaiming: "What do we want with this war and this Manchuria? For as there is neither glory or profit in

The reason for this radical change of feeling semes to be the economical situation of the Cossacks! Their priviteges are no longer what they were. They possess a problematic autonomy. but the common land at their disposal has shrunk to insignificance. The Russian government has kept their schools. closed since 1888. Despite the decline in material welfare the Cossacks are bound to furnish at their own expense for war a horse and a complete set of equipment. The spirit of discontent is now, for the first time, beginning to manifest itself among the people.

Burmese Were Ingenious. After conquering Burmah the Brit-

ish undertook to carry the great Rangoon bell, the third largest in the world, to Calcutta as a trophy, but dropped it overboard in the Rangoon river, where it defied all the efforts of the engineers to raise it. Some years later the Burmese, who had not ceased to mourn its loss, begged to be allowed to recover it. Their petition was granted and by attaching to it an itcredible number of bamboo floats-the unwieldy mass of metal was finally lifted from its muddy bed and triumphantly restored to its place.—Chicaro Chronicle.

DESTRUCTIVE FILIPINO ANT.

Insect Devous Seeds of American Vegetables Before They Can Germinate.

The efforts of the Philipping bu reau of agriculture to introduce Amerlean farm products into the Philip pines have not proved very satisfac tory The American officials supposed that the rich earth and sunny climate of the Philippines would produce all kinds of vegetables and fruits, but in their calculations they forgot the insects that swarm over the island, devouring vegetation below as well as above the surface. The locusts that devastated vast tracts of land last year were a temporary pest, but the ant and mealy bug are constant sources of annoyance and disaster, says the New York Sun.

To encourage the raising of Amer-Ican vegetables, the Philippine of ficials followed the custom of the department of agriculture of the United States and distributed nearly 22,000 packages of seeds, which went into almost every province. In all these were 137 varieties of American grown field and garden seeds.

Each package contained instructions printed in English and Spanish: but the reports received showed that the Filipino would require more care ful teaching before he could learn to raise watermetons, cantaloupes, cucumbers and tomatoes. In fact, this feature of the work proved so unsatisfactory that W. S. Lyon, in charge of the "division" of plant undustry, "basrecommended that there be no more distribution of seed except to genuine farmers.

H · complains that school-teachers, provincial officers, commandants of military or constabulary posts and merchan's or traders having small lots in the towns have constituted a considerable' portion of the people supplied with seeds, and he is of the opinion that they take less incirest in the subject of agriculture than in the immediate necessity of supplying their table with fresh vegetables.

Some satisfactory results are recordel In one of the provinces providing results were secured with imported American field corn but reports received from other parts of the archipelago have been disappointing, show ing a tendency in the plant to dwarf and ear, out close to the ground

In Bathagas province, the stalks reached a good size and girllof two or three large, well-formed and well filled lears to each stalk . The production in sheller grain was one third more than was secured from a similar adjoining area planted in native seed Mr. Lyon, in a report to the Philippine commission, says that the use of corn is extending into the impositions where formerly it was not cultivated, and that where it is largely grown it generally commands a price which probables its use for stock feeling or

fattening purposes. He thinks that

ultimately the use of acclimatized

American seed will increase the yield

one fourth or more over that which can be secured for native seedign The failures with American gas den seeds were not confined to the native and soldier firmers. One of the ideas of the bureau of agrandingewas the establishment of agricultural a everimental stations in different parts of the archipelago, which are

conducted by propertienced agricult

The reports of there men are intererthe as showing the difficulties in the way of the Fillpino girdlener . It is a natter of comment that nearly, all of the fresh vegetables used in Manifa are importable from Chinaswhere the system of improving the ed, is such as to make the use of the vegetables, undescrable from .8 Fabitary stan Coint During the pe. ried of the plague in Munits the autibrities prohibited the importation of these vegetables, and for a time the people suffered from a lack of

green frod. The obstacle in the war of the Filipino gardener is the Filipino ant. which devoues anything from the foundation of a house to a postage stamp. The most valuable libraries ? it the Philippines have been ruined by these insects, which cat their way through paper, pasteboard, leather, wood, and even the.

The experimental station workers. say the ants destroyed seed in the ground before it had time to germin 4. nate, and repeated attempts to start legiure, onions and beets in plant treis resulted in failure on this ap-

Platforms high above the earth were erected and the supporting poles covered with poison. Plant boxes were then placed on the platforms where the seed could germinate:

In one instance an entire corn field of several acres was completely destroved by the ants eating the corn off just beneath the surface of the ground. In addition to the ants, aph files and mealy bugs were also troublume. They injured lima and string beans, tomatoes and egg plants.

Cabbage and cauliflower were a failure, and the officials say that the resulis do not justify repeating experiments with rhularb, spinach or cauli flower. Irish potatoes made a fair growth, but several plantings of watermelons, cuclimbers," and musk melons resulted in failure.

Squashes and cucumbers made a good growth and bloomed freely, but set very little fruit. A difficulty with cabbage was that it would not head.

Great interest is also taken in efforts to produce a disease immune coffee plant and to train the Filipinoe In better methods of growing tobacco. A stock farm has also been established, and American horses and cows. have been purchased for breeding-

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS