Their Condition No Better Than That of Their Bisters in the East-A Schedule of Living Expenses-Falting Asleep at

the Table All the Amusement. A philanthropic woman made an effective speech at a charitable institution. the other night. She told of her labors among working girls in the east. She drew a dreadful picture of the privations and miseries suffered by girls who worked in the shops and factories of the eastern states. "Here in California." she said, "there is no such misery. Here food is cheap, wages are high and rent is low. The working girl of California is a fortunate creature.

I wondered what the working girl of California thought about it. I wanted to see if she appreciated the blessings of her glorious condition. So I went to a nice little working women's restaurant I know, where there are meal tickets, five tickets for five cents. There were scores of the "fortunate creatures" there, and I asked them a few questions. When they had answered these questions I was not quite so sure as I might be that the California working girl is such a fortunate creature.

Girls who work hard for their money are, as a rule, rather shy about talking over their earnings. They don't like to reveal their little economies and their small self denials. They don't want to tell what they do with the money they

It doesn't take much imagination to guess, though, when you find what their wages really are. There is not much shining surplus to squander, even in California For example:

"Oh, I get plenty," said a cheery little girl with cheery eyes and a chirpy little voice like a good tempered sparrow's. "1 get four dollars a week. I work in a shirt factory. They pay from sixty to seventy-five cents a dozen for making shirts. It's according to how times are, but I count on four dollars a week, working hard as I can and steadily."

"Do you live on that?" "Yes."

"Well, another girl and I room together. She makes four dollars, too. We get a room for eight dollars a month." "Sunny?"

"No." "How big?"

"Well, not very big. Large enough for a bed and a washstand and two chairs. Oh, and a coal oil stove. That sits on a box by the window. We get some splendid big buns for five cents, five or six of 'em, and we make our own coffee. She washes the cups and straightens things up while I make the bed. What is left from breakfast we take to the factory. If there's any coffee left we take that and warm it over. Lots of the girls do that, and then we club together and have luncheon. This is Maggie's birthday, and we came here for a treat. We took a whole five cents' worth of tickets and ate everything there is, We're very rich today, you see. We'get our dinners for fifteen cents apiecemeat, potatoes and tea. You can get dessert, too, if you pay twenty cents, and the cheery eyes opened wide at the munificence.

"And car fare?" "Car fare is the worst of all. Welive we have to ride to our work. That's sixty cents apiece a week. Even then we have quite a lot left-over four dollars a month, you see."

"Four dollars a month to dress on?" "Oh, we make our own dresses."

"When?" "At night. We do our washing at night, too, in our room. We don't wear starched clothes."

"How much can you save in a year?" "Save! Never saved one penny in a year." "And if you should fall sick?"

"Don't get sick; can't afford it. That's a luxury.

"But if you should now?"

"There's the county hospital. Some girls belong to unions that help them if they're sick. I can't afford that."

penses then:"

"Here's a schedule for your living ex-

For four weeks \$9.80
Room for four weeks \$0.00
Car fare for four weeks 4.80

Balance to the credit of the two girls at the end of four weeks..... "Not much left for recreation money," I suggested mildly. The girls stared. "Recreation money?"

"Yes; money to spend for recreation. for amusement.

"Amusement," laughed a tall girl, "amusement! My greatest amusement is to fall asleep at the table when 1 go home at night. I get up at 5:30 o'clock every morning. I get breakfast for my little sisters and myself. Then I walk down to the factory. The factory is trades unionism is the Moses which is near First street, and I live way out beyond Ninth. But street cars are too slow for me. They make me nervous; don't they, girls?"

The girls laughed. Well, I work as hard as I can all day and get home at 6:30. Then I get dinner. When dinner's on the table I get my amusement-I fall asleep. Sometimes I never wake up till 11 or 12, and the house is dark, and it's cold, and I don't know where I am, and my arms ache from the heavy work-that's my

"Why don't you tell your employers that you cannot live decently on such low wages?" "Do you know what they would say?"

"What?" "There are lots of girls working in sa loons on Grant avenue that asked their employers that question. Go and see what they will tell you."-Annie Laurie

in San Francisco Examiner. Cutters and Trimmers Strike.

The cutters and trimmers employed by the wholesale clothiers, D. A. Sahlem & Co., of Broadway, New York, went on strike last week in response to an order from the United Garment Workers of America, A. F. of L., because the firm refused to sign an agreement with the above organization increasing their wages four dollars per week and to employ only union cutters and tailors.

When the prional bureau of labor statistics was stablished the annual appropriation for its maintenance was \$25,000. Now the appropriation is \$175,- PROFESSIONAL WORKINGMEN.

An Editor Who Sings an Old Song, but Gets Fearfully Out of Tune.

The great trouble with a majority of the men who write editorials for the daily press on labor matters is that they are not acquainted with their subject. But the modern newspaper must keep up with the procession. The editor is not satisfied with giving in his news columns the story of a strike; he feels that he has to have and express an "opinion" on the subject. While the editor himself may be only a hired man, and not influenced by personal contact with the lords of capitalism, the proprietor for whom he employs his brains is generally either a plutocrat or wants so intensely to be so that he serves only Mammon-his second self.

What more natural then for the writer, who knows nothing of the labor question or dares not honestly use the knowledge if he possesses any, than to strike blindly in defense of his masters? John Swinton is credited with having called the writers on the New York press "intellectual prostitutes" in an address before one of their associations some years ago. If what he said was true then, it is much more so today.

From a recent editorial in the New York Telegram I extract the following:

One of the curses of the country is the boldness, the insatiableness and the coarse spirit too often shown by laboring interests when in power in their dealings with capital.

The country is filled with a class of men who make it their profession to stir up this evil spirit among actual workingmen. The result of this workmanship is that it is foreing capitalists to take measures for their own protections. talists to take measures for their own protec-tion. So far as the interests of labor are concerned, it is killing the goose that lays the

olden egg.

The spirit of trade unionism is growing far too meddlesome. Labor leaders are going be-yond their sphere of usefulness when they rashiy ordain strikes. By the abuse of their right and privilege to go on strike as a last re-sort in the way of protest or remedy against a manifest wrong, workingmen are infringing on the rights of employers, hampering trade, fomenting the creation of trusts, driving capitalists to desperation and involving the whole commercial structure of society in detriment and hardship as well as themselves.

There is both ignorance and malice in the foregoing. Any one can find the malice; I want briefly to point out the ignorance.

The reference to officials in labor organizations as "professionals" who make it their business to "stir up actual workingmen" shows an ignorance which is inexcusable in an age when the method of conducting labor unions is public property. It is such persistency in misstating facts that every informed person may know that confuses the minds of many honest readers and intensifies the struggles between labor and capitalism. Public sentiment will remain what it now is in times of labor troubles-an unreasoning thing-so long as the leading newspapers continue their present course. And just so long will labor refuse to respect public sentiment.

What are the facts about the "professional" labor men? The officers of the unions are not self appointed; they are elected, and I venture the assertion that the individual members of no other organizations in the world have so much power in choosing their officers as have the members of labor unions. And no other officials serve such exacting masters as the labor officials serve. Therefore, if the "evil spirit" is stirred up, the unions and not their officers are responsible. Every reading man knows that officials, including committees and walking delegates, do only what they are ordered by their organizations; that strikes are ordered on and off by the Nearly every day we read about some committee referring some matter in connection with strikes back to the

unions for instructions. I have sometimes thought it would be better for the labor movement if there was less democracy and more autocracy in the direction of the organizations' affairs. But I don't want to discuss that

point now. Now as to the goose and its golden egg. I admit the goose, but the egg hasn't materialized as yet. However, the editorial simile in The Telegram's article is intended to convey the impression that organized labor by its methods -or, to quote more closely, its "professors'" methods—is doing itself harm instead of good. This statement, in the face of the truth, which every intelligent schoolboy knows, is simply ridiculous. The condition of organized labor, gener ally speaking, has improved steadily during the past six or eight years; and I cannot refrain from expressing the opinion that those trades which have come nearest to being guided by their "professional" leaders have advanced most.

The only stumbling block in the way to complete success on all the lines of unionism is the unorganized element of labor, and even The Telegram will not charge the "professors" with stirring that up. If you want to find the assassin of the goose you will find him in unor ganized labor.

To those who would like to see labor completely enslaved it probably does appear that "the spirit of trades unionism is growing far too meddlesome." But to those who love to see the producers of all the good and useful things in life well fed, well clothed and intelligent

The editor of The Telegram has been reading economics backward. That accounts for his making trades unions responsible for trusts. Labor organizations are, in a sense, responsible for the formation of associations of employers; but these are not what is generally understood by trusts. The employers' associations, or such as have been induced by the action of labor unions, were organized to fight the unions, and followed in natural sequence the organization of the workingmen, who associated themselves to enforce from individual

employers their rights.

The Telegram's editorial writer serves his master too well, for he overdoes the Jos. R. BUCHANAN.

Phosphate Mine Outrages. Arthur Breisen, president of the German Legal Aid society, New York, recently wrote a letter to Governor Tillman, of South Carolina, in which he said. among other things:

Complaints are made by certain German immigrants against the treatment received by them at the phosphate mines at Pon Pon in the county of Colleton, S. C. The statements made to our society are to the effect that some twenty-five Germans, in obedience to an advertisement in one of the Philadelphia papers, were in December last induced to go to the Pon Pon phosphate mines on the representation that they could earn about \$1.50 per day, that upon their arrival at the mines they were received by an armed guard, which conducted them to their quarters, the guard carrying Winchester rifles and revolvers.

NEW YORK'S ANTISWEATER LAW

Provisions of the New Law Regarding Child Labor and Tenement Workshops. The bill known as the "Antisweat Shop bill," which was passed by the last

New York legislature, received the governor's signature after the session adjourned, and is now a law. It is now illegal for any manufactur ing establishment employing women under twenty-one or children under eighteen to require or suffer such em-

ployees to work more than sixty hours in any one week or ten hours in one day. If it is desired to increase the hours on any day or days, in order to make a short day Saturday, the law prescribes conditions which the factory inspectors must enforce. No child under fourteen years of age is permitted to work in any manufac-turing establishment in this state, and

none under sixteen years without affidavits from parents or guardians as to the child's ago. Definite regulations are prescribed to prevent violations of this law. The factory inspectors are empowered to demand certificates from reputable physicians in cases where they doubt the physical capacity of any child to perform the duties required.

No child under fifteen years old can be allowed to run an elevator, and none under eighteen where the elevator has a speed of over 200 feet a minute.

Stringent regulations are made to protect the lives and limbs of the employees, both as to stairway and elevator con struction.

Section 13 of the law refers directly to the sweater shops, and provides that no rooms in tenement houses shall be used in the manufacture of clothing, furs or fur garments, feathers, artificial flowers or cigars by other than the persons residing therein. No person or firm can employ any one to work in such tene ment rooms without a permit from the factory inspectors, after inspection made

of the premises.

Not less than 250 cubic feet of air space shall be allowed for each person in any workroom where persons are employed between 6 a. m. and 6 p. m. For night work, not less than 400 cubic fee of air space is the requirement for each person, provided such workroom i.

lighted by electricity.

Facilities for inspection and supervision of workrooms by the factory in spectors are provided for in detail to cover any emergency, and suitable pen afties provided for every violation of the law. Violations of the act are classed as misdemeanors, with maximum penal ties of \$250 fine and imprisonment for not more than thirty days.

The provisions of this new law should not be confounded with the old tenment house cigar law, which was de clared unconstitutional. It differs in this respect, that, while the old law p hibited families from manufacturing the new one only prevents the fami' from hiring outsiders and turning the living room into a workshop.

Against "Kid Gloved" Strikes. The Engineer, of London, a journal recognized as speaking from the em-

ployers' standpoint, says in a recent

sue, anent the coal miners' strike: The men refused to permit the pumping engines to be kept at work or the ventilating fans running. Very severe things have been said of them in consequence. But their policy has been simply that of the general who, invading a country, harries and destroys in order The miners have been wise enough in their generation. They do not believe "in making war in kid gloves." On the other hand, however, the masters would be perfectly justified in turning the miners and their families out of their houses and taking care that no assistance in the shape of money or food or coal should reach their families. All this reads brutally enough, but it is not really brutal. A short lived war, waged with the utmost rigor, is in the end much more merciful in its effects than lingering campaigns fought with the greatest precaution to avoid inflicting injuries on the noncombatants. Nothing can be worse for the districts affected than a prolongation of the strike. The direct effects are bad enough in all

Sweating in Mayfair.

collateral consequences.

reason, but they are not so bad as the

The London News and Post, which has led the English movement for re stricting the immigration of destitute aliens into Great Britain, has discovered that the "sweating system" in the tailoring trade is by no means confined to the East End of London. Foreigners, chiefly Jews, as in Whitechapel, have established a prosperous sweating business in the West End, and their foul work rooms, where men and women work long hours for starvation wages, are largely patronized by the best and most fashionable firms in Regent street and the neighborhood.

A reporter found two men and seven women at work upon high class goods in a room 12 feet long, 8 feet broad and 7 or 8 feet high, situated over stables. The employer, of course, was a foreign Jew, and he contracted for the work at sixpence or sevenpence per hour, for which he paid his people twopence or threepence per hour. In other words he was a sweater of the orthodox East End type, and the knowledge of his presence in the West End is calculated to cause a severe shock to the gilded youth of Mayfair and their American imitators, who contentedly pay, or promise to pay, ex orbitant prices for their garments under the impression that they are made by the best English tailors.

The Woman Organizer.

Miss Mary E. Kenney, recently appointed organizer of working women under the American Federation of Labor, is at work upon her new duties in New York city. Miss Kenney has met with considerable encouragement already, and she is confident that many of the industries in which women are engaged will soon be organized, a condition much needed and desired.

Miss Kenney's method is to get to gether perhaps a dozen or twenty girls of a trade. She then talks to them in her sweet, enthusiastic way of the real objects of womanhood, and points out the necessity of their being independent and industrious. She claims that matrimony should not be the ultimate object because by looking forward to dependence upon another, women lose the ambition to improve their own condition She does not oppose sincere natural attachments between the young, but believes that too much triffing and shallow lovemaking exists to permit girls to be honest and earnest in the desire to emancipate themselves.

STRUCK AGAINST HIGH RATES.

B. of L. E. for Once in Sympathy with the Farmers' Alliance and Antimosope

The Brotherhood of Locomotive En gineers, in session in Atlanta, went into a strike on Sunday, which was the most remarkable in some respects of any in the history of labor.

It did not tie up the railroad, but it put on a boycott which completely stopped the revenue of the company. Within half an hour from the time the strike was ordered the company capitulated and the brotherhood was victorious.

Six Pullman sleepers and two coaches loaded with members of the brotherhood and their families and of the auxiliary left Atlanta by the East Tennessee for Brunswick. That city was reached at 6:30 o'clock. After breakfast 200 or more of the excursionists took the steamer ()ty of Brunswick for Cumberland island.

Three one mule cars were in waiting to hanl the passengers up to the hotel a mile and a half away. Upon these cars the excursionists rushed as a besteging army into a surrendered city. After great straining and pulling the well fed mules started the cars and glided swiftly at the rate of three miles an hour alon; the track. Half of the crowd were lef behind. They were to wait until the cars made the trip to the hotel and returned. As the day was balmy those who were left behind strolled up through the beautiful park on the island's bluf overlooking the broad sound.

On rolled the cars adown the iron girt avenue shaded upon either side by state ly pines. With a beautiful shiny nicker plate bell punch suspended from his stal wart shoulders, the conductor of this three section train proceeded to collect toll from his passengers. He assessed each passenger twenty-five cents. Ten punched as the archon accumulated dividends for his company. The eleventh passenger was a member of the auxiliary. She handed out a nickel of the current value of five cents in this re public. In a gentle, bewitching voice the conductor informed the lady that the fare was twenty-five cents.

"But I am not going to Fernandina. I am only going to Cumberland," she replied.

"The regular fare is a quarter up to the hotel," said the conductor. "I am not paying for all on the seat sir," said she, thinking he had made a mistake.

"Twenty-five cents, please," came from the conductor.

All the other passengers were getting interested, and they inquired the fare from the hotel back to the wharf. They were informed that it was the sametwenty-five cents—and further, that the fare down to the beach and back was twenty-five cents each way.

"I will walk before I will pay that, the member of the auxiliary declared She told the conductor to stop the car and, with the star and crescent throbbing on her breast, she got off. Every one else followed her, even those who had paid their fares. The second car came up and some one shouted: "Everybody off." All the passengers stepped off. and in a few seconds the third car was emptied. It was all done so suddenly that the conductors, the drivers and the mules were nonplussed. They stood there on the track watching the crowd as it headed up the road toward the hotel. Those who had been left hurried forward to learn the trouble, imagining at first that there had been a breakdown. The empty cars stood still, but the excursion ists passed them upon learning what the trouble was. It was a long mile and a half through the sand and the pine straw to the hotel, but the brotherhood and the auxiliary were on a strike together and they were firm. Guests and waiters thronged the piazzas at the approach of the head of the column.

An engineer from Louisiana and one from Mississippi led the march. Somebody officially connected with the railway met the engineers upon their arrival. When the matter was explained it was stated on the part of the road that the conductor misunderstood his orders. Something had been said about a special rate for this large body of visitors and the special rate had been misinterpreted. The explanation was something like that. Then it was announced that the excursionists could ride all over the island and almost as much as they pleased for thirty-five cents. They did not treat through a grievance committee. There was no chairman of a board of adjustments to handle the grievance. If Grand Chief Arthur had been along he would have been only an individual in that strike. All were on the same

footing-going up to the hotel. Finally the cars came in with just four passengers. Only one was an engineer. As he rode up he was greeted with cries of "Scab." He did not understand, for he had ren' ined on ti e wharf to look after the baggage and and not seen the boycott.

He gave up fifteen cents for his ride. supposing that his brothers had done the same thing.

All day the strike was the topic. The excursionists had a hot walk, but they were not mad. The ladies were plucky and declared that they would walk five miles rather than pay the fare demanded. This was the first general strike the Brotherhood was ever in, and the delegates chuckied all Sunday afternoon ever its success and the unanimity with which the boycott was sustained.-Atlanta Constitution.

ness in that city over the rumor that the Swedish servant girls are organizing a union and will demand ten dollars per week during the World's fair. Employment agents interviewed denounce the movement and assert that "the girls are too well paid now." They get from two to four dollars per week.

The Plasterers' union, of San Francis co, which has recently received a charter from the international union, is grow ing at an encouraging rate. The strike on the city hall was settled, and all the Men now employed belong to the union.

Rev. B. F. De Costa, of New York, in a letter to Superintendent Byrnes on the subject of the "Social Evil," says: "Capital must be dealt with impartially as well as its victims. Today capital is forcing thousands of women into a life of shame By starvation wages capital renders virtne impossible, and when once the girl has fallen capital takes her out of the factory and shop and seifds her to the brothel, which pays enormous dividends, We all know perfectly well that millions are invested in houses and furnishings, and that the capital is as thoroughly organized as though prostitution formed a logislative industry.'

FARM, FIELD AND GARDEN.

VALUABLE POINTS OF INFOR-MATION FOR FARMERS.

Flax Statistics--Disposing of Surplus Fowls- Cultivating Sweet Potatoes -- Profits of Timber Planting -- Some

Flax Statistics.

The census bureau has just issued a bulletin on flax production in this country, prepared by Mr. Hyde, the special agent. It shows the total area of land devoted to the cultivation o flax in the United States in 1889 to have been 1,318,698 acres, the production of flax seed 10,250,410 bushels, the production of fiber 241,389 pounds, the amount of flax straw sold or so utilized as to have, a determinable value, 207,757 tens, and the total value of the flax products \$10,-436,229. Although flax seed is reported from 31 states, Minnesota, South Dakota, Iowa and Nebraska produced 80.06 per cent of the total amount, or 1,035,615 bushels in excess of the entire production of the United States at the census of 1880. Flax is now cultivated almost ex-

clusively for seed, and in the old fiber producing states its cultivation is almost entirely abandoned. South Dakota had the largest acreage in 1889 and Minnesota the largest production of seed. Of the states containing 1,000 acres or upwards in flax, Wisconsin had the highest average yield of flax seed per acre, 11.42 bushels, and the highest average value per acre of all flax products, \$13.39. The average yield for the entire country was 7.77 bushels per acre. Throughout the greater portion of the principal flax producing region flax straw is of little or no value, and much of the so-called fibre is only an inferior quality of tow, used chiefly for upolstering purposes. There are indications, however, of the revival in the United States of a linen ndustry that will afford a market for fine flax fibre of domestic production and revive a branch of agriculture that has been for many years almost extinct. No previous census report contained any statistics of the acreage n flax of the value of flax products.

Disposing of Surplus Fowls. If extra stock is sold it should be done in May or June, or deferred to January. In May the best chicks can be retained for next year and the surplus sold at a time when the prices are well up. This applies also to fowls, as prices are so low in the summer and fall as to make it a matter of doubt whether they are sold or given away, if cost of transportation, commissions, etc., are deducted. The expense of retaining the surplus until late in the season more than balances the eggs received, if a large number of chicks have been hatched. The best prices are obtained for chicks, and the argest profits derived when the chicks are forced into market in a short time. Every day they are kept after May only adds to the cost, while prices are constantly on the decline until January. It is no gain at all to have the prices go down as the weights go up, but it is a loss of time, however. The hens and pullets that are selected to be kept over for another year will thrive better and give a larger proportionate profit than when the surplus stock is retained and the fowls and chicks crowded. From this time to January those selling fowls will be fortunate if they secure the cost of the food, but after Christmas prices usually advance, and the market is then never fully supplied. If the flock is still crowded use the surplus on the table for the family.

Feeding Pigs. To have good, strong pigs, says a writer in Farm and Home, the sow should be in good flesh, but not overfat when the pigs are farrowed. After farrowing, the sows must be liberally fed on corn, bran and shipstuff, or the oats may be used instead of the bran and shipstuff. As soon as the pigs begin to eat, which will be at about three weeks old, give them a trough where the sow can get at it, and put a little sweet milk in it. Give them but little at a time at first, as what is left will get sour, and not be liked by very young pigs. As soon as the youngsters get to coming regularly to their feed, stir in some shipstuff and bran, with a little linseed meal, increasing the shipstuff and bran as the pigs require. Whole oats is an excellent feed, and pigs will learn to eat it while quite young. It is well to feed some corn say one-third c their feed, and, if the weather is cold, onehalf. To make good growth, pigs should have about all they can eat, and if not more than one-third of the feed is corn, they will not get too fat to grow well. Feed equal quantities, by measure, of bran and shipstuff, made into a thick slop with milk or water, and feed it before it sours. Feed corn and oats whole and dry after the slop. Pigs ought to have a warm and dry place to sleep; it must be dry. To kill lice rub petroleum where you see nits. Lastly, don't expect pigs to grow without liberal feeding, for that is impossible.

How to Fall With Poultry. To fail in the chicken business,

house 'lon't close them, as you may wish to ascertain what roup and sore and so will the chickens, and then you make a success. can boast that chickens don't pay For drink in the summer, keep a cess pool on hand; if you have none, by all means make one. If your fowls get cholera, simply give nothing; perhaps they will get on all right; can't insure this but it is a part of how to fail says a correspondent of Farm and Home. Let your fowls roost in trees, and if you have no trees put up poles 10 or 12 feet from the ground, as the kigher you get the purer and colder the air. Again, you need not pay any attention to the nests; stretch in order to earn a living.



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the hens will look out for themselves. If one should hatch abroad let her over near a pasture so the little chick can go out in the dew and catch the gapes; you then savefeed, for they will not eat for some time, as it will

require all their time to open and shut their mouths. Cultivating Sweet Potatoes, A correspondent of the Country EGOS, EGGS, EGGS. Gentleman gives the following instructions in regard to the setting out

and cultivating of sweet potatoes: "Open furrows three feet apart with a one-horse plow; in these, to every 100 yards, sow twenty-five pounds of cotton seed meal; then throw a furrow on top from each side, leaving it precisely as a drill where you have planted Irish potatoes. On this top drop your 'draws' sixteen inches apart, and plant like cabbages. When they cover the ground, let a boy or woman run a stick under them and throw them over; this prevents the runners taking root. In June, cut these back or off, making cuttings of them eighteen inches long. On other drills prepared as above, drop S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS have sticks three or four feet long, with a notch cut in the end; with the notched end, shove into the soil this cutting, placing the notched end about four inches above the cut-off end of cutting. As the stitch is withdrawn, give the ground a tap with it as you do in planting cabbages, and your planting is done. A cloudy day

or wet day is best, and rest assured you will not lose I per cent of them."

Profits of Timber Planting. A correspondent in Western New York gives to the Prairie Farmer the result of a timber plantation made seventeen years ago. He planted eight acres with European larch on rough and poor land, worth \$50 an acre, some with steep banks that could not be plowed. Lately, he has been cutting every third row. The growth is too dense for the young growth which will die unless it is thinned. The following is the cost: Fifty dollars an acre, and \$25 for the trees and planting-interest 5 percent-and \$3 an acre annually for cultivation. all expenses have made \$208 an acre; Two thousand trees standing on an acre are worth 15 cents each for fencing, or \$300 an acre. The thinned plantation is worth with the land, \$108 an acre. If the remaining plantation were taken it would give a pro fit of \$92 an acre over and above the 6 per cent. It is but just to add, that many planters would not succeed as well because of trees poor and injured when set, and setting carelessly done, the soil unadapted, and the trees uncultivated and expected to take care of themselves.

Preparing Seed.

At a farmers' institute in Indiana, Prof. Arthur gave a new way to increase the yield of wheat and oats 10 per cent irrespective of seed, soil, season or time of planting; method, seak your seed in hot water, 135 degrees, for five minutes; take out dry and sow. It has been tried and never failed, the warmth takes hold, starts the starch, and makes it feel more vigorous and quickly. The heating transfers the indigestive, to clean your hen house once a year. If digestive thereby making it more your chickens have lice, let them ready to take up plant food. alone. If you can find only one kind A paper was read on the "Posborrow from your neighbor and start sibilities of an acre of ground in truck right. If there are any cracks in the gardening," by Edgar W. Farmer, house, lon't close them, as you may He recommended high manuring, and good thorough cultivation, and double and treble-cropping. This business rehead are. In case the roup appears, quires patience, care, skill, knowledge just let it run; it will stop after a while and experience, stick-to-itiveness te

Every Other Sunday Off. Rev. Dr. Boyd read a paper before the weekly meeting of the Chicago Presbytery recently in which he declared that if those who are compelled to work on the Sabbath would demand every other Sunday off they would be supported by every minister in Chicago. He told of the vice which abounds in the neighborhood of the stock yards and how the men employed there were obliged to work thirty-six and forty hours at

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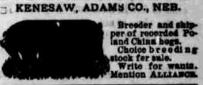
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