

DEWEY IS COMING HOME

Will Not Wait For the Conclusion of Peace.

CAPT. BARKER PUT IN CHARGE.

Rear Admiral Watson Sails at Once for Manila—Americans Eager to Welcome the Naval Hero on His Return—Great Ovation Looked For on His Arrival.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—"Send Olympia's mail to B. F. Stevens, No. 4 Trafalgar square, London, England," was the notice given out at the navy department today. This is the first formal indication that the famous flagship is coming home immediately. Upon inquiry it was ascertained that Secretary Long had last evening cabled Admiral Dewey permission to return at once. He has been relieved of the obligation of remaining at Manila until the Philippine commission completes its work. He is not even required to await the cessation of hostilities, but may start homeward at once. The notice posted at the navy department indicates that the Olympia will not remain long enough to receive the next outward mail. Mr. Stevens referred to is the navy department's agent at London to distribute all of the mail for United States warships in European waters, so he will see to it that the Olympia receives its mail as soon as it passes the Suez canal.

It is estimated at the navy department that Dewey will reach the United States in time for a national demonstration on the Fourth of July next. The Olympia will not come under full steam, but nevertheless it should make the run to New York in about fifty-five days from Manila.

That it is to come to New York is nearly certain, as shown by the following response made by Secretary Long to the urgent message of invitation to Dewey from Mayor Van Wyck of New York. It may be stated that this was sent before the notice was sent to Dewey that he might come home at once:

"I am in receipt of your telegram with regard to the return of Admiral Dewey and expressing a desire that he arrive first in the country at New York. The time of his return has not been fixed and the department has taken no other action than to authorize his return whenever the condition of the peace commission shall permit. As to the route he shall take in returning, the department is inclined to leave that to him. He has served with great ability and must necessarily feel so much the effect of his arduous labors in a trying climate and under trying circumstances that the department is disposed to let him govern himself in this respect largely by the consideration of his own personal convenience and wish. It is understood, however, that Admiral Dewey will elect to return to New York. Very respectfully,

"JOHN D. LONG, Secretary."

Admiral Watson will sail from San Francisco next Tuesday as a passenger on one of the regular Mail steamships, but cannot possibly reach Manila before the middle of June. Orders have been issued placing Captain A. S. Barker in command of the Asiatic squadron after Admiral Dewey's departure until relieved by Admiral Watson. Captain Barker is now in command of the battleship Oregon, the pride of the navy, and next to Admiral Dewey is the senior officer on the station. He is an officer of ability and discretion and may be depended on to take good care of the interests of the United States.

Moving Orders Received.
OMAHA, Neb., May 13.—Orders have been received here from Washington for the movement of the Sixteenth infantry, which is at present stationed in the department of the Missouri. The regiment is to start in time to reach San Francisco by May 29, the expectation being that it will sail on the transport Grant June 1. The movement will probably begin about May 25. Four companies of the Sixteenth are at Fort Crook, four at Fort Leavenworth and four at Jefferson Barracks. The transportation for the regiment was arranged for several weeks ago in anticipation of these orders. The Burlington and Rock Island will carry the troops from Fort Crook to Denver and there turn them over to the Union Pacific.

"Force the Fighting."
NEW YORK, May 13.—A special to the World from Hot Springs, Va., says: "Force the fighting. Penetrate far into the interior and capture or destroy every warring Filipino."
That is the pith of a long cipher cablegram President McKinley sent to General Otis in Manila. It was prompted by several dispatches from General Otis, transmitted by Secretary Alger, which greatly encouraged the president.

Divided on Peace Question.
LONDON, May 13.—A special received here today from Manila says that the Filipino congress now sitting at San Isidro is composed of fifty-six members, of whom twenty favor peace and an equal number are irreconcilables. The others, holding the balance of power are ready to admit that absolute independence is hopeless of attainment, but demand better terms at the hands of the United States.

Fresh Troops to the Front.
MANILA, May 13.—Fresh troops are beginning to go to the front. Two battalions of the Seventeenth infantry (regulars) that had been holding the lines about the city of Manila will join Major General MacArthur's division at San Fernando tomorrow and one battalion of the same regiment will reinforce Major General Lawton's division near Bacolor. These troops will be replaced here by the Twenty-first infantry regiment, which arrived from the United States on board the transport Hancock yesterday.

NEBRASKA SOLDIERS

Will Go Back to the Fighting Line After Recuperation.

MANILA, May 13.—The First regiment Nebraska volunteer infantry is taking the annual step of respectfully petitioning the division commander, Major General MacArthur, to temporarily relieve them from duty at the front. The regiment is badly exhausted by the campaign in which it has taken an active part, and not many more than 300 men of the organization are at present fit for duty. On Sunday last 160 men of this regiment responded to the sick call. The men, in view of the facts, have prepared a respectful memorial to General MacArthur asking that their regiment be withdrawn for a short time from the fighting line, in order that they may recuperate. The memorial states that the men are willing to fight, but are in no condition to do so owing to the strain of long marching, continued fighting and outpost duty in which they have been engaged. It is added that many of the men have been unable to have their clothing washed for months past, having been compelled during all that time to sleep in their uniforms to be in readiness for fighting. The memorial adds that since February 2 the regiment has lost 225 men in killed and wounded, and fifty-nine since the battle of Malolos.

The officers of the regiment propose to present a similar memorial on behalf of the men. The splendid record of the First Nebraska in the entire campaign and the tone of the memorial prepared by the men is such that no imputation of insubordination can be brought against them. Officers of the regiment said to the correspondent of the Associated Press here today that they thought the men had been worked beyond endurance and should be given a rest and some of the regular regiments which are now guarding the city be sent to the front.

Five volunteer regiments and the Utah battery of artillery are at San Fernando. They muster in all about 2,500 men. Many of the soldiers are in the hospital suffering from heat or other causes. The wounded were all suffering acutely and showed the effects of exposure to the sun when they arrived. Three days' rest has already worked wonders.

Since the army entered Malolos the soldiers have had little water to drink except that which was brought on railway trains from Manila, and that was of poor quality. The artesian wells at San Fernando are doing much toward making them feel contented.

The Hancock which General Otis reports entering the harbor sailed from San Francisco April 18, carrying the Twenty-first infantry and Light Battery E, First artillery, thirty-nine officers and 1,451 enlisted men, Colonel Kline, Twenty-first infantry, commanding. A later dispatch from Gen. Otis says:

MANILA, May 11.—Adjutant General, Washington: Health condition troops arrived at Hancock excellent; two deaths enroute, Private Delo E. Jones and Elmer H. Chevalier, companies L and E, Twenty-first infantry, April 24 and 26.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—No dispatch received recently from Manila has been read with deeper interest at the war department than that which was sent by the Associated Press via Hong Kong. War department officials and army officers did not care to be quoted upon the subject, but the comment generally among army officers was that the troops which had been fighting so long and continuously are exhausted and were really in need of rest. It is explained that the men did not fear fighting, but after fighting and marching and constant picket duty they were no doubt much exhausted. Some army officers suggested that the action of the Nebraska regiment was like a town meeting and that the army could not be conducted upon such lines. Comment was made to the effect that the various regiments were on duty constantly and that there was no reserve to relieve them when they reached the limit of endurance.

It was stated by an officer in the department that one reason why it had been impossible to relieve the volunteers with the regulars now at Manila was because the regulars recently sent to the Philippines were at least two-thirds recruits and were necessarily untrained and lacked the discipline of the volunteers, who are now veterans. It is believed that General Otis does not care to risk the hard fighting to untried men that he desires the volunteers to remain at the front because he is sure of them in any emergency.

Disastrous Rear End Collision.
READING, Pa., May 13.—A collision of passenger trains occurred on the Philadelphia & Reading railroad at Exeter, about six miles south of this city, tonight, and a great number of people were killed and injured. There is no telegraph at Exeter, and details, therefore, are difficult to obtain at this writing. The number killed is variously stated to be from fifteen to twenty-five. Fully fifty others are injured.

The regular express train from Pottsville for Philadelphia connected at the station in Reading with a train from Harrisburg, which was crowded with excursionists who had been to the state capital to witness the ceremonies in connection with the unveiling of the Hartranft monument. Many of the Harrisburg passengers at Reading went aboard the Philadelphia express, but it being found that all could not be accommodated, it was decided to send an extra train to Philadelphia to run as the second section of the express. The extra train left twenty minutes later than the express. At Exeter the express stopped for orders and while standing still the extra train crashed into it while moving at great speed.

Three of the rear cars of the express were telescoped and the first car of the extra train was also wrecked. The passengers in these cars were terribly mangled, many being killed outright, while others had limbs and bodies maimed. Word was at once sent to Reading and a special train, with physicians and nurses, was sent to the scene as quickly as it could possibly be put in readiness.

Passes Anti-Trust Bill.
AUSTIN, Tex., May 13.—The house of the Texas legislature today finally passed the anti-trust bill as it came from the senate Tuesday. The bill, as passed, is decidedly more drastic than the Arkansas law. It absolutely debars any pool or trust from doing business in the state; prevents their goods from being used in the state, for the reason that it clearly specifies that goods bought from any trust or corporation which may prove to be a trust need not be paid for.

THE REBELS ARE COWED

Otis Reports Forces of the Enemy Disintegrating Daily

THE GUNBOATS JOYFULLY RECEIVED

Expedition Up River Meets with Friendly Demonstration of Natives—Troops show Their Loyalty by Patiently Enduring Delay—All Possible Dispatch Will Be Used to Hurry Them Home.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—General Otis has cabled the war department concerning the situation in the Philippines. He says that it is very encouraging. The tone of the dispatch leads the officials here to believe that the end of the Filipino insurrection is near at hand. Following is the text of the dispatch from General Otis:

MANILA, May 11.—Adjutant General, Washington: Succeeded in passing army gunboats to Calumpit for the use in Rio Grande; railway connections with that point secured this week; passage of gunboats through Macabebe country hailed with joyful demonstration by inhabitants. * * * In country passed over by troops temporary civil administration inaugurated and protection to inhabitants against insurrection abuses given as far as possible. Signs of insurgent disintegration daily manifested. Obstacles which natural features of country present can be overcome. OTIS.

In reply to the cable of the adjutant general last night regarding return of volunteers, General Otis cabled this morning:

MANILA, May 11.—Adjutant General, Washington: Volunteer organizations first to return now at Negros and forty-five miles from Manila at front. Expected that transports now arriving will take returning volunteers. Volunteers understand they will begin to leave for the United States the latter part of month; know importance of their presence here at this time and accept the sacrifice which the United States' interests make imperative. Hancock now entering harbor. Transports returning this week carry sick and wounded men. Pennsylvania and St. Paul not needed longer in southern waters, where they have been retained, hence dispatch; transports Nelson and Cleveland brought freight; return without cargo.

The Hancock which General Otis reports entering the harbor sailed from San Francisco April 18, carrying the Twenty-first infantry and Light Battery E, First artillery, thirty-nine officers and 1,451 enlisted men, Colonel Kline, Twenty-first infantry, commanding. A later dispatch from Gen. Otis says:

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The cables from General Otis today were gratifying to the officials of the war department. Portions of the dispatch regarding the situation were not made public, relating, it is understood, to prospective movements. The cable regarding the return of the volunteers indicates that the troops are making no clamor to be sent home, but see the necessity of remaining until they can be relieved of the regulars now on the way and to be sent to Manila as soon as they can be shipped. General Otis says the troops to be sent first are in the island of Negros and at the front. This no doubt means the California regiment, which is probably in Negros, and it is known that the Oregon regiment is with General Lawton somewhere in the vicinity of Maasin.

Regulars Going to Manila.
NEW YORK, May 12.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says: The war department is preparing to send four regiments of regulars to Manila by way of New York city and the Suez canal, utilizing for the purpose the transports Thomas, Meade and Logan, which are to be permanently transferred from the Atlantic to the Pacific fleet. These vessels will, it is thought, transport the Seventh and Nineteenth regiments of infantry and the First and Seventh regiments of artillery, although some other command may be substituted for one of these before their sailing dates. On the Pacific coast two more regiments, the Sixth and Sixteenth infantry, will start for Manila this month. The former will leave San Francisco on the Sherman on May 22 and the latter on the Grant a week later. Within a week it is believed that General Otis will be in position to begin sending home the volunteers from the Philippines by every available steamer, as important reinforcements which left San Francisco April 18 and 20 are about due to reach him.

Third Nebraska Homeward Bound.
AUGUSTA, Ga., May 12.—The Third Nebraska was mustered out here yesterday. The regiment started homeward in special trains over the Georgia railroad. At Atlanta the regiment will be turned over to the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis road.

Only three regiments now remain at Camp Onward, the Forty-ninth Iowa, the Third Kentucky and the Thirty-first Michigan. The Iowa regiment will be mustered out next Saturday.

Time for Americans to Strike.
MANILA, May 12.—Mr. Higgins, manager of the Manila-Dagupan railroad, and two of his assistants who had remained inside the insurgent lines to protect the property of the railway company, arrived at San Fernando yesterday. They had been informed by the insurgents that they would be no longer responsible for their safety if they remained within their lines. Mr. Higgins corroborated the stories that have been told of the demoralization of the Filipinos and says that the rebels are looting all the natives' property.

CUBAN SITUATION.

Brighter Days Evidently in Store for the Island.

NEW YORK, May 12.—Among the passengers who came in on the Havana, which was released from quarantine today, was General H. O. Ernst who has been in Cuba since January. He has been stationed in Havana as inspector on General Brooke's staff.

"The situation in Cuba today," said he, "is bright and the condition of the island is improving. One hears very little about annexation down there, though there is a sentiment tending that way among the people. Those who have money and business interests are generally in favor of annexation. Many, however, are willing that the island should come in as a state after independence has been declared.

"The government was surprised when the roll was found to contain the names of 40,000 soldiers. Both Gomez and General Porter had calculated that it would contain the names of only 30,000 men, who would get about \$100 apiece. When it became apparent that there were so many names on the list it was decided to strike off the names of commissioned officers, those who enlisted since July last and those in the employ of the government. After these names had been dropped there were left about 38,000. These will probably be sifted down more, for on the new pay roll blanks issued to the paymasters there is a certificate attached which must be filled out by the company commander for the man who will receive the money and give up his arms. There has been a little feeling over this order for the men to give up their arms, but I do not believe it will amount to much."

General Ernst said that in his opinion there was one man in Cuba whom he thought was qualified to be elected president. He said that he did not think Gomez would ever fill that position. "Gomez is a good man, but he has many enemies. Then, again, I do not believe he is qualified to hold that office. Should the sentiment for annexation increase I believe Gomez would cause trouble. He keeps quiet as long as they dangle 'Cuba Libre' before him."

No Travel Pay in the Contract.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 12.—The crew of the transport Grant has been paid off and discharged. Including all hands, there were upward of 150 men. They shipped at New York for the trip to Manila, thence to San Francisco, and understood that they were to receive transportation back to New York. Every man of the crew declares that the articles were read to him when he shipped from New York. The articles were read to the crew at the time of their discharge, but in them was nothing about transportation to New York. The crew of the Sherman will come out of quarantine next week with a similar story and the men of the transport Sheridan, now on its way from Manila, will probably have a similar tale to tell. The crew of the Grant realize that for their fare home they are dependent entirely on the government's generosity.

McMillan vs. Alger.

DETROIT, Mich., May 12.—Senator McMillan arrived from Washington today. Asked whether he had read General Alger's announcement of his senatorial candidacy and his statement that McMillan had told him he would be a candidate, Senator McMillan said he had seen the announcement, but that General Alger must take the responsibility of having made it.

"During the entire time for over a year at Washington," said the senator, "and during the very many casual conversations I have had with General Alger, we have not mentioned the senatorial matter; at least, not in regard to his candidacy and my stepping out. There is the very strongest feeling among Michigan republicans that I should seek re-election."

Preservatives Are Harmful.

CHICAGO, May 12.—The senatorial pure food investigating committee heard testimony today regarding the use of preservatives and antiseptics by manufacturers in preparing food. Dr. Albert B. Prescott, agricultural chemist and professor of chemistry in the University of Michigan, and Victor Vaughan, professor of hygiene of the same institution, were the principal witnesses and both agreed that the use of preservatives in the manufacture of foods was injurious to the public health. The substitution of any food for another, the witness said, should be made known to the consumer, because certain kinds of adulterated foods or drink, while harmless in some cases, are extremely injurious in others.

Good Feeling in Third Nebraska.

AUGUSTA, Ga., May 12.—In the muster-out of the Third Nebraska the feeling that existed between the officers and men was exceptionally fine. They all seemed to be on the best of terms. Colonel Viequain goes out of the service very highly thought of as a colonel of volunteers. His men all love him. Colonel Viequain has at all times been very strict, but the men and officers were repaid for this, as when the time of muster out came, their books, records, etc., were in the best of shape. The regiment was very highly complimented on this feature by the mustering officer.

Rudyard Kipling Trust.

LONDON, May 12.—The London Mail declares that a group of American and English literary agents has formed a syndicate for the purpose of controlling the future productions of Rudyard Kipling.

Memorial for First Naval Victim.

CLYDE, O., May 12.—Memorial services were held here today in honor of George Burton Meeks, a sailor on the Winslow and the first Ohioan killed in the Spanish war. Senator Foraker delivered the funeral oration.

FARM AND GARDEN.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURISTS.

Some Up-to-Date Hints About Cultivation of the Soil and Yields Thereof—Horticulture, Viticulture and Floriculture.

Peach Growing in Georgia.

(Condensed from the Farmers' Review Horticultural convention.)

A. M. Augustine read a paper in which he said in part: It was my fortune and pleasure to spend some time last summer visiting the commercial peach orchards of Georgia during their best shipping season. I shall speak principally of Mr. Hale's orchard in Georgia, for it is conducted on thorough business and horticultural methods. I arrived in Ft. Valley the morning of the 18th of July, and I can never forget the beautiful appearance of the great Elberta peach orchards extending along miles of drive, with the trees on either hand bending to the ground with the most beautiful fruit grown. In point of value and productiveness the Elberta is to Georgia what the Ben Davis is to the western apple growers, except that it stands much higher on the list in quality.

First we will visit the pickers in the field. To handle the crop of these 70,000 Elberta trees requires about 100 pickers. These are composed principally of negroes and are divided into four gangs. I wish to say right here that the South certainly has the advantage of the North in fruit growing in this one respect at least, to say nothing of the cheap lands. There is no better laborer under the sun than the Southern negro if he is handled properly. When properly trained he can do more than a white laborer and do it more cheerfully.

Each picker carries a sack of tags with his individual numbers on each, and every basket that goes to the packing house carries one of the tags. Thus it is easy to locate any laborer doing bad work. The trees have been headed very low, so that now in their eighth year, although they have made an excellent growth, nearly all the fruit can be gathered by the picker while standing on the ground.

Each peach is picked and laid in the basket. The trees are gone over a number of times during the season. When the fruit is picked it is carried on large spring wagons to a most commodious packing house, which is open on both sides and ends. This packing house has two benches running from end to end, and on the outer side of both benches stand the graders. The wagons unload their fruit by the side of the graders. In the middle of this bench there is a canvas trough running from end to end. Each peach is examined separately, and, if over-ripe, too green or specked in any manner it is put with the culls, and the perfect fruit is made into two grades. The packers stand on the inside of these long benches and pack the fruit from the canvas troughs I have just mentioned.

The grader removes the tag from the basket where the picker has placed it and turns in these tags. The number of tags shows how many baskets they have graded during the day. Each packer is supplied with numbered tags, one of which is attached to every crate he packs. This tag is removed by the inspector, and if the fruit be properly packed, the tag is turned in to the credit of the packer; if the fruit is not properly packed it is returned to be repacked. In this way it is possible each morning to tell exactly how much work every man has performed, and, although they are paid by the day, the amount of work performed and the manner in which it is done is what determines the wages.

The Hale orchard this year put in an evaporating plant which has been quite a source of revenue. Very often much of the very finest fruit will be a trifle specked or over-ripe. About 600 bushels of this is evaporated in 24 hours, and it is worth on the market about 9 or 10 cents per pound, and is equal if not preferable to the best grade of California evaporated peaches. Probably 90 per cent of the peaches planted in Georgia have been Elbertas. The Elberta is pre-eminently the Georgia peach.

Variation in Cow Weights.

From Farmers' Review: At the beginning of each month for the past two months the dairy herd of the Kansas State Agricultural College has been weighed for three consecutive days, and the weight of each animal determined by averaging the results of the three days' weighing. During the first weigh period the herd did not have access to water until after they were weighed, but during the second period they were allowed to run to the watering trough in the yard before weighing. To one unaccustomed to fluctuations in animal weights the following results may appear astonishing:

Cows Giving Milk: The average weight of thirteen head was 1,048 and 1,065 pounds, respectively, for the first and second weigh periods. During the first period the minimum variation of any one individual was 4 pounds, and the maximum variation 65 pounds, with an average for the lot of 12 pounds. During the second period, where the herd had access to water, the minimum variation was 5 pounds and the maximum 90 pounds; but during this period certain individuals gained at the same time that others lost, so that the average variation for the lot was only 5 pounds, the same as the minimum variation of any one individual. In both periods the greatest variation took place with animals that weighed 900 to 950 pounds.

Dry Cows: The average weight of twelve head was 1,113 and 1,125 pounds,

respectively, for the first and second weigh periods. During the first period the minimum variation of any single individual was 7 pounds, and the maximum variation 32 pounds, with an average variation of 7 pounds. During the second period the minimum variation was 4 pounds and the maximum 40 pounds, with an average for the lot of 5 pounds. In the first period the greatest variation was with a 960-pound cow, and in the second period with a 1,300-pound cow.

Young Stock: This lot consisted of five head, whose weights ranged from 400 to 600 pounds. During the first weigh period the minimum variation was 7 and the maximum 39 pounds, with an average for the lot of 23 pounds. During the second period the minimum variation among the individuals so balanced each other that the average variation for the lot was only 2 pounds.

Calves: In four calves weighing from 85 to 165 pounds the variation was from 2 to 5 pounds, the average for the lot for both periods being about 2½ pounds. The greatest variation, however, was with the smallest calf.

Bull: This pure-blood Guernsey had an average weight in the first period of 1,242 pounds, with a difference between his highest and lowest weight of 12 pounds. In the second weigh period his average weight was 1,355 pounds, with a variation of 19 pounds.

The above notes show that a considerable variation may take place in consecutive daily weights of the same animal without any apparent cause. When a person is particular about getting an accurate weight of an animal it should be done by averaging at least three daily weighings.

Selection of Seed Corn by Cross Breeding

It will pay the farmers of Kansas to test the value of the following methods of selecting seed corn: Two or three rows are planted in the middle of the field, using seed of a different variety from that used in the remainder of the field. The tassels of the corn in these rows are pulled out and before they develop pollen, so that the ears will be fertilized with pollen from the remainder of the field. The seed from these rows is selected for next year's planting, and it is claimed that the yield has been increased by at least ten bushels per acre. Colonel Dudley of Topeka has done a great deal in this line, and reports excellent results. If the yield of the Kansas corn crop could be increased ten bushels per acre it would mean several million dollars added to the value of the crop, and obtained by only a very little increase of labor expended. About fifteen farmers in the vicinity of Manhattan have agreed to co-operate with the Kansas Experiment Station in testing the methods this year, but why should not five hundred or a thousand farmers all over Kansas join in the work? It will require very little labor. Any farmer can find a different variety of corn from his own by going three miles, or less, away from his home; and the work of pulling out the tassels will be little more than the work necessary to cut the weeds out of the same number of rows. Farmers, give this matter your careful attention, and then plan to take up the work. The members of the station council will gladly correspond with you in regard to any further information you may need.—R. W. Clothier, Kansas State Agricultural College.

Fertilizer Ingredients in Crops from One Acre.

Crops	Nitro- gen.	Pot- ash.	Phos- acid.
Apples	39 lbs	60 lbs	30 lbs
Barley	57 lbs	51 lbs	30 lbs
Beans	75 lbs	53 lbs	30 lbs
Buckwheat	56 lbs	40 lbs	14 lbs
Cabbage	200 lbs	270 lbs	70 lbs
Clover, green	130 lbs	140 lbs	40 lbs
Clover, dry	83 lbs	88 lbs	18 lbs
Corn	83 lbs	55 lbs	48 lbs
Grapes	32 lbs	39 lbs	11 lbs
Hops	84 lbs	53 lbs	23 lbs
Mixed hay	70 lbs	77 lbs	18 lbs
Oats	55 lbs	62 lbs	22 lbs
Onions	72 lbs	72 lbs	37 lbs
Pears	32 lbs	26 lbs	10 lbs
Peas	108 lbs	52 lbs	33 lbs
Plums	30 lbs	40 lbs	4 lbs
Potatoes	46 lbs	74 lbs	21 lbs
Rye	51 lbs	45 lbs	26 lbs
Sugar beets	69 lbs	143 lbs	32 lbs
Timothy hay	89 lbs	94 lbs	23 lbs
Tobacco	76 lbs	200 lbs	16 lbs
Tomatoes	32 lbs	54 lbs	20 lbs
Turnips	80 lbs	180 lbs	52 lbs
Wheat	59 lbs	31 lbs	25 lbs

The above table may safely be used in computing the probable draught on the soil for each of the crops mentioned. It must be understood, however, that for fruits, the demand for fertilizer for the annual wood growth and for the leaves and pruned twigs is not included.—Plant Food.

Why One Farmer Failed.—In a down-east village store, the wise-acres sat in council on the nail kegs and tool boxes. "I'll tell you just what kind of a man Tom Jones was, said the chief critic, a sharp-eyed, but not unkindly, son of the soil. "He's dead now, and we can't hurt him by what we say, and might as well speak out plain. He never got on in the world, and there was a mighty good reason for it. Fact is, he never did anything so 'twould stay done. He was a good worker; he lived on the next farm to me a dozen years, and I can testify that he wasn't lazy. He would mow, for instance, and was careful to pick up every stone in front of his scythe. He'd pick it up and carefully lay it out of the way behind him. Next year, when he came to mow that field, he'd pick up the same stones again and lay them behind him, and that way he picked those stones over and over year after year. That way of doing things gave him a good chance to work hard and die poor, and that was all what ailed him all through life."—Ex.