

# Lincoln County Leader.

J. F. STEWART, Publisher.  
TOLEDO, OREGON  
AN ILLINOIS PIONEER.

The Father of the State University is Held in High Esteem.

Among the noted nonagenarians of the west few are held in higher esteem than Professor Jonathan B. Turner, the father of the State University of Illinois, who settled in Jacksonville in 1833 as a professor in Illinois college, and who still lives in that city, enjoying a serene old age.



J. B. TURNER.

By which the Potawatomi Indians sold to the government for 3 cents an acre the land where the Lake City now stands, which price, by the way, has never yet been paid.

Professor Turner was born in Templeton, Mass., Dec. 7, 1803. His father was a farmer whose soil all knew his hard work meant. Jonathan was given a deed of the paternal farm when he was 18 years old, on condition that he should stay at home and work it. At 23 he decided that he didn't want any more farming, but wanted to go to Yale college and get an education, so that he might be a lawyer like Daniel Webster, whom he knew well and whose great speeches had fired his youthful imagination. His older brother, Asa, had done this before him and was one of the famous "Yale band" that did so much good in the west in the matter of founding colleges and schools.

Jonathan made an arrangement with President Dwight by which he was to teach arithmetic in return for his own education. He never graduated at Yale, however. In 1833, before he had completed his course, Illinois college, which was one of those founded by the "Yale band," offered him a position, and he went there to complete his studies and take his degree. In the beginning of his career at the college he taught all branches of the curriculum, often doing the work of two teachers in order that one of the faculty might be spared to beg for funds with which to carry on the institution.

When he had been teaching for 15 years, Professor Turner concluded he had got enough of that and returned to the occupation of his youth—farming. He made a success of it this time and soon acquired a fortune. One of the things that most impressed him was the lack of knowledge among farmers about the principles of scientific agriculture. This it was that led him as early as 1848 to agitate the establishment of an agricultural college, and of 10 years of that agitation the state university at Champaign is the beneficently fruitful result.

## SHE BEARS A MASCULINE NAME.

A Girl of the Tennessee Mountains Who Writes Entertaining Fiction.

The pretty town of Murfreesboro, the ancient capital of Tennessee, pops up in history occasionally as if it were not to be denied a claim to the remembrance of future generations, but it is doubtful if even the fact that it was near the scene of one of the great battles of the civil war will do so



WILL ALLEN DROMGOOLE.

much to preserve its memory as the other fact that within a decade two of its daughters have made fame for themselves as writers under masculine names. Will Allen Dromgoole is the latest of these; but, unlike that of Charles Egbert Craddock, whose near neighbor and friend she is, the masculinity of her name is not a mere ruse of the pen, but was the deliberate choice of her parents at her birth.

Miss Dromgoole was the sixth daughter in her family. When she was born, her parents gave up the hope of ever having a son and listened to the half-timorous suggestion of a neighbor that the baby should have a boy's name. As she grew older she developed traits in keeping with her masculine appellation. Her father was a persistent hunter and fisher, and she became his constant companion. She is an expert with the rod and gun and does not know what "fem" means. Her hunting costume is of gray corduroy, such as the mountaineers wear, and the short skirt reaches just to the top of the boy's boots with which she covers her little feet.

Up in the Cumberland foothills Miss Dromgoole has a pleasant cottage where she and her father, as chummy as ever, spend their time from April to November every year. The father is now 88 years of age, but is still an expert angler, and many a day the pair of them walk 10 miles in pursuit of their outdoor pastime. Miss Dromgoole christened her cottage "The Den," but her neighbors call it "The Yellow Hammer's Nest." Her study there is decorated with the skins of animals which she and her father have shot, and the floor is carpeted with similar scraps of the chase. The walls are decorated with pipes and walking sticks, gifts from admiring mountaineers. Each of the sticks commemorates a story, and some of them are handsomely carved, for carving is a natural gift of those strange, shy people whom Miss Dromgoole has habitually as well as artistically "made her own."

Miss Dromgoole is a prolific writer and finds a ready market for the product of her pen. She writes her characters from the life and knows whereof she writes. Method she says she has none, but depends upon the inspiration of the moment. She recently made an extended visit to the north and was much petted by the literary people of New York and Boston.

**Expensive Cigarettes.**  
A London west-end tobacconist states that many of his customers do not hesitate to give half a crown for a single cigarette, and those at a shining price are by no means uncommon. The present fad among cigarette smokers is for tips of a costly and eccentric character.

**Expense Not Considered.**  
Wife—Now, if you intend to give me a birthday present you need not go to one of those cheap John ninety-nine cent stores for it.

Husband—No indeed, my love, I have the expansion I'll go to a dollar store.

## NATIONAL CAPITAL NEWS.

The annual distribution of seeds by the Agricultural Department is practically completed. The amount distributed is 30 per cent greater than last year. Each Congressman received 3,000 more bags of seeds than in any previous year. The appropriation for the present fiscal year was \$135,400.

The Committee on Indian Affairs has decided not to move the Utes from the Colorado reservation. A substitute bill, which is a compromise, will be reported to the House. It will not become a law until the Utes agree to its provisions. It will provide for keeping them on the western end of the reservation, giving them one township in New Mexico. They will be given a quarter of the present reservation.

Secretary Smith has transmitted to Congress an adverse report on the House bill providing for the restoration of 1,861 square miles of land in Yellowstone National Park to the public domain. The report says the segregation of the land is the result of obstruction by the government of regulations of the government in the park, owing to squabbling by poachers, trappers and other undesirable characters. The boundaries now fixed are satisfactory to the department. No good reason for the proposed change is known.

Senator Carey is encouraged over the prospects of the bill for cession of 1,000,000 acres to each of the arid-land States and Territories to be improved by irrigation. The general expression of opinion by members favors the bill. There is little doubt that it will be favorably reported soon by the Committee on Public Lands. Mr. Carey believes the bill will receive the unanimous endorsement of the committee. Senators Dolph and Vilas favor the bill, and say it provides for an experiment in the right direction and may lead to a solution of the question of what is to be done to reclaim the arid lands.

The Senate Committee on Public Lands has agreed to report favorably Senator Kyle's amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill, providing that any honorably discharged soldier of the late civil war and not now the owner of 160 acres of land, and who has not availed himself of the arid-land States and Territories of the United States, may acquire title to 160 acres of land by making application therefor in person at any government land office and paying the minimum price of \$1.25 per acre. The bill also provides for the cession of six months on the part of the ex-soldier.

The fortifications bill, as it came back to the Senate Committee, had added to it increased appropriations to the amount of \$829,450, but not a cent for Puget Sound. While the British government, 10,000 miles away, sees the necessity of strongly fortifying the entrance to the Straits of Fuca, the Congress of the United States seems scarcely to know that there is such a place as Esquimault, and that every dollar expended there is a menace to the cities on Washington's inland sea. The total amount of the bill as now prepared is \$5,051,104, which is \$800,000 more than was appropriated in the same bill last year. The principal amounts added to the House bill are \$226,000 for equipment and work at the Watervliet factory and \$275,000 for the purchase and manufacture of eight, ten and twelve-inch guns.

Mr. Grosvener of Ohio has introduced in the House a resolution calling for a special investigation of Governor Tillman's action in seizing railroad property and telegraph lines engaged in interstate commerce and with armed force and violence establishing a censorship of the daily and weekly press of the country and prohibiting the transmission of news dispatches to it. The resolution directs the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to inquire by what law such acts had been committed and whether the laws of the United States had been violated. In his remarks on the resolution Grosvener said this was the first time in the history of the government such a censorship of press dispatches had been established. The resolution was referred to the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, of which Wise of Virginia is Chairman.

A bill introduced in the House by Wolverton of Pennsylvania abolishes the office of United States Circuit Court Commissioners, and repeals the laws authorizing their appointment. The Attorney-General is authorized to divide the States and Territories into as many Commissioner districts as he may deem necessary and change the boundaries of such districts or create new districts as he may see fit. The President is authorized to appoint on the nomination of the Attorney-General a sufficient number of Commissioners in the districts, to hold office for four years. The Commissioners are to have the same jurisdiction now conferred on United States Circuit Court Commissioners, and they are authorized to try with a jury of six all offenses punishable with fine or imprisonment and sentence the defendant with the same effect as if the defendant had been convicted in the United States District Court.

Three bills are now being considered looking to the collection of \$100,000,000 from the Central and Union Pacific Railroad Companies to the government. Two of them are now before the House Committee on Pacific Railways. One was introduced by Geary, another by Brown and a third by Boatner. The Geary bill provides for the sale of the lands owned by the government on the two roads and the appointment of a committee on the part of the government to manage the roads. Geary says his desire is to make the men who have grown rich out of the railroads pay the government what they honestly owe. From what can be learned the Geary bill is not likely to be agreed upon, but after it and Geary's bill have been thoroughly discussed a new measure will be reported embodying the features of one or the other. The Boatner bill also provides for judicial procedure to compel the companies to make restitution to the government.

Canineti has introduced a joint resolution authorizing the President to invite all the nations of the Western Hemisphere to a conference on the financial question. The preamble of the resolution recites the fact of the community interests existing in the Western Hemisphere, and the desirability of a conference on the subject, to be thereafter submitted for ratification to the nations represented, calculated to secure to them such recognition of silver from the nations of the Eastern Hemisphere and to provide regulations governing the production of silver, and to encourage among themselves of such a standard as will secure permanent financial conditions and protect their common interests.

**To Relieve the Unemployed.**  
MEMPHIS.—The government has resolved to establish public works in the provinces of Andalus, Granada and Andalus for the relief of the thousands of workmen now unemployed.

**Earthquake in Mexico.**  
CITY OF MEXICO.—Another severe earthquake shock has occurred on the isthmus of Tehuantepec. Much damage was done to the towns and villages on the Pacific Coast.

**New Serbian Premier.**  
BELGRADE.—Prime Minister Smith has resigned, and the King has summoned N. Nicolaevitch to form a new Ministry.

## JUSTICE IN SAMOA.

The Behring Sea Bill in the House of Commons.

## SCOTLAND WANTS HOME RULE

That Country Urges the Establishment of a Legislature to Deal With Scottish Affairs—Dictator in Peru.

LONDON.—The Behring Sea Bill introduced in the House provides that the arbitration award shall have effect as enacted by this act. Any one contravening this act will be guilty of misdemeanor within the meaning of merchant shipping act 54. Any ship violating this act is liable to forfeiture. The court without prejudice to any other power may release such ship upon the payment of a fine of £500. The Queen in council may make, revoke or alter orders carrying into effect the provisions of this act, and any one contravening the regulations of such order shall be liable to a penalty of £500. The order of the Queen in council may provide that such officers of the United States as are specified may exercise powers under this act similar to those exercised by a British naval officer in relation to British ships. The act is to become effective May 1, and any ship sailing before its publication shall be freed from forfeiture.

## PARLIAMENT FOR SCOTLAND.

That Country Urges the Establishment of a Home Rule.  
LONDON.—In the House of Commons James Henry Dalziel made a motion that it was desired, while retaining intact the power and supremacy of the Imperial Parliament, to establish a Legislative Assembly to deal with Scottish affairs. In speaking of his motion he said nobody would say that the House of Commons was so congested that a new and bold departure was necessary. The government's proposal to appoint a committee to deal with Scottish affairs was only a temporary expedient. The Scottish members of the House had voted for home rule for Scotland. They entertained no anti-English feeling, their sole object being to procure for Scotland legislation that was impossible under existing conditions. The House adopted the motion—180 to 170.

## BRAZILIAN INSURGENTS.

Da Gama Will Not be Permitted to Land in Buenos Ayres.

LONDON.—The Portuguese government has informed Admiral da Gama, who is at Buenos Ayres a fugitive with a number of his followers on board the Portuguese war ships Mindello and Albuquerque, that it cannot permit the Brazilian refugees to land anywhere excepting on Portuguese territory, and then only on such conditions that they cannot return to Brazil in order to intervene in the civil struggle. The Portuguese government is sending another war ship to Buenos Ayres in order to assist in the removal of the Brazilian insurgents to Portuguese territory. The insurgents on board the Portuguese war ships now at Buenos Ayres are said to be in a deplorable condition, many of them suffering from wounds and diseases. Two cases of yellow fever were discovered on the Mindello.

## Inquiring Into the Currency Question.

LONDON.—The Central Associated Chambers of Agriculture have decided to immediately represent to the government the urgent importance of the currency question; also to ask the Royal Agricultural Commission to institute special inquiries into the bearing of the currency question on agriculture. The Chamber is asking that the government deal promptly with the currency question. Premier Rosebery writes that the subject is engaging the attention of the Cabinet. Mr. Smith has secured a day for the discussion by the House of Commons of a resolution on international bimetalism.

## Two Presidents and a Dictator.

PERU.—Ex-President Caceres has been proclaimed Dictator of Peru, the situation being that Peru just now has two Presidents and a Dictator. Congress and the people are hostile to Caceres, but the army is with him. He was one of the candidates for the Presidency. The city is in possession of the troops, who are supporting Caceres, and it is reported that General Sotelo is constitutional President, is a fugitive. The banks are closed, and all business is suspended. The soldiers are patrolling the streets.

## Ide's Justice in Samoa.

LONDON.—Private advices are received from Samoa that seventeen chiefs were summoned before Chief Justice Ide and obliged to withdraw their complaints against the government. The chiefs, however, stuck to the protest against disarming the natives, which they strongly resented. The trial of Alipia and other chiefs in the Andalus islands, February 2, the court pronouncing sentence of two years' imprisonment at hard labor on Alipia and 150 to \$100 fine against the other chiefs.

## Great Battle in the Sudan.

TRIPOLI.—Pabah, a former slave of Zehber Pasha, with an army numbering 30,000 invaded the kingdom of Bornu, Central Sudan, and was opposed by the Sultan of Bornu at the head of a large army. Both sides sustained heavy losses, and the Sultan of Bornu and Pabah were killed, fighting desperately at the head of their troops.

## The Cattle Trade.

LONDON.—A deputation of Chambers of Agriculture called upon President Gardner of the Board of Agriculture to urge the immediate slaughter of all imported cattle at the place of landing. Gardner declined to entertain the proposition, saying such action would injure the trade relations of England abroad, and that the present precautions are sufficient.

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## THE PORTLAND MARKET.

WHEAT—Valley, 85c; Walla Walla, 75c @ 76c per cental.

## PROVISIONS.

EASTERN SMOKED MEATS AND LARD—HAMS, medium, 12@12 1/2c per pound; large, 11 1/2@12 1/2c; salt, 11 1/2@12 1/2c; short clear sides, 9 1/2@11; dry salt, 9@10; dried beef hams, 12 1/2@13c; lard, compound, in tins, 8 1/2@10c per pound; pure, in tins, 10 1/2@11c; pigs' feet, 80c; \$5.50; pigs' feet, 40c, \$3.25; kits, \$1.25.

## HOPS, WOOL AND HIDES.

HOPS—90s, choice, 12 1/2@13 1/2c per pound; medium, 10@10 1/2c; poor, neglected, 10@10 1/2c; Eastern Oregon, 4 @ 7c, according to quality and shrinkage.

## WOOL—Valley, 10@10 1/2c per pound; Umpqua, 10 1/2@10 3/4c; Eastern Oregon, 4 @ 7c, according to quality and shrinkage.

## HIDES—Dry selected prime, 5c; green, salted, 60 pounds and over, 3 1/2c; under 60 pounds, 2 3/4c; sheep pelts, shearings, 10@15c; medium, 2@3 1/2c; long wool, 30@60c; yellow, good to choice, 3@3 1/2c per pound.

## FLOUR, FEED, ETC.

FLOUR—Portland, \$2.55; Salem, \$2.55; Cascadia, \$2.55; Dayton, \$2.55; Walla Walla, \$2.90; Snowflake, \$2.65; Corvallis, \$2.65; Pendleton, \$2.65; Graham, \$2.60; superfine, \$2.25 per barrel.

## OATS—White, 32@33c per bushel; gray, 30@32c; rolled, in bags, \$5.75@6.00; barrels, \$6.00@6.25; in cases, \$3.75.

## MILLET—Bran, \$13@14c; shorts, \$15@16c; ground barley, \$16@18c; clover feed, \$15 per ton; wheat feed, \$16@18c; 60% per cent middlings, \$23@25c per ton; chicken wheat, 65c@1.15 per cental.

## HAY—Good, \$10@12 per ton.

## DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER—Oregon fancy creamery, 22 1/2 @ 23c; fancy, 22@23c; fair, 21@22c; good, 12 1/2@15c; common, 11@12c per pound; California, 30@43c per roll.

## CHEESE—Oregon, —; Young America, 12@15c; California flat, 14 1/2@15 1/2c; Swiss, imported, 30@32c; domestic, 15@16c per pound.

## EGGS—Oregon, 10c per dozen.

POLTRY—Chickens, mixed, quoted at \$3.50 per dozen; ducks, \$4.00@5.00; geese, \$7.00@8.00; turkeys, live, 12@13c per pound; dressed, 14@16c.

## VEGETABLES AND FRUIT.

VEGETABLES—California cabbage, 1 1/2 @ 2c per pound; potatoes, Oregon (buying price), 40@45c per sack; Early Rose, for seed, 89@90c; onions (buying price), \$1.75@2.25 per sack; sweet potatoes, \$1.75@2.00 per box; California celery, \$1.75@2.00; artichokes, 50c per dozen; California lettuce, 25c; plums, Oregon, 10@12c; cauliflower, 50@60c; cauliflower, \$2.75 per crate, \$1.00 per dozen; parsley, 25c per dozen; sprouts, \$1.40 per box; string beans, 30c per pound; asparagus, 9@10c per pound; rhubarb, 10@12c per pound; peas, 8@9c; cucumbers, 2c per dozen.

## FRUITS—California fancy lemons, \$3.50 @ 4.00; common, \$2.50@3.00; bananas, \$1.75@2.50 per bunch; Honolulu, \$3.00@3.50; California navel, \$2.25@2.75 per box; seedlings, \$1.25@2.00; sunflower, \$2.50; Malta blood, \$3.00; apples (buying price), green, \$1.00@1.25; red, \$1.25 @ 1.75 per box.

## CANNED GOODS.

CANNED GOODS—Table fruits, assorted, \$1.75@2.00; peaches, \$1.75@2.00; Bartlett pears, \$1.75@2.00; apples, \$1.75@2.00; strawberries, \$2.25@2.45; cherries, \$2.25@2.40; blackberries, \$1.50@2.00; raspberries, \$2.40; pineapples, \$2.25@2.80; apricots, \$1.65. Pie fruits, assorted, \$1.20; peaches, \$1.25; plums, \$1.20; apples, \$1.20; cherries, \$1.20; raspberries, \$1.20; blackberries, \$1.20; apricots, \$1.20; pineapples, \$1.20; tomatoes, \$1.20.

## MEATS—Canned beef, 1s, \$1.10; 2s, \$1.20; 3s, \$1.30; 4s, \$1.40; 5s, \$1.50; 6s, \$1.60; 7s, \$1.70; 8s, \$1.80; 9s, \$1.90; 10s, \$2.00; 11s, \$2.10; 12s, \$2.20; 13s, \$2.30; 14s, \$2.40; 15s, \$2.50; 16s, \$2.60; 17s, \$2.70; 18s, \$2.80; 19s, \$2.90; 20s, \$3.00.

## STABLE GROCERIES.

COFFEE—Costa Rica, 23c; Rio, 22@23c; Salvador, 22c; Mocha, 26@28c; Arabica, Columbia and Lion, 100-pound cases, \$24.50.

FRUITS—1893 pack, Petite prunes, 6@8c; silver, 10@12c; Italian, 8@10c; German, 6@8c; plums, 6@10c; evaporated apples, 8@10c; evaporated apricots, 15@16c; peaches, 12@14c; pears, 7@11c per pound.

MEATS—Liverpool, 200s, \$15.50; 100s, \$16.00; 50s, \$16.50; stock, \$8.50@9.50.

SYRUP—Eastern in barrels, 40@55c; in half barrels, 42@57c; in cases, 35@80c per gallon; \$2.25 per keg; California, in barrels, 20@40c per gallon; \$1.75 per keg.

SPICES—Whole—Allspice, 18@20c per pound; cassia, 16@18c; cinnamon, 22@40c; cloves, 18@30c; black pepper, 15@22c; white pepper, 20@25c; nutmeg, 75@80c.

RAISINS—London layers, boxes, \$1.75 @ 2.00; halves, \$2.00@2.25; quarters, \$2.25@2.75; eighths, \$2.50@3.00. Loose Muscatels, boxes, \$1.50; fancy faced, \$1.75; bags, 3 crown, 4 1/2 @ 5c per pound; seedling, 1 1/2 @ 2c; California raisins, boxes, \$1.75@2.00; bags, 6@8c per pound.

LIVE AND DRESSED MEATS.  
BEEF—Top steers, \$2.50@3.00; fair to good steers, \$2.00@2.25; cows, \$2.25; dressed beef, 4@5 1/2c per pound.

PORK—Best sheep, \$2.50; ewes, \$2.25.

HOGS—Choice heavy, \$4.00@4.25; medium, \$4.00; light and feeders, \$3.90@4.00; dressed, 0 1/2 @ 7c per pound.

VEAL—Small choice, 6c; large, 4c per pound.

## CORNBAGE.

Manilla rope, 1 1/2 in. cir. and up, 10c; manilla rope, 1 1/2 in. cir. and up, 10c; manilla rope, 6 and 9-thread, 4 1/2 @ 5 1/2 diam., 11c; manilla laid rope, in coils or on reels, 10c; manilla laid rope, tarred, 9c; manilla hawser-laid rope well-boring, etc., 13c; manilla transmission rope, 1 1/2 in. cir. and up, 10c; manilla paper twine, 1 1/2 in. cir. and up, 7 1/2c; sisal rope, 1 1/2 in. cir. and up, 7 1/2c; sisal rope, 6 and 9-thread, 1 and 5-16 diam., 8 1/2c; sisal lath yarn, tarred, 7 1/2c; hopvine twine, tarred, 7c; sisal paper twine, 8 1/2c.

The needful work of fair ladies upon the scarfs and penons of brave knights was always a fruitful theme for poets in the days of chivalry.

A New York woman of experience escorts parties through the city libraries and art galleries, charging a fixed rate an hour.

## ASHES OF WOOD.

Contain Every Element Taken From the Soil by Plants.

## HOW TO LAY OFF THE LAND.

Make a Careful Survey of the Field With the Eye Before Starting the Plow—Other Agricultural Excerpts.

Before starting the plow make a careful survey of the field with the eye and by pacing off the lands to see where the proper places for back furrows and dead furrows are to come. The proper place for the back furrow, if in an open field, is where the dead furrow of the year before was, so as to keep the field as near level as possible.

Having selected the proper places for the back furrows, pace from each end of the field three less paces than one side of the land; then place the guide stake at one end and start the plow from that end, using care to drive the first furrow straight and parallel from the side of the field. Lay back the furrows straight, throwing the furrows together, until you have a strip six paces wide plowed; then plow across the end of this back-furrowed strip at each round, using care to start the furrow across the end of this back-furrowed strip parallel with the end of the field. Lay back the furrows straight, so that the angles at the corners are right angles; then when you come to finish the land it will come out even on the side and end of the plowed land.

For the second land, having selected the places for the back furrow, pace from each end of the land nine less paces than the number of paces from the last furrow of the land last plowed, place the guide stake at one end of land and start the plow from the other, and plow as before. Plow until you have a strip six paces wide plowed, throwing the furrows together, and then plow across the end of this back-furrowed strip parallel with the end of the field, so that the angles at the corners are right angles; then when you come to finish the land it will come out even on the side and end of the plowed land.

Another advantage of this method of laying off lands is this: Instead of piling up a number of furrows of the soil on the outside edge of the field, where it is of little or no use and is often of great damage by holding the surface water on the field, it tends to work the plowed soil more toward the center of the field, where it is of use, and makes the edge of the field low, so that there is no outlet for the water gathering in the dead furrows.

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