

THE CORN HARVEST.

New Methods Which Employ Harvesting Machines, Shredders and Huskers.

During the dry seasons, when hay crops were short and forage of all kinds scarce, the true worth of well cured corn fodder was discovered by western farmers. Farmers of the great corn states formerly considered nothing of the crop valuable except the ears, but a fair trial convinced them that corn stover, well harvested and taken care of, was almost if not quite equal to timothy hay in feeding value-a point that has long been recognized in the east. The great labor in cutting corn by hand has had much to do with preventing the universal use of the fodder, but with the advent of the many kinds of sled cutters the corn binder and the busker and shredder much of the exhaustive labor is eliminated, says American Agriculturist in connection with the following remarks on the new methods:

The sled cutters are cheap. The corp. binders mark an era of great advancement in the culture of the corn crop. The corn is cut off by means of draw knives and sickle and bound while still standing upright into bundles, which are discharged in piles for convenience in shocking. Corn of any size is readily taken care of, and Kaffir corn, sorghum, cane, Milo maize, etc., can be harvested satisfactorily. It matters little how badly the corn is lodged-the binder, if skillfully handled, will pick up the stalks, straighten them out and bind them in neat bundles. Even if flat on the ground the points of the gatherers can be run under the stalks and thus raise them. The first binders made by the McCormick harvesting machine company were put on the market in 1890. In 1895 over 7,000 were sold. A number of experiment stations in the United States and Canada have tested this machine. There is also manufactured an improved corn shredder and husker to supplement the corn binder. This machine has a pair of 17 inch snapping rolls and a shredder of the same width. It has one pair of horizontal husking rolls, a fan and sieve by which the corn that is accidentally shelled is cleaned, and an elevator by which it is delivered into a sack. A 16 foot fodder carrier and a 14 inch ear carrier complete the equipment. It is to be operated with any power on the farm, from the two horse tread to the eight horse sweep, or an engine, or a gasoline motor. These machines have a large capacity, husking a bushel basket of ears with a two horse tread in fair corn every minute.

POINTS IN IRRIGATION.

Methods of Applying Water-Storage Capacity of the Soil-Subsolling. Methods of applying irrigation water,

especially surface irrigation and subirrigation, have been tested by a number generally been nufavorable to subirrigation. Where irrigating is to be done on a large scale it seems to be the consensus of opinion that surface irrigation by means of furrows is undoubtedly the most practical method. In greenhouses and gardens subirrigation by means of tiles may often be found advisable. Furthermore, many soils need drainage and require the laying of tile. On such soil it may be possible to combine drainage and subirrigation economically, and the Wisconsin experiment station is at present studying this subject.

A question of the greatest importance in regions of deficient rainfall or where irrigation is practiced is the storage capacity of the soil for water. When the soil is thoroughly loosened up, the amount of water which it will hold is greatly increased, and the rise of water to the surface and evaporation are checked. Experiments at the Wisconsin and Nebraska experiment stations have shown the beneficial effects in these respects of subsoiling. On this point the Nebraska station makes the following

suggestions: Subsoil plowing, although a means of conserving moisture, does not produce it and is therefore not a substitute for irrigation where the rainfall is too small to produce crops.

Where there is a hard, dry subsoil, subsoil plowing is to be recommended. Where the subsoil is loose, gravelly or sandy, subsoiling is probably unnecessary or may even be injurious.

Do not subsoil when the soil is very wet either above or beneath, as there is great danger of puddling the soil, thus leaving it in worse condition than before. This is one of the reasons why it is better to subsoil in the fall than in the spring.

If the ground be subsoiled in the fall, the winter and spring rains have ample opportunity to soak in, that being the season of greatest rainfall and least evaporation.

Subsoiling in the spring may be a positive detriment if the subsoil be extremely dry, as in that case the rainwater is partially removed from the young plant by the absorption of the bottom soil. If the spring rains were heavy, this would not be a disadvantage. It is probable that the increased yields on subsoiled lands are mainly if

INDIANS WERE WISE. POT CULTURE OF LETTUCE.

Success Attained at the Tennessee Station Desirable For Local Markets.

The New York station claims the honor of having demonstrated the possibilities of growing lettuce in pots. of the experiment stations in both arid The Tennessee station adopted the plan, and humid regions. The results have and, according to Professor Watts, made a success of it. The advantages of the pot system as explained in Professor Watt's report is to secure the highest quality at the least cost, to place it on the market just as crisp, fresh and attractive as when growing, and in such manner that the purchaser can, by proper handling, preserve its succulent condition for a week or more.

Two methods of marketing were tried. The plan which proved most successful was to market in flats holding about a dozen pots with the balls undisturbed, when one thorough watering each day will preserve the heads in a perfectly fresh condition for a week or more. The plants, when exhibited for sale, had a bright, fresh, beautiful appearance, each leaf remaining crisp and rigid. The salesman simply cut the stem at the surface of the pot, or, if the purchaser desired, the ball was slipped out of the pot and wrapped in paper. The advantages, as summed up by

Professor Watts, are: Making it possible to retain the succulent condition of the lettuce until it

reaches the table. The attractiveness of heads when offered for sale increases prices fully one-third on the market.

It enables grocery men to keep a constant supply of lettuce in a perfectly fresh condition.

It enables the consumer to keep a supply of lettuce to be used at will, a very imporantt element, as cut lettuce should be eaten before it withers, and it is not possible by the usual method of marketing to keep the heads fresh more than a few hours.

A crop may be cut from the permanent bed every month when pot culture is practiced. With the usual methods a crop is cut from the same space about every two months during winter and

spring. Pots removed from the permanent bed, when the plants are ready for market, may be replaced at once by pots from the sand bed, a great economy of space.

The expense of pots and slight increase of labor in marketing are the only disadvantages, but the advantages | people mentioned overbalance the disadvantages and render pot culture desirable and profitable for gardeners depending upon local markets.

Feeding Alfalfa.

station for three years, including com-

Shrinkage of Corn In Storage.

REFORMERS SCORED A WINNING IN

THE CHOCTAW ELECTION.

Hard Fighting at the Polls Between the ists-Widesprend Corruption of Voters. Red Men Are Great Wire Pullers.

The late election in the Choctaw Nation shows that the Choctaw tribe of Indians is the wisest of the five civilized tribes.

The election was held throughout the Choctaw Nation for national treasurer and members of the national council. and the result of the election shows treating with the United States.

In every county where there were straight Indians who understood the late agreement formulated between the commissions representing the Chectaw and Chickasaw nations and the Dawes commission the Tushkahoma ticket received a majority. The Tushkahoma party embraces these Choctaws who are in favor of treating with the United States and who want to have their own say so in settling their affairs and in determining how long they shall con--a government which they dearly love and cherish. For the past 65 years they have enjoyed all the rights of self government, a privilege which they have exercised as wisely as any of the adjoining states.

The Tushkahoma party was the first political organization of the Indian Territory that openly appounced the dangers threatening the five civilized tribes, and in setting forth these dangers to the people it formed what was known as the Tushkahoma platform. This platform advocated an equal division of all the land and property. The party sent out its speakers among the people and showed them that they must change the tenure of the land, and instead of holding the land in common, as it is now done, that it should be and ultimately must be individualized. nel When it is taken into consideration how bitterly the Indians were opposed to a change and that heretofore it had been dangerous for an Indian to even speak in favor of any kind of a change, it appeared strange to see this Tushkahoma platform advocated openly among the

But the leaders of this party fearlessly discussed their platform and met their opponents sober, while the opposition were usually "tanked up" with whisky and used "bluff" instead of argument The result was the Tushkahoma party elected its governor, while its op-Experiments have been conducted ponents were lying around drunk. This with a view to ascertaining the feeding happened one year ago. Those who are value of alfalfa for steers at the Hatch opposed to the agreement call themselves the Choctaw and Chickasaw parisons of early, medium and late cut Union party, and their intention was alfalfa, and of the first, second and to defeat the agreement if they secured third crops. In some periods the alfalfa a majority of the representatives. They was fed without grain and in others made a desperate effort to secure this bran and wheat were added. The remajority. Where there were negroes sults show that steers fed alfalfa, either they bought them as one would buy with or without grain, made the most merchandise. In Towson, Red River, rapid gain on the early cut and the least gain on the late cut. This was Kiamitia and Tobucksy, where the negroes were in a majority, the Choctaw true for the early cutting of both the and Chickasaw Union party is said to first and second crops. Pound for pound, have bought its votes outright. the early cutting gave the best result-While the result of this election is that is, less food was required per pound still in doubt, yet from the way in of gain when early cut alfalfa was fed which the Union party bought negro than on either medium or late cut. The voters it would seem that it will elect early cutting also yielded the most hay. its candidate. The salary of the namedium cutting coming second. It is estional treasurer is but \$600 per annum, timated that fully one-third more beef and as it has, it is said, spent sevcan be produced on an acre with early eral times this amount to elect its cutting than with either medium or candidate for that office, it is but natural that people should suspect its mo-For the different crops of alfalfa the tives. The Tushkahoma party had no rate of gain and the food required per campaign fund, but ran the campaigu pound of gain both favored the third strictly on its merits, and it has the crop, the first crop being second in satisfaction of knowing it has sevalue. There was very little difference cured a majority of council members in composition between the first and despite the "slush" funds used by the second crops of alfalfa, but the third crop contained more protein and less opposition, and is yet in a position to protect the Choctaw people from a parfiber than the other crops, thus indicating its saperior feeding quality. Pound ty whose motto is "Rule or Ruin." The administration at Washington should lend every possible aid and encouragement to the party which advocates an end to tribal government-the party which made it possible for the Dawes commission to conclude an agreement with the Choctaws and Chickasaws, the only agreement yet concluded with the five civilized tribes. Corn is the grain that probably -Kansas City Times.

UNNECESSARY HEROISM.

A Connecticut Man's Experience With a Substitute Bathtub.

One of the most ridiculous situations which at the time bring the coldest sweat out on a man's brow and ever Progressive Tushkabomas and the Union- after remain with him as a constant source of mirth occurred to a Shelton merchant. He thought he would take a bath, and as his flat is minus one of the chief requisites for the job-a bathtub -he extemporized one out of a small washtuh and enjoyed a cooling ablation

He had just concluded and stepped from the tub for the towel, when suddenly the top hoop of the tub burst with a sharp report, and the man saw to his horror that the whole contents of the how the Chectaw people feel toward tub would soon be flooding the floor. At the same moment he thought of the store benezth and the amount of damage the water would do as it ran down through the ceiling. He is a man of quick thought, and in a moment he did the only thing possible-threw himself down beside the tub and, clasping his arms around it, held the already fast swelling staves together. He was successful in keeping the water in-but what a situation! He dared not yell, for he was hardly in a condition to receive callers, especially as he knew that all tinue their present form of government in the block at the time were of the gentler sex, and he realized at once that the only thing left for him was to stay in that position until the return of his wife, who was out on a shopping expedition

SMOKERS

• them and judge.

C. F. IDDINGS, LUMBER, COAL AND GRAIN

Order by telephone from Newton's Book Store.



The low wagon for hauling ensilage fodder is made by hanging two 6 by 6 inch timbers 14 feet long from the hind axle of an ordinary farm wagon. The forward ends are brought together and fastened to the front wheels by means of a swivel bolt. One man on the ground cau easily load all the green fodder one team can draw.

To get the best quality of fodder and at the same time the largest amount of feed cut when the husks begin to glaze er dry up. Put into medium or large shocks and allow to remain in the field until the stalks and blades are thoroughly cured, then run through a shredder or store in a stack or barn. Of course much corn fodder cannot be put under cover because of a lack of storage room, in which case it is best to make the shocks large, so that a smaller percentage of the fodder will be bleached. If the ears are not cared for particularly, but the very best forage is desired, cut a little earlier than recommended above, place in small shocks until partially cured, then put several smaller ones together, advises the authority quoted.

Wheat In the United States.

The following figures are furnished in the year book of the United States department of agriculture: In wheat the yield is divided among all the states except Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Florida and Louisiana, which report no crop of wheat, though they raise nearly 25,000,000 bushels of corn. Minnesota and California lead all others, with Minnesota first, having 8.281,624 acres to 46,599,061 bushels, while California has 3,088,849 acres to 45,097,195 bushels. California's product, however, is valued at \$37,430,672 to Minnesota's \$31,692,361, an excess of nearly \$6,000,000. New York has 896,873 acres, producing 6,349,968 bushels. Pennsylvania has 1,266,949 acres to 17,737,286 bushels, about the same as her corn product. Of states reporting, Mississippi is the lowest, with 4,462 acres, producing 37,927 bushels. Kansas is third in the list, with 30,794,-452 bushels on 2,905,137 acres. The two Dakotas are the greatest wheat growers, with over 6,000,000 acres, producing 57,500,069 bushels. Wheat exports in 1896 reached 126,443,968 bushels; in 1892, 225,665,812 bushels.

Why More Flax Is Not Grown.

In reply to the general query why more flax is not grown in the west American Cultivator says:

The reason is that it is a very exhaustive crop and can only be grown profitably where fertility is little regarded or where there is good market for both fiber and seed. It is a good sign for western farmers that flax growing as it

not entirely due to the increased amount of water which such land is able to store up for the use of the crop. Subsoil plowing may thus be made the means of greatly extending the area over which crops may be successfully grown without irrigation, and when practiced in connection with irrigation may result in a great saving of irrigation water. As indicated above, however, before deciding upon the advisability of subsoiling it is necessary to ascertain, among other things, the nature and condition of the soil and sub-

soil.-Farmers' Bulletin.

Beet Sugar Factories.

With the increasing interest in beet sugar production Consul Muth's report to the department is timely. Writing from Magdeburg, Germany, the consul says: Factories should be erected only in localities where it has been demonstrated beyond doubt that sugar beets can be grown successfully. The factory must be easily accessible to the farmers and should, therefore, be situated in the heart of the district from which it draws its beets. All the material needed in the manufacture should either be close at hand or easily procurable. Besides beets the principal materials needed to run a sugar factory are water, fuel and limestone; water to wash the beets and limestone for the purification of the beet juices.

Shredding Corn Fodder.

for pound, good alfalfa proved to be A correspondent of Country Gentleequal to timothy hay, while in the rate man offers these suggestions to beginof gain it proved better, and alfalfa was ners in shredding fodder: 1. Cut the noticeably superior to clover hay. Addcorn as early as practicable and set it ing straw to the ration of alfalfa and up to stand well and tie the shocks grain proved advantageous. well. 2. Let the stalks get dry enough so that no juice will appear when it rans through the rolls. 3. Provide two or three platform wagons, about 7 by shrinks most, though as it grows less 16 or 18 feet and as low as possible, in bulk its nutritive value is not lesswith ends 3 feet high, on which to haul the corn to the machine. Do not attempt to hanl ou common, narrow, high | cob he still damp that some nutrition bay riggings. 4. When the corn is dry goes from cob to the grain while it is and before fall raiss set in, get at it in the crib. The moist corncob has and rush, ro-h, nutil all is husked and shredded. The cost will exceed the cost is only woody fiber and potash. We of husking by hand slightly.

Fall Sown Wheat.

A big acceage of fall sown wheat is pred out the corn during the winter as being planued for by many farmers. it was taken from the mill. The American Agriculturist says in this loss in bushels was more than 70 and connection: "We say don't. Present and of weight still more than this. This prospective high prices will probably was less decrease than we had expected. stimulate an enormous sowing of wheat But the corn was put in when thorthis fall and next spring, not only in oughly ripened, and we began to take the United States, but throughout the it to the mill to grind it before it had world. Just this was done after the dried out much. The Dent corn wastes high prices of 1891-2, and it caused a in drying much more than Flint corn world's overproduction of wheat which | does. It is less compact after it is dried has just been reduced to normal propor- and cannot be brought up to the standtions by a short crop in foreign coun- ard weight of Flint corn either when tries this year, following a reduced wet or dry .- American Cultivator. vield last reason. Low prices are as

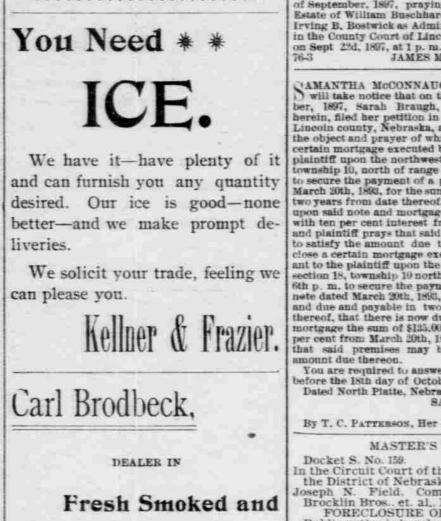
likely to follow big supplies of wheat pext year as during the past few years." better prices predicted.

Winter Grain After Potatoes. Advices from the west are that beef Wherever the potato crop can be got cattle are in active demand at better off in time for seeding with fall grain

late cutting.

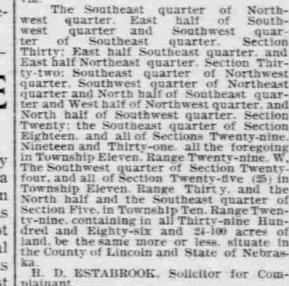
A Bible For Japan's Emperor.

ened. It may be even possible if the PURE LAKE ICE The American Bible society an nonnces that a large folio Bible in the English language has been specially prepared as a gift to the emperer of Jasome sweetness. That of the dried cob pan and sent to Yokohama. It will be I am again in position to supply formally presented at the first fitting once measured 650 bushels of corn in opportunity after the emperor's return the people of North Platte with a the ear into a crib. As we had most of to Tokyo in the autumn. The girt will superior quality of pure ice frozen it ground in the ear for feed we measbe made in the name of the American from well water. It is as clear as Bible society, the British and Foreign crystal and of good thickness; not Bible society and the National Bible frozen snow and slush. A trial society of Scotland, which are jointly order will convince you of its concerned in the publication and distribution of the Japanese Scriptures. The two agents, the Rev. Henry Loc- | through the season. mis and George Braithwaite of Yckohama are to make all the necessary arrangements, including the preparation of a suitable letter to accompany the book. The preparation of this volume was suggested by the favorable reception which the dowager empress of China gave in 1894 when a beautiful Chinese New Testament was given to her News and Notes. in the name of 10,000 Protestant Chris-The potato crop promises to be small; tian women of China.-Exchange. Made Brokers Spend Money. Trinity church clock, New York, has prices, and there is a more hopeful feelcost Wall street men money recently, ing in the dairy business. which has gone into the pockets of the Mr. Henry Stewart reports the folcabmen. The clock has been five minlowing as a "sure cure" for gapes in Kearney, Neb. utes fast, and as that is less margin chickens to Rural New Yorker: "A than a busy broker usually allows for drop of creosote in a little sweet oil apdelay in getting to a train or boat, a plied to the inside of the throat by look at the clock has created just enough means of a small feather trimmed to a distrust of his own timepiece to decide him to take a cab rather than run for The National Hay association at a rethe train or boat. cent meeting resolved to let the rules A Plea For the Millionaire. The public is known to be most sympathetic In the commoner cases of grief, And they sell at bazaars many knickknacks æsthetic Relieved of Terrible Pains. For the purpose of giving relief We never have lacked for expressions of sorrow R. E. Morse, Traveling Salesman, For people in poverty's snare, But there's one for whose grievance no trouble we borrow-We're forgetting the millionaire. Consider the gibes and the heartless elation cents per dozen cans, will have reached, begins to flow. Then she hangs the have used Ballard's Snow Liniment Exhibited when he's distressed. if not passed, the dollar mark. There is calabash beneath the stream of sap and for years and would not be without it. Remember how of he is scared by taxation only one-half the crop that there was descends. Twelve hours later she climbs J. R. Crouch, Rio, Ills., says Ballard's And tempted to move way out west. Snow Liniment cured terrible pains in Observe how the farmer for wheat will get back of head and neck when nothing While Wall street must wait for a share, else would. Every bottle guaranteed And instead of attempting to meer and be funny Sold by The North Platte Pharmacy, Be kind to the millionaire. -Washington Star.

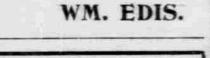


Having re-opened the City Meat Market, opposite the Hotel Neville. I am prepared to furnish customers with a choice quality of meats of all kinds.

A share of your patronage is respectfully solicited.



quality. I have plenty to last





A Home School for Boys and Girls. Best in the State for

was practiced a few years ago is going out of their farm rotation. The stalk | it makes the very best seed bed, according to American Cultivator. "No plowand fiber were always thrown away. Only the seed was marketed, and this ing is needed if the weeds have been kept down. It is only necessary to pile sold so low that the raw seed, or, better still, flaxseed meal, was one of the cheapest fertilizers that can be used. Not until we have mills for making linen cloth and conveniences for separating the fiber from the stalk will flax growing be profitable in this country. When both seed and fiber can be sold, the crop will pay for the heavy manuring it requires to keep the land fertile.

the potato vines in heaps and burn them, starting the fire in a brush heap, if the potato tops are too green to burn readily. A great deal of plant food is parrow vane." developed after growing a crop of potatoes. It is largely nitrogenous, as the potato crop is chiefly water and carbon, with some potash, which is mostly for grading hay and straw remain as they are. found in the potato tops."

Short Tomate Crop.

Owing to the slump in the tomato crop throughout the country this season it is predicted by a number of prominent merchants and brokers that within last year, and as a result the big can- the tree again and takes down the calaneries throughout New Jersey. Delaware bash, which by that time is full of commodity on the market -- Philadel- | what, but a small quantity of it stopephia Press.

Palm Beer, On the west coast of Africa it is a common thing to see a woman climbing up a gigantic palm tree with a cala- Gaiveston, Texas, says Ballard's Snow bash of immense size hung round her Limment cured me of rheumatism of the next three or four weeks the cauned neck. When she has reached the top three months standing after use of two tomato, which today is selling for 80 branch, she taps the tree, and the sap bottles. J. S. Doan, Danville, Ill., says I and Maryland are refusing to place this palm beer. It resembles mead some- Price 50 cents, fies the drinker. J. E. Bush. Mgr.



AGENTS WANTED. WESTERN CORSET CO., St. Louis, Mo. WE each wres to men all over U. S. to sell Stark Trees cheapest, assr. Outfil free -takes no money to zry the work. Also want CLUB MARSES-get their trees free