THE FARMING WORLD

HANDLING CORN SHOCKS.

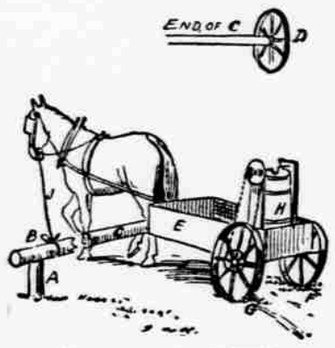
Although It Is a Task of Far-Reaching Importance, But Few Perform It Well.

The report of the Kansas state board of agriculture says where hand labor is plenty, the standard price for cutting corn by hand is five cents per shock, 14 by 14 hills square, without board, or 80 cents per acre, as there are 16 shocks of this size per acre. Corn should always be cut on bright, clear days or on such a day as is good to cure hay in. Two men should work together, and the shocks should be started on a jack, which is made by putting two legs, well braced together, near one end of a ten-foot scantling, and having an auger hole near the upper end for a broom handle. As soon as four armfuls are set up against the jack the shock should be loosely tied with a stalk and the jack removed. As soon as the shocks have thoroughly cured, say two weeks after cutting, those that are to be stored in the barn should be baled under 6,000 pounds pressure, and tied up with a wire (common hay-baling wire, one wire will tie up two shocks), and those that are to be fed from the field can be pulled up tight with rope and pulley and tied with binding twine; the twine should be saturated with coal oil to prevent mice and insects from destroying it. Eminent professors have agreed that it only takes one and one-half inches of rainfall to wash all traces of digestible matter out of a shock of alfalfa, and corn shocks are also affected, but not to so great a degree. They have also agreed that well-cured corn fodder, put under a good roof without having had any rain on it, is in every respect just the same as ensilage, except the water content, and it is only necessary to cut it and add the water to secure food identical to ensilage without the cost of a silo, with its short life, and also without the 20 to 25 per cent. waste that mold causes in the corners of the silo.—Prairie Farmer.

CHURNING MADE EASY.

Novel Method Invented by a California Dairyman of Having a Horse Do the Work.

Various contrivances have been rigged up whereby the bull, sheep, goat, or even dog may do the churning. The illustration shows a novel method of having the horse do this work. Set a post (a) in ground to be 2 feet high. Make hole in top and put in a pin as



DASHER CHURN POWER.

at b. Get a piece of timber 2 by 4 by 12 feet, as c, make a hole in one end and put over pin b. At other end put on a mower wheel as at d. Build an oblong box (e), get a mowing machine axle and put through the back end of box and attach mower wheels, as g f. The churn (h) sets in the box and the dasher is worked by a chain belt from a large sprocket wheel on the axle at rear end of machine. A barrel churn can also be used and so hung in the center as to be turned; with such, the dasher arrangement is not needed. The lead pole (j), keeps the horse or other motive power going round in a circle. —Ray Copeland, in Farm and Home.

GRANDFATHER'S JOB.

Last spring, when William started up his plow,
I said: "Give me them lines—I'll show ye how!"
"No, father—you're too old!" He meant it kind,
But them words sorter rankled in my mind.
In droppin' corn I couldn't find the row;
I lost my glasses when I tried to hoe,
An' thought a hill of corn was jest a weed.
Then Susan said: "I guess there ain't no need
Fer no more signs to show your work is done;
Why don't ye set down quiet in the sun
An' rest!" Jest think of it—set there an' rest!
A man like me who's always worked his best;
An' so when William worried on the hay
I said I'd ride this hoss rake anyway.
Maybe I'm sorter old to hoe or plow,
But hitch old Dick—we'll show them young folks how.
Why, him an' me was almost boys together,
An' now the both of us pull on the tether.
Boys, help me on this rake—Git up there, Dick!
He knows who's drivin' him—jest see him prick
Them ears—Now, William, we'll bunch up this hay
An' do a first-class job—what's that you say?
Don't work too hard! Be I a little boy?
May be you think this hoss rake is a toy.
Just take my stick and lean it on the fence.
Now, Dick—we can't see good, but show your sense.
—Rural New Yorker.

The sucking calves and pigs and colts suffer with the heat and need water as well as the baby in the house.

GUNBOAT WILL VISIT CHICAGO

The Michigan to Cruise Lakes and Give Naval Militiamen Practice.

Capt. Sutherland, in charge of the naval militia affairs, has made up the itinerary for the summer cruises of the naval militia organizations of the states bordering on the great lakes. All or these are to be made on the old gunboat Michigan. She is ordered to be at Cleveland or such other Ohio port as the governor of Ohio may select on June 25 to instruct the Ohio naval militia for a period of seven days. She is to be at Detroit July 9 to instruct the Michigan naval militia for the same period of time, and she is to be at Chicago on July 25 to instruct the Illinois naval militia, likewise for a period of seven days.

Altogether the Michigan is to be devoted to this service from June 25 to July 31. This year the ship will be under the command of Lieut. Commander William Winder, who was last year the executive officer. He has been instructed to communicate directly with the adjutants general of the states named in sufficient time to complete all necessary arrangements.

As the lack of accommodations on the Michigan precludes the possibility of extended cruising it is expected that the commanding officer will arrange for such day work on board the ship under way as will give the crews the greater amount of practical instruction in man-of-war routine and in target practice, it being understood that when actually aboard ship the organizations will provide for their own subsistence. The commander of the Michigan has been authorized to expend for each state organization 50 rounds for each six-pounder and one-pounder gun on board and Gatling ammunition at his discretion.

It is expected that the Yantic will be used in connection with the Michigan in the drill of the Michigan naval militia.

ARE WED BY WIRE.

The Telegraphic Marriage Service Is Performed by Kansas Parson.

A marriage service by telegraph, with the bride and groom 200 miles apart, was carried out between Kansas City, Mo., and Mobile, Okla., at noon the other day.

The groom was Andrew M. Candell, of Washington, D. C., an entomologist attached to the department of agriculture of the United States government. The bride was Miss Penelope Cundiff, of Perkins, Okla., the daughter of a prosperous farmer of that place.

Mr. Candell and Miss Cundiff became engaged about six months ago and the wedding was set for May. Recently, however, Mr. Candell was called to Harrisonville, Mo., by the death of his mother. His duties made it necessary for him to start back to Washington. He asked Miss Cundiff to come to Kansas City, so that the wedding could take place at the home of his sister. Miss Cundiff was unable to reach Kansas City in time and arrangements were made with the Western Union Telegraph company to have the marriage ceremony conducted by wire. A direct line between Kansas City and Mulhall was placed at the disposal of the couple.

Mr. Candell secured Rev. Albert H. Lieder, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church, and accompanied by two friends, went to the telegraph office. At Mulhall Miss Cundiff was accompanied to the telegraph office by her parents and sister. The questions and responses were wired back and forth and repeated at each end to the couple by the telegraph operators, the ceremony requiring 25 minutes' time.

WANT WHIPPING POST LAW.

Two Magistrates of Brooklyn Believe That It Is the Only Effectual Method of Treating Wife-Beaters.

Magistrates Brenner and Bristow, of Brooklyn, agree that the whipping post is the only efficacious remedy for wife beating, and will exercise their influence to obtain the passage of a law providing for the public chastisement of men who beat their wives. Magistrate Brenner lately extended clemency to Charles Blaney, accused by his wife, Kate, of beating her. The magistrate was about to send the man to jail when the wife pleaded for him. She said she would get nothing to eat if he were sent away. Magistrate Brenner suspended sentence on Blaney's promise to give his wife money every Saturday night and refrain from beating her.

He broke his promise, it is alleged, and beat his wife severely. He was arraigned again. Magistrate Brenner was about to send him to jail when the wife again interceded. The magistrate said:

"Blaney, if I had my will I would have a law passed in this state to establish the whipping posts for husbands who beat their wives. I think at the next session of the legislature something of this kind might be done. I will send you to jail for awhile until I can learn more about the matter."

Magistrate Brenner said after court had adjourned:

"Judge Bristow, with whom I have conferred, agrees with me. We will see other judges to learn what can be done to get such a law on the statute books."

Telegraphers as Free Thinkers.

"There are more free thinkers in religious matters among telegraphers as a class than any other trade or calling that I know of," observed a prominent electrician, "and many of them grow to be the most pronounced in their views, without being able to explain it. There is nothing about the telegraph business that is irreligious in any way. Of course, telegraphers have to work on Sundays, but so do printers, drug clerks, railroad men and hosts of others, who, as a rule, stick close to their early religious training. There seems to be something in the telegraph business that cuts men loose, as it were. It may be from the fact that Morse, the inventor of the telegraph, was decidedly independent in his religious views, and that his followers absorb his ideas without being conscious of it. But the fact that there are more free thinkers among telegraphers than in any other calling, in proportion to their numbers, is indisputable. This is no new or sudden discovery. It has always been so, and though there have been a number of explanations given, none of them have thoroughly explained as yet."—Washington Star.

A Lucky Find.

In the year 1882 a landslide in the Zenskar range of the Himalayas laid bare a deposit of brilliant blue stones, which the native soldiery found very useful as gunflints, in addition to their ornamental qualities. The pretty stones were very plentiful, one man having so much as 100 pounds of them in his possession. One day a trader came along who on seeing the stones paid all sorts of ridiculous prices for them. When they were taken to one of the commercial centers it soon became known that the stones were the finest kind of sapphires. Thereupon the maharajah of Cashmere sent a regiment of Sepoys to seize the mines, and it is from this deposit that nearly all the fine sapphires of the past 15 years have come.—Kansas City Journal.

Yellow Attractive to Insects.

If we watch the beautiful golden marsh marigold we shall find it rarely receives a visit from the bumblebee. It is said that those bright golden-bodied flies of the family of Syrphidae are the chief disseminators of its pollen. However this may be, one thing is perfectly plain: the marsh marigold is a striking and showy yellow flower which cannot escape the notice of a multitude of spring insects; it is consequently visited by bees, flies, butterflies and beetles. Yellow is a most common color among flowers, and one which is peculiarly conspicuous and flashy in sunlight, when it is varnished with a gloss like that which we see on the buttercup and the marsh marigold.—F. Schuyler Mathews, in Chautauquan.

Copper-Plated Aluminum.

A German engineer has recently succeeded in plating aluminum with copper by a welding process, and makes the combined materials in such forms that they may be soldered, rolled, drawn and plated. If this process is successful on a commercial scale it would seem as if the increased usefulness of aluminum is to become practically unlimited, as the copper coating would remove all obstacles to its use where it must be in contact with fluids, soldered and painted or plated.—Chicago Chronicle.

What Hurts.

"The other side," observed the candidate, in much apprehension, "are putting some damaging reports in circulation."

"But no money to speak of," rejoined the chairman of the campaign committee, complacently.—Detroit Journal.

Archaeology.

"These pictures," the archaeologist of the distant future is explaining, "represents the cake walk of the ancients. The cake walk consisted of a number of movements evidently designed to assist the digestion of cake. Hence the name."—Detroit Journal.

Ages of Man.

"At 25," remarked the amateur philosopher, "a man is eager to reform the world. At 50 he is about ready to be reformed himself."—Philadelphia North American.

One of the baffling mysteries of nature is the pie that melts in the mouth but feels solider than a brick in the stomach.—Detroit Journal.

It is impossible to please your friends; if you say agreeable things to them you are accused of insincerity; if you say disagreeable things they get mad.—Atchison Globe.

THE MARKETS.

New York, July 18.

CATTLE—Native Steers	$4 75	@	$5 70
COTTON—Middling	9¾	@	9⅞
FLOUR—Winter Wheat	3 75	@	4 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	81½	@	83⅝
CORN—No. 2	....	@	47½
OATS—No. 2	....	@	28
PORK—Mess New	13 00	@	13 75
ST. LOUIS.			
COTTON—Middling	....	@	9⅞
BEEVES—Steers	4 25	@	5 75
Cows and Heifers	2 40	@	4 25
CALVES—(per 100)	5 00	@	7 00
HOGS—Fair to Choice	4 90	@	5 40
SHEEP—Fair to Choice	3 50	@	4 25
FLOUR—Patents (new)	3 85	@	4 00
Other Grades	3 25	@	3 85
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	74	@	75
CORN—No. 2	42	@	43
OATS—No. 2	25	@	25½
RYE—No. 2	....	@	55
TOBACCO—Lugs	3 50	@	8 50
Leaf Burley	4 50	@	12 00
HAY—Clear Timothy (new)	11 00	@	15 00
BUTTER—Choice Dairy	13	@	15
BACON—Clear Rib	....	@	7⅞
EGGS—Fresh	....	@	8
PORK—Standard Mess (new)	....	@	13 00
LARD—Prime Steam	....	@	6⅞
CHICAGO.			
CATTLE—Native Steers	4 25	@	5 70
HOGS—Fair to Choice	4 95	@	5 40
SHEEP—Fair to Choice	3 75	@	4 50
FLOUR—Winter Patents	4 10	@	4 20
Spring Patents	3 70	@	4 30
WHEAT—No. 3 Spring	70½	@	71½
No. 2 Red	77	@	77⅞
CORN—No. 2	40¾	@	41
OATS—No. 2	24	@	24⅛
PORK—Mess	11 25	@	12 15
KANSAS CITY.			
CATTLE—Native Steers	4 30	@	5 30
HOGS—Fair to Choice	4 90	@	5 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	72½	@	73
OATS—No. 2 White	....	@	26½
CORN—No. 2	39	@	39½
NEW ORLEANS.			
FLOUR—High Grade	3 90	@	4 25
CORN—No. 2	....	@	52
OATS—Western	....	@	32
HAY—Choice	17 00	@	17 50
PORK—Standard Mess	....	@	13 50
BACON—Short Rib Sides	....	@	8¾
COTTON—Middling	....	@	9⅝
LOUISVILLE.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	80½	@	81½
CORN—No. 2	45½	@	46¼
OATS—No. 2 Mixed	26½	@	27¾
PORK—New Mess	13 25	@	13 50
BACON—Short Rib	8¼	@	8½
COTTON—Middling	....	@	9⅞

A Heavy Case.

Mack O'Rell—Hard times have brought about a change with Blighter. I remember when he always had a case of champagne in the cellar; now he has only a case of beer.

Luke Warme—Well, you know, "circumstances alter cases."—Chicago Evening News.

These July Days.

Corn, we know, is good for man, yet here's a flaw in nature's plan; for weather which is good for corn makes man wish he ne'er was born.—Indianapolis Journal.

A Desperate Man.—Merchant—"Do you speak German?" Needy Applicant—"I never have, but, gracious, I'll tackle it if you give me a job."—Indianapolis Journal.

A chorus girl is like a house—the older she gets the more paint she needs.—Town Topics.

A boy in the family always comes in handy when the pie left over isn't enough to save. —Atchison Globe.

The greatest nuisance is the person who is just puttering around.—Atchison Globe.

When you meet an obstacle use it for a stepping stone.—Chicago Daily News.

The dinner table is certainly a table of interest.—Chicago Daily News.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

A. N. K.—B 1822