

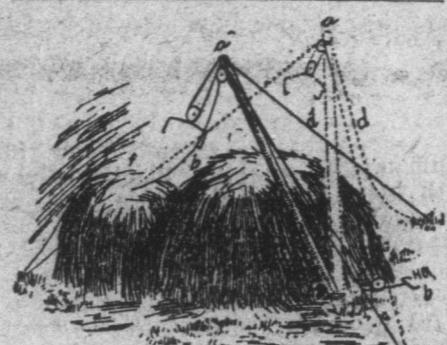
OUR RURAL READERS.

SOMETHING HERE THAT WILL INTEREST THEM.

Device for Unloading and Stacking Hay, Straw and Fodder—A Temporary Shade for Treeless Pastures—Fatten Pigs Early—General Notes.

Simple Stacking Device.

Place a stout pole or mast (a), 30 feet long, six or eight inches in the ground within four feet of the end of the intended stack and two feet from the side, leaning over the stack in a slanting position, as shown in the illustration. The load (b) is on the opposite side of the



FOR UNLOADING AND STACKING HAY, STRAW AND FODDER.

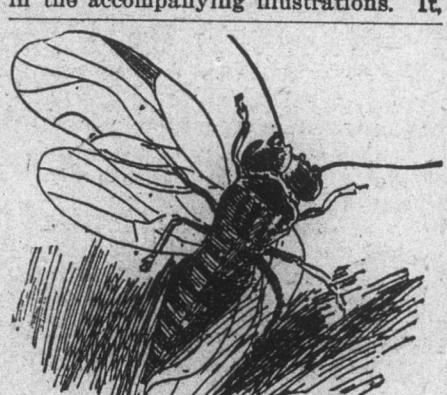
stack. There are strong guy ropes to hold the mast in position, and of such length that when in the position illustrated the two ropes (d and g) are tight, while the rope (b) is loose. The fork is pulled down and inserted in the load of hay and the horse attached at (b), the load is lifted, and when it reaches the top (a), a line of draft will pull the pole towards an upright position, at the rope (b) becoming tight and the rope (d) loose. In this manner it is possible to swing the forkful of hay up over the stack, and if the ropes are properly arranged, to drop it anywhere along the center of the stack. As soon as the forkful of hay falls off, the mast is pulled back by the man who loads the hay fork. Of course, these guy ropes must be arranged so as to allow the mast to move in any desired position. This can be easily accomplished by any one who has average ingenuity. A pulley is needed at masthead for fork rope to run through. Also set a short post in the ground about two feet from the mast, parallel with the stack; put a pulley on this, run the fork rope through it, and hitch the horse to the end. With this simple device, twenty or thirty large loads of hay may be put in a single stack with very little manual labor.—American Agriculturist.

At Milking Time.

Cows to make the most of their opportunities, need to be milked in quiet, and a larger part of the hot months some sort of cooling crop must be fed to obtain the best results, which means prolonging the milk flow, and nowhere can this be so well done, and each cow receive her due proportion, as in the stable. It has been a matter of observation with us, says the Practical Farmer, that a cow soon comes to have a home place in the stable, and to be fed there twice a day and have some provender, grain or forage, on her arrival, gives her a matter to look forward to and even long for, and in the afternoon the cows have a home longing and start for "the barn," and getting up the cows with boy, horse and dog is an obsolete custom on such a farm. In this summer care of the cows their comfort should be looked after in the lot, seeing that there is plenty of good water and shade of some kind.

A Fruit Tree Pest.

One of the insects which annoys the fruit raiser and destroys many valuable trees is the pear tree psylla, shown in the accompanying illustrations.



THE PEAR TREE PSYLLA.

however, has an inveterate enemy. The psylla is shadowed wherever he may go by a tall, dark insect, which skulks behind stones and under rotten bits of wood, breathing hard and only waiting for a chance to fall upon his prey and cry, "Ah, ah! At last!"

ENEMY OF THE PSYLLA.

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Weeds Rich in Nitrogen.

Some kinds of weeds will only grow on very rich soil. Of this class is the common purslane known as chickweed or pigweed, and usually found in gardens. It makes an excellent feed for hogs when confined in pens, and they eat it greedily. These weeds contain a large proportion of nitrogenous matter and rot rapidly when entirely covered by soil. But their roots catch so easily on upturned soil that it is safest after uprooting them in the garden to throw them to the pigs. Another weed that is rich in both nitrogen and potash is fireweed. It is a coarse-growing plant with rough, prickly stem, which springs up after fires in the woods. Horses will eat it, but we never saw it eaten by any other kind of stock.

Fattening Beef on Grass.

There is not nearly so much grass-fattened beef as there used to be. One reason is that much of the pasture land has diminished in fertility and its grass does not make as rich feed as it used to do. Farmers have also discovered that a grain ration to stock that has good pasture pays better than it does to rely on the grass alone. The fattening is quicker, and a very small grain ration with animals on grass makes an astonishing difference. It is

probable that in proportion to its nutritive value grain is a cheaper feed than grass, and the grass ration is chiefly important because it helps to secure better digestion.

Stirring the Surface Soil.

Frequent stirring of surface soil, with thorough subsoiling the previous fall to form a storage basin for water in dry soils, will enable many crops to go through serious drought with comparatively little damage. This, with the possibilities of windmill power for pumping water by irrigation, and the knowledge that a little water can be made to irrigate a large area, says the Agriculturist, is robbing the annual drought of much of its terrors. New forage crops are being adapted to our soils that will furnish feed during the driest times. It is only recently that we printed an account of twenty-seven new forage crops at the Massachusetts experiment station, many of which are wholly new to most farmers, but so productive as to be well worthy of widespread trial. The farmer cannot control temperature or rainfall, but physical conditions of soil may be so altered that an unusual season can be overcome. We are just beginning to understand the soil and how to handle it to conserve its moisture. The drought of 1894 was a severe, but a thorough, teacher.

Early Fattening of Pork.

There is great advantage in beginning to fatten young pigs while the weather is still warm and clover or grass is abundant. It takes very little grain to start young pigs to fattening when they have a run at pasture. That grain, should, if possible, be something other than corn, for a part of the advantage of early fattening is that the fattening may begin when there is little danger of overfeeding with corn. Yet the farmer who is fortunate enough to have a few thousand bushels of old corn in his crib can feed it with milk and wheat bran, so as to make it produce twice as much pork as the same value of new corn will make two or three months later in the season.

Shades for Treeless Pastures.

Where pastures contain no trees for shade in the strong heat of summer, it is cruel not to afford some artificial

TEMPORARY SHADE FOR STOCK.

shade for the stock. Such shelter should be provided on humane grounds, but there is a question of dollars and cents in it as well. Discomfort of any kind lessens productivity and growth. A rough shed of boards, or even a rough framework covered with green boughs, will answer the purpose very well, but where lumber is expensive and green boughs are not at hand, cheap cotton cloth can be used very effectively and economically. Such cloth can be bought for five cents less a yard, and can be stretched over a framework set up against the pasture fence.

Preserving vs. Canning Fruit.

The plan of canning fruit depending on the exclusion of air for its preservation was a great improvement in most cases over the old plan of preserving it by putting it up with equal quantities of sugar. At the time it was adopted the canning process was also much less costly. Sugar then was high priced, and the saving of expense was a most important consideration. But sugar is much cheaper now, and doing up some part of the fruit after the old way is generally advisable. This is especially true of the very acid fruits, which require a good deal of sweetening after they are taken out of the can before being eaten. The improvement in putting up with equal weights of sugar is almost as great with the sweater kinds of fruit. These, when merely canned, are very insipid, and need a great deal of sugar to give the fruit a decided flavor. As a change from canned fruit almost everybody will welcome some that has been put up after the old formula with equal weights of white sugar made with its own juices into a thick syrup.

An Old-Time Horse Trade.

A papyrus recently dug up in Egypt, supposed to be between 3,000 and 4,000 years old, gives an account of a horse trade in which the Egyptian who wrote the record tells how he was swindled by a Hebrew named Daniel. This could not have been the prophet of that name in our Bible, who was a resident of Babylon, and lived several centuries later. But the ancient record shows that as great uncertainty prevailed in horse trading thousands of years ago as there is at the present day.

Renovating Old Pastures.

There are many old pastures which can be much improved by harrowing with a forty-tooth drag that will admit the air to the places covered by snow, says the American Cultivator, and enable the grass to grow more vigorously. Of course, some of the roots of the grass will be destroyed; but the stirring of the soil will make more grow in their place. If there is much moss on the surface, it will require more work to remove surplus water to make a permanent improvement.

Uses of Timber Belts.

Timber belts, by breaking off the severe wind in winter, often add one-third or more to the yield of a wheat crop, and prevent the lodging of both wheat and corn during summer storms; and in prairie counties it has been proved that with one-sixth of the land planted in timber belts the remaining five-sixths would produce as much grain as the whole without the timber.

Common Soda for Skim Milk.

Add a little common soda to the skim milk before feeding the calves. It is claimed that the soda stops the formation of the rubber-like curd in the calf's stomach, that is so often found on examination of calves that have died from the dreaded calf disease.

Loose, Dry Dirt Around Corn.

Keep the ground loose around the corn. A blanket of loose, dry dirt stops the evaporation of water from the soil. Go through the corn with the cultivator after each hard rain if practicable.

NEW TARIFF AT WORK

SPLENDID RESULTS FROM THE WILSON MEASURE.

Is a Better Revenue-Raiser than Any Tariff with High "Protective Rates—Short Campaign Not Wanted—About Free Binding Twine.

Revenue Increasing.

The recent increase of the government's revenues from customs duties is a gratifying sign of returning prosperity and affords a vivid demonstration of the superiority of the new tariff over its predecessor.

"A grain of fact is worth more than a bushel of argument," as saith an old proverb. And the public, long wearied by the puerile predictions of calamity howlers, will read in the solid facts now published by the Treasury Department overwhelming proof that the Wilson "free trade" tariff (as Republican partisans so fondly call it) is, after all,

more revenue is to be raised by customs duties than the Wilson rates must be rather lowered than raised. Every economist and every merchant knows that high tariff rates act in a protective way on importations, and hence kill the revenue from customs. Had the original Wilson bill, prescribing lower duties than those fixed in the bill by Senator Gorman and his clique, become a law, it would have brought to the Government much larger revenues, and the present deficit in the treasury would have been much less than it is.

What, then, shall be said of the Republican "protectionist" scheme to re-open the tariff question and increase the present duties on the pretense of increasing the Government revenue from customs? No scheme could be devised that would more surely cut down the treasury receipts and swell its deficit.

Under the Wilson tariff (which affords labor and manufacturers the estimable boon of free wool and other free raw materials) the wages of probably 1,000,000 workmen in our mills

will give them plenty of time to close out all their open transactions and to prepare for a change if one shall occur.

The tendency is rather to stimulate business in completing partial transactions than otherwise.

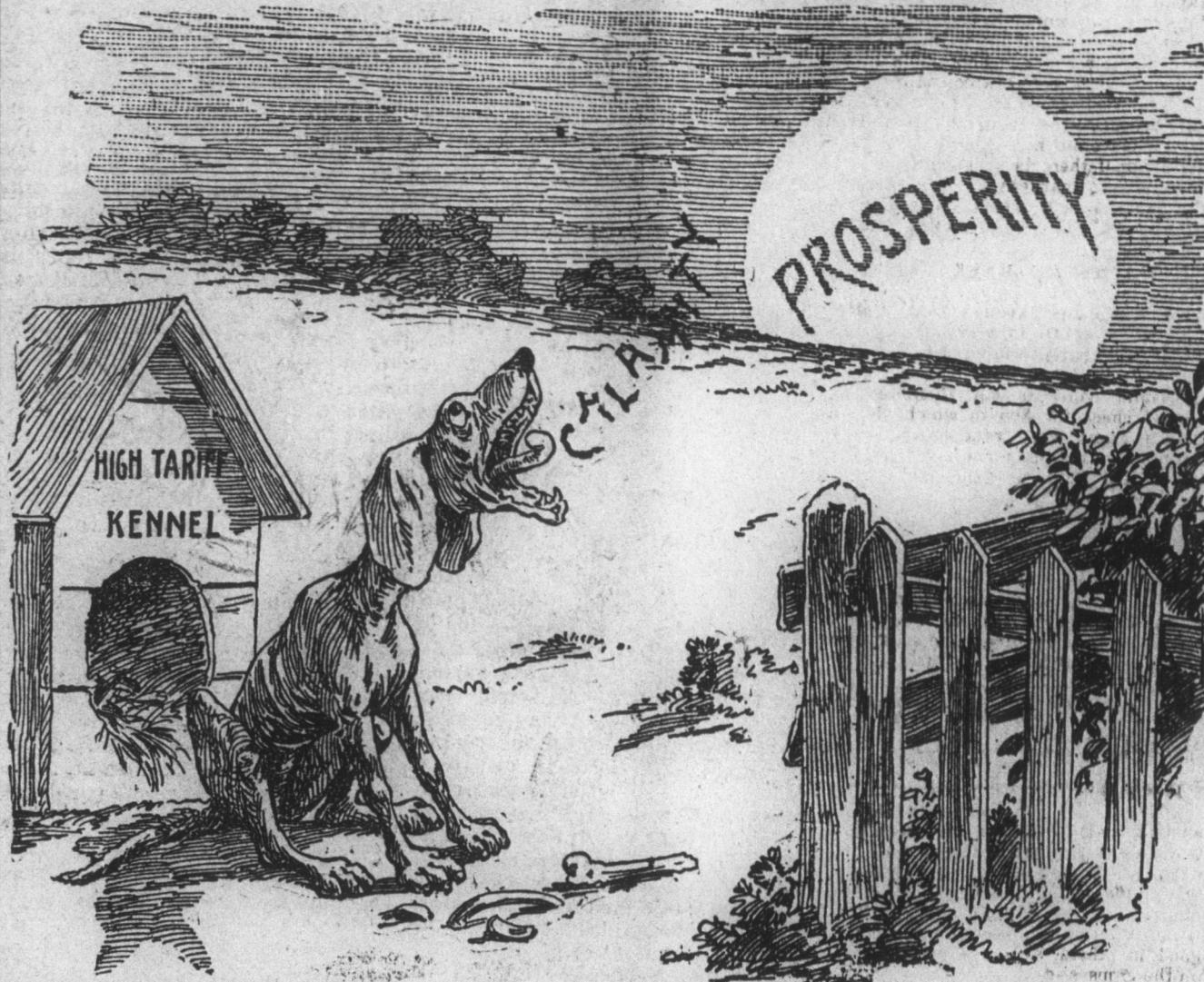
Upon no ground is the sensational demand for a short campaign sustained in reason. It can be advocated only by the organs of a party fearing exposure and seeking to cover the misdeeds of its administration under the hurry, turbulence and confusion of a short and red-hot campaign.

A party of principle and with a clear record will ask the slow, deliberate, cautious judgment of the people when political enthusiasm is tempered by prudence and when the sober second thought inspires voters with wisdom.—Chicago Chronicle.

What Free Binder Twine Has Done.

Under the McKinley tariff several million wheatgrowers were compelled to pay high prices for their binder twine, owing to the protection given the cordage trust by heavy duties. When the Democrats put binding twine in the free list the Republican

THE DOG STILL HOWLS AND THE MOON STILL SHINES.



Business continues unusually active, 600 men.—Extracts from Dun's Report.

The settlement of the mining troubles will bring an increase of wages to 100,000 men.—Chicago Chronicle.

doing its work admirably well, and will, in all probability, ere long yield ample returns.

During the whole month of July, if we exclude Sundays and the national holiday, the national revenue from all sources averaged the handsome sum of \$1,127,190 a day, of which amount the customs duties furnished nearly one-half. Yesterday (August 1) the receipts were \$1,220,984, of which the customs were \$747,262—considerably more than one-half. And all present indications favor the conclusion that these fine receipts are not exceptional or temporary, but are due to normal and continuing causes, which must effect still further improvements in the autumn and winter revenues and probably carry the aggregate income of the government for the new fiscal year above \$300,000,000.

The customs duties collected in the eleven months from September 1, 1894, to July 31, 1895 (inclusive), by the Wilson rates of duty on imports amount to \$145,752,320.06. But in the eleven months from September 1, 1893, to July 31, 1894 (inclusive), in which the McKinley rates were in force, the customs revenue collected was only \$113,406,745.1. That is, in the eleven months available for comparison the Wilson tariff produced for the Treasury \$32,355,15 more revenue on imports than the McKinley tariff produced.

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This condition of affairs in an important industry is exactly what was predicted by the Democrats, and clearly justifies their free-twine policy. The farmers are getting their twine cheaper than under McKinleyism, and can therefore afford to buy more. The cordage factories find that their business is improving, and the demand for their goods increasing. The only parties injured by free twine are the professional mourners over the corpse of McKinleyism, who find that their profits of ruin were false.

A year's experience under the Wilson tariff shows how unfounded were the Republican assertions. Instead of a ruined cordage industry, the demand for binder twine has been so great that the factories have in many cases been unable to fill orders. The Cordage Trade Journal states in its issue of August 1st that not for many months has the

situation in the binder-twine market been so gratifying to manufacturers, jobbers and dealers as it is now. Most manufacturers have sold out their entire stocks, factories have been running on full time, and the various kinds of manila, sisal and hemp twines are yielding their manufacturers good profits.

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Sights of Good Times. The railroads are already providing new equipment with which to handle the corn and wheat and the meat and provisions of all sorts into which the farmers will convert part of their cereals. Larger exports are in prospect, with the probable result of checking the efflux of gold and even reversing the yellow current. Better times are already having returned for manufacturing and mining interests, wages are being advanced. Workmen are more to spend, and are spending it. Merchants feel the effects in better sales. On every hand the prospect brightens. Even the silver cloud that prevents the return of foreign capital to enliven our industries seems to be fading away. When that does go a scarecrow of the investment and speculative market will have been got rid of, and securities, now low, will regain their former level.

The Ruined Woolen Industry. The protectionists who declared that the new tariff would ruin the woolen industry have nothing to say of the reported construction of over a hundred new mills in the last six months, except to deny the truth of the report and to demand the proof of it. As the statement was made on the authority of the American Wool and Cotton Reporter the desired proof is likely to be forthcoming.—Providence Journal.

Are Increasing Wages. The fact that coal operators in the Pittsburgh region are voluntarily increasing the wages of operatives is explained on the ground that the demand for labor in the iron mills has reduced the available supply and forced up the price.

Perhaps when Mr. McKinley gets to be President it will be possible to stop such ruinous interference with home market laws of trade.

HUSTLING HOOSIERS.

ITEMS GATHERED FROM OVER THE STATE.

An Interesting Summary of the More Important Doings of Our Neighbors—Weddings and Deaths—Crimes, Casualties, and General Indiana News Notes.

Minor State News.

TYPHOID fever is on the increase at Richmond.

AN UNKNOWN man was literally ground to pieces by a Vandalia train, at Terre Haute.

WHITE RIVER in Madison County is little better than a stagnant pool, so intense is the drought.

AN UNKNOWN tramp was caught by a Vandalia train at Terre Haute and literally torn to pieces.

JOHN ISHAM and John Moore were fatally burned by a gas explosion in the coal mines near Chandler.

QUINCY SMALEY, a farm hand near Union City, was kicked in the stomach by a mule, dying instantly.

A BOY at Crawfordsville bought a horse for 5 cents at a sale and sold the animal to the rendering factory for 85 cents.

SIDNEY COOK, an employee of the Lebanon furniture factory, was probably fatally injured by being drawn into the machinery.

CHARLES KISEL, a farmer near Lebanon, fatally shot his wife, recently. She had gone into the yard, and he thought she was a dog.

JAMES LEER of Elwood, while shooting pigeons, fired toward August Muenchemberger's house, seriously injuring him and his daughter.

THE WABASH COUNTY TOWNSHIP Trustees have decided that they will not obey the new law in having reports of their official transactions published. Sulf has been instituted against them.

ONE week ago the 8-year-old daughter of Policeman W. Geery of Decatur, was burned to death. A week later her twin brother fell from a tree, breaking both legs and his back, and will die.

A CYCLOPS was run down by a passenger train on the Lake Shore, near Swanton, and his body was torn to pieces. A fragment of an envelope in his possession bore the address of Charles Ware of Toledo, Ohio.

THE SIXTH annual reunion of the Bell family was held at the Morris Springs, one mile southeast of Dublin. A large number of descendants of the family were present. A bountiful dinner was spread and the program included reading of papers, recitations, singing, letters from absent ones, speeches, exhibition of roles, etc.

THE MANGLED body of Robert Leonard, of White Pigeon, Mich., was found by the side of the railroad track near Richmond, where he had been struck by a train. He was in charge of a carload of horses enroute from New Castle to the Kendallville races. How the accident occurred is not known.

A NO FIRE three miles south of Anderson that has been burning for three months