









THE RICE HARVEST.

A Sketch of the New Rice Industry of Louisiana and Texas.

Flooding usually begins when the rice reaches a height varying between six and ten inches, and from this time on until the grain is in the milk and well formed, a period of about seventy days, the fields are kept flooded.



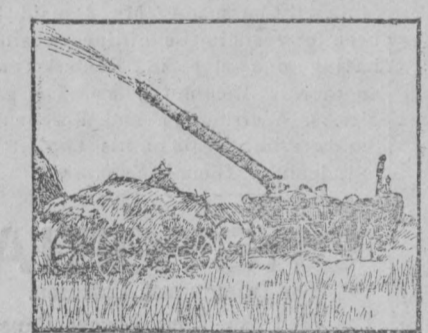
STOOL OF RICE FROM A SINGLE SEED. United States. The sheaves of rice are shocked in the field immediately after the binder.

When harvesting begins, the stalks and leaves of the rice are still green in the main, but the head is golden yellow on the terminal two-thirds. The green straw properly cured is fed to live stock. Harvesting begins in September and continues through October and part of November, often until the 1st of December, and thrashing the rice from the shock begins after it has been allowed to cure and dry for a period of two weeks at least.

The rough rice which comes from the thrashing machine consists of the grain proper, which is protected by a closely fitting cuticle hard to remove and a hard, rough and brittle husk largely composed of silica, which is easily removed. The husk is first removed by revolving millstones, and the cuticle is removed either by a mortar and pounder or a machine called a huller.

The products of this huller are rice bran, some flour and clean rice, consisting of entire grains called "straight head rice" and grains broken into various sizes. This cleaned rice passes later through a polishing machine, which gives it a highly finished surface and pearly luster. The finished produce is then passed over screens and sorted into different grades, of which the unbroken or "straight head" rice forms the first grade and brewers' rice the last.

Bulletin No. 113 of the office of the exporting stations illustrates the foregoing account with a stool of Hou-



THRASHING RICE.

duras rice as the same appears when ready for the reaper and binder, which shows the great productiveness of this cereal, there being twenty-six stalks and as many heads of rice, all from a single seed. The character of the root of the plant is also shown. These rice stalks stood about three and one-half feet high in the field.

THE BELGIAN HAIR BUSINESS.

We have had one side of the Belgian hair business, now we have another. It seems to be demonstrated that a farmer can profitably keep a few hares to supply meat for his own table, provided his family like this sort of meat. When it comes to selling the hares in the general market, the small breeder has a poor showing. Everybody seems to agree to that.—Rural New Yorker.

The Skim Milk Calf For Baby Feed.

Feeders find that the average skim milk calf does not make profitable gains in the feed lot, and they will not buy him. Farmers find that the difference in price between an ordinary skim milk calf and one that has run with the cow is frequently greater than the profits made from milking, and they drop dairy work.

The Geneva (N. Y.) Agricultural Experiment Station.

finds that in forcing lettuce stable manure should be added to chemical fertilizer.

Champion Diagnostics.

Wegsby-I noticed that Pethered used vinegar instead of maple drip on his calves at breakfast and didn't seem to notice the difference at all.

Wegsby-I wonder who the poor girl can be.

CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought.

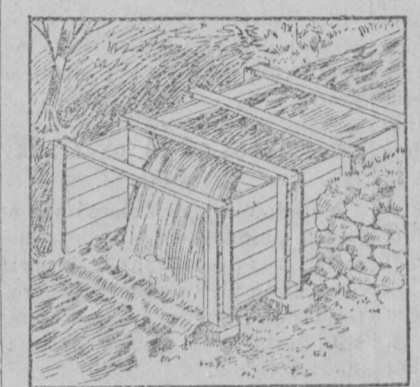
BEARS THE SIGNATURE OF DR. J. C. FLETCHER.

FARMERS' WEIRS.

A Practical Presentation of One Method of Measuring Water. In Bulletin No. 24 of the Montana Experiment Station Director S. Fortier gives a concise description, easily made available by farmers for practical use, of one method of measuring water. Among other things Professor Fortier says: For occasional measurements the earthen channel of a ditch or canal answers all purposes, but when more accurate and continuous measurements are desired rating frames are usually constructed. These consist of wooden flumes as wide as the water channel and from eight to twenty-four feet in length, placed to conform with the grade of the canal. The velocity of the water is found by a current meter, and the depth of water is often recorded on a sheet attached to a self-registering machine which needs attention only every seventh day.

A weir box usually consists of a flume with the lower end inclosed. In the middle of the top of the lower end a notch is cut, through which the water to be measured flows. Weirs require no instruments other than a foot-rule. They are easily and cheaply made and measure flowing water within 2 per cent of accuracy when all the requisite conditions are fulfilled. Weir boxes as compared with miners' inch boxes are more accurate, can be built for the same if not for less money and can be used to measure much larger volumes. The chief defects of this device are that the box often fills with sediment, which must be removed, and that the water as it issues from the notch requires a drop of at least double the depth of water flowing through the weir.

For nearly half a century western frigidarians have tried to devise a way by which water might be measured as it flows through a headgate, and the latter control the stream while the former indicate the volumes. This device has in this they have failed for the reason that water is so much agitated and so irregular in flow as it passes through a headgate as to render it impossible to secure an accurate measurement. Of late years, measuring boxes have been placed at the most suitable points below the headgates, and the latter control the stream while the former indicate the volumes. This device has in this they have failed for the reason that water is so much agitated and so irregular in flow as it passes through a headgate as to render it impossible to secure an accurate measurement.



FARMERS' WEIR BOX.

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Professor Foster's pamphlet contains working drawings for four weir boxes intended to be placed near the headgates of farmers' laterals that divert water from natural streams or canals; also a weir box for the head of a large lateral that will measure sufficient water to supply the needs of from five to fifteen farmers. This publication is the first of a series of farmers' bulletins on irrigation topics.

A New Crop of "Get Rich" Schemes. The country is being flooded with circulars put out by the rapidly increasing number of "companies" whose ostensible purpose is to enable people to buy a home or a farm on easy terms. There are various modifications of the plan, which is in effect a chain scheme. It works all right as long as new members flock in, but comes to an end if "members" fail to pay up. Many societies, organizations and companies have worked more or less similar schemes, but in the end they must all fizzle out. But since a new crop of these promoters is now flooding the rural districts with their circulars it behooves farmers to have their wits about them.—American Agriculturist.

New Western Demand For Wheat. A significant movement that, the call for upward of 500,000 bushels of wheat from the spring wheat territory for shipment to Puget Sound. It is understood that a considerable business of this character is planned, the wheat to be ground on the coast for the Australian trade, that faroff continent being a buyer of some magnitude in American markets. This western demand for wheat which usually seeks an eastern outlet ought to prove a healthy stimulus to prices, and of even greater importance, may do something to further widen permanently our foreign trade in breadstuffs.—Orange Judd Farmer.

News and Notes.

Lettice in frames needs plenty of air whenever the temperature is at the thawing point or above.

The commercial development of peat bogs is gaining some attention in New England as well as in Illinois and Wisconsin.

A gasoline engine boom seems to be on. Many farmers report enthusiastically on them through the various farm papers.

Poor Ben Davis! Not a few people think they see his fish.

It is reported that American capitalists have bought 2,000,000 acres of farming land in northwest Ontario on which they will settle about 12,500 families from New England and other parts of the United States.

Pedagogy.

"But," objected the visitor, "quite a number of your pupils have broken down and become imbeciles."

"True," replied the eminent educator, "but we confidently expect better things in the future. The imbeciles of yesterday having now been identified and a work for their destruction devised, we look for no further trouble of the kind you mention."—Life.

CASTORIA.

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A HEROIC TRIO.

Travis, Crockett and Bowie and a Neglected American Epic.

The late Frank Norris in an article in World's Work says that the American epic, which on the shelves of posterity should have stood shoulder to shoulder with the "Henskringen" and the "Tales of the Nibelungen" and the "Song of Roland," will never be written because the Hector of an ignored "Hild" has been forgotten. "One of the requirements of an epic—a true epic—is great national events. There was no lack of such in those heroic years after forty-nine. Just that long and terrible journey from the Mississippi to the ocean is an epic in itself. Yet no serious attempt has ever been made by an American author to render into prose or verse this event in our history as 'national' in scope, in origin and in results as the Revolution itself. The prairie schooner is as large a figure in the legends as the black ship that bore Ulysses homeward from Troy. The sea meant as much to the Argonauts of the fifties as it did to the ten thousand.

"And the Alamo! There is a trumpet call in the word, and by the look of it on the printed page is a flash of fire, but the very histories slight the deed, and to many an American born under the same flag that the Mexican rifles shot to ribbons on that splendid day the word is meaningless. Yet Thermopylae was less glorious, and in comparison with that siege the investment of Troy was mere wanton riot. At the very least the Texans in that battered adobe church fought for the honor of their flag and the greater glory of their country, not for loot or the possession of the person of an adulteress. Young men are taught to consider the 'Hild,' with its butcheries, its glorification of inordinate selfishness and vanity, as a classic. Achilles—under, egotist, ruffian and liar—is a hero. But the name of Bowie, the name of the man who gave his life to his flag at the Alamo, is perpetuated only in the designation of a knife. Crockett is the hero only of a 'funny story' about a sagacious coon, while Travis, the war commander who did what Gordon with an empire back of him failed to do, is quietly and definitely ignored. He died in defense of an ideal, an epic hero, a legendary figure, formidable, sad. He died facing down injustice, dishonesty and crime; died 'in his boots,' and the same world that has glorified Achilles and forgotten Travis finds none so poor to do him reverence."

Nasal CATARRH. In all its stages there should be obtained Ely's Cream Balm. Ely's Cream Balm cleanses, soothes and heals the diseased membrane. It loosens catarrh and drives away a cold in the head quickly.

Ely's Cream Balm is placed into the nostrils, spreads over the membrane and is absorbed. Relief is immediate and a cure follows. It is not drying—does not produce sneezing. Large size, 50 cents at Druggists or by mail. Trial size, 10 cents by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 50 Warren Street, New York.

Advertisement for Theford's Black-Draught, The Great Family Medicine. Price 1 Cent!

Advertisement for Peerless Paper M/T Sacks. The best type of sack for all purposes.

Advertisement for Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. Digests what you eat.

Large advertisement for PNEUMONIA. Saved Her Life from Pneumonia. Good Results in Every Case. Cured of Terrible Cough on Lungs. Cured When Very Low With Pneumonia.

T. E. ZIMMERMAN & CO.

Western Maryland Railroad Schedule in Effect Sept 28th, 1902. Table with columns for stations, times, and directions.

THE SUN. Price 1 Cent! NOW SELLS FOR ONE CENT, AND CAN BE HAD OF EVERY DEALER, AGENT AND NEWSBOY AT THAT PRICE.

THE READER GETS FOR ONE CENT. THE SUN is the best type of a newspaper, morally and intellectually. It is an educator of the highest character, constantly stimulating to noble deeds in individual and national life.

Advertisements for various services including jewelry, watches, and other goods.

Advertisement for Eugene Field's Emmitzberg Chronicle. Includes a directory for Frederick County and details about the publication.

Advertisement for The Baltimore American. Established 1773. THE DAILY AMERICAN. Terms by Mail Postage Prepaid.