

THE FARMING WORLD.

PLANTING THE CORN.

Have the Soil Mellow and Fine and Stirred Deep.

If a good stand of corn is secured, care must be taken first to have good seed and then to plant under such conditions as will bring a quick germination of the seed and a thrifty start to grow. Plants, like animals, are easily stunted when young, and no after treatment will wholly overcome the effects of stunting.

While it is best to plant reasonably early, it is of no advantage to plant when the soil is wet or cold, or before it has been carefully prepared. Better delay the planting rather than to plant under unfavorable conditions. Corn is a crop that should germinate in a short time after the seed is planted, and the plants should make a steady growth to maturity.

Plow deep and thorough. If the ground has been plowed during the fall or winter go over it with a disk or spading harrow. It is an item to have the soil mellow and fine and stirred reasonably deep.

Taking one year with another, deep plowing or stirring of the soil before planting should be the rule, with shallow, thorough cultivation afterwards. It is only occasionally that it will be best to plow or cultivate deep after the plants are up. Generally thorough stirring of the soil keeping down the weeds, and the soil fine and mellow, will give better results than to plow or cultivate deep.

Rather more and better corn can be grown by planting in drills than in hills, but it is nearly always done at an increased cost. In nearly all cases it will cost more to give clean cultivation with drill-planting than with hill. But where the land is free from weeds, so that the cost of cultivating is not increased too much, drill planting will give the best growth and yield.

But in an average soil, it is usually more economical to plant in hills far enough apart each way, so that cultivation in using only good seed and planting under the most favorable conditions is that just the number of plants wanted in each hill, that many kernels of corn can be dropped.

While it is better to thin out than to replant, both of these may usually be avoided by using good seed and taking care in planting. When the soil is warm and dry deep covering will be best. If the soil is rather wet or cold, it will be best to cover shallow. The fertility of the soil must determine the number of stalks in each hill. It is better to have one or two strong, vigorous plants than three or four small, unthrifty ones. It is better to thin out than to let the plants stand so thick as to stunt their growth.—St. Louis Republic.

WARBLES IN CATTLE.

Simple Remedy Successfully Used by an Ohio Farmer.

I am no doctor, just an ordinary farmer, but I think I have found a very simple remedy for warbles in cattle, that is far ahead of using a sharp knife and the disagreeableness of squeezing them out. You know "an ounce of preventive is worth a pound of cure."

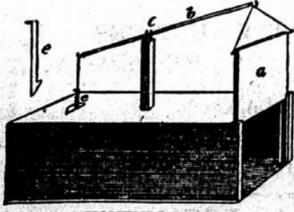
My remedy is to grease the backs of the cattle with any kind of soft grease, between the middle of June and the middle of August, using it upon them twice a month between those periods. It might be well to mix some oil of cedar or oil of pine with the grease. I have not used either of the oils, but intend to this coming season, as I have been informed that cattle in the cedar and pine regions are never bothered with warbles. Using the grease upon their eggs or nits, as flies will not light in grease (if they can help it). I do not know the exact time that the flies commence their depredations on the cattle; it may be a little later than June.

Last season I only greased the backs of two of my cattle (that was in July) that I expected to beef, so as to get a cent more on the pound for the hides, which I did, as there was not a warble in them. The other six head were full of warbles when I butchered, which was in the middle of January. That proves that the grease did the work. I expect to grease all of them next season. If this remedy proves successful it will be a great saving of feed for the cattle, also a saving of money in hides, and above all a great relief to the cattle.—Newell C. Whitlock, in Ohio Farmer.

TRAP FOR SMALL GAME.

It Is Just as Good as the Most Expensive Contrivances.

This trap can be made by any farmer's boy; it is a trap door held up by two cords attached to lever b, which rests on fulcrum c; e, a trigger, is a short stick made as illustrated, and is attached to the end of lever by a short cord. The trigger passes through a small hole in the top of the trap, and



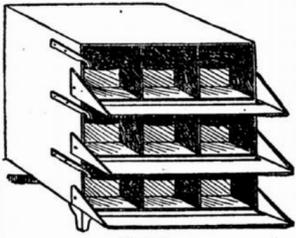
A HOME MADE TRAP.

catches on the front edge. The sketch shows the trap set. Grain is used for bait, but carrots or cabbage are much liked by rabbits. Place the bait in the further end of the trap so that it cannot be taken out without touching the trigger, which flies up and down drops the door, caging the game.—G. L. Kunev, in Farm and Home.

NEAT CABINET NESTS.

They Are Compact, Readily Moved, and Easy to Clean.

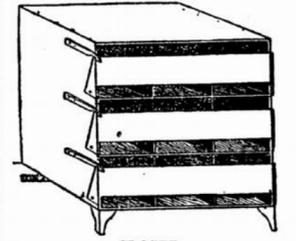
They consist of box, 40 inches square, 18 inches deep, with two upright partitions 18 inches wide, equal distance apart. Small cleats are on each side, for the nest to slide in. The back can be covered with any light material, such as old zinc, or an old oilcloth held in place with light strips. The nests



OPEN.

are made of a board wide enough to fill the place, and 18 inches long, with an upright piece five inches wide concaved, for the front of nest, nailed to the bottom, 12 inches from the back end. They should be made interchangeable, so if a hen wants to sit on either one, let her have her own nest, by moving hen and nest together, into either row you wish. The doors are made seven inches wide, hinged to sides by large screws, and should, when closed, leave the open space at top and bottom equal.

The advantages of these nests are



CLOSED.

many. They are compact, easily moved, easy to clean, and other hens cannot disturb the sitters. The sitting hens are confined, but cannot break the eggs if they try to get off; the nest is well ventilated and secluded, and can be closed at night so the hens cannot roost in them. One is sufficient for 10 laying hens. I have used one for sitting and one for laying for a number of years. I originated the idea, and have seen nothing I like as well.—Cor. Orange Judd Farmer.

ABOUT COMB BUILDING.

It Does Not Pay to Let Bees Make Their Own Foundation.

The man who allows his bees to build their own foundation is merely wasting the time of the bees. Sometimes it seems like spending a great deal of money that might be saved by buying foundation, but it is really economical to do so. Honey comb is made of practically pure wax, and this is, in fact, the fat of the bees. It is under the scales of the abdomen and may be seen there if the bee is put under a glass of very ordinary magnifying power. This wax is pulled from its place by the claws of the bees and worked into comb, and this operation takes time that is lost when the colony might be storing nectar if the foundation has been furnished. No man has been able to make foundation that is as soft and pliable as the comb the bees make, but a pretty fair imitation is made that answers all practical purposes.

When honey comb is first made it is, as every one knows, sweet and perfectly palatable, but as soon as brood begins to be grown in it, each embryo weaves a thin cocoon that is never removed, and the cell becomes smaller and the comb darker with each succeeding brood hatched in it. This makes the bees grow smaller and smaller, and such comb should be cut out and melted down for sale before it gets too dark to find a place to keep them.

Where sections are used the comb is, of course, removed often, and sold, and here is where the most profitable use of foundation comes in.—Journal of Agriculture.

WITH THE BUSY BEES.

A worker grub can be transformed into a queen when it is five or six days old.

In breeding queens artificially it is important to get good cells for brood of the right age.

In each family of bees there are three distinct kinds, which differ in form, color, structure, size, habits and function.

With no drone cells the queen will sometimes lay drone eggs in worker cells, in which drones will then be reared.

The function of the queen is simply to lay eggs and thus keep the colony populous. A good queen in good condition will lay 2,000 or 3,000 eggs in a day.

The activity of queens is governed largely by the activity of the workers. While the workers are storing honey she will lay sparingly. She is stimulated to lay when all its life and activity in the hive.—St. Louis Republic.

Raising Geese for Market.

If the flock of geese is given a grass plot it will be all that they will require. In winter, however, they should have a mess of ground food once a day. Old geese do not sell in market, and it is a waste of time and money to attempt to so dispose of them. Keep the old ones for breeding purposes, as they will be serviceable for from ten to twenty years, and sell the young ones. One gander may be kept with two geese. There is also a fair profit in feathers. The Embden gander and Toulouse geese produce excellent offspring for market.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

—Gen. Horace Porter recently remarked that Boston is not a city, but a state of mind.

—Berlin reported 48,806 babies in 1895, of which 7,072—over one-seventh—were illegitimate.

—M. Chaplain, the well-known medalist and engraver, having resigned the directorship of the Sevres porcelain factory because he did not understand the business, the French government has appointed an architect to take his place.

—Toothache will no longer be accepted by the Geneva (Switzerland) post office as an excuse for absence of employees. The canton superintendent has issued a circular directing them to have their teeth extracted rather than have the service suffer.

—Miss Sarah Beatty, aged 78, who ran a little farm near Kokomo, Ind., and lived alone, was lately found in the chair, where she had sat for four days, dead. An envelope in her pocket contained \$100, and in the clock were bank notes representing \$900 more.

—John Zimmerer, of Towson, Md., brought his brother of exactly the same name, before a magistrate to prove his right to naturalization. Then was discussed the remarkable intelligence that he had three brothers named John, three brothers named George, and three sisters named Margaret.

—A considerable quantity of forged Bank of England notes now being in circulation, the lawyers of that institution have issued a warning, which applies to forged bank notes of every kind. According to this a bogus bank note may always be distinguished from the genuine by its inferiority in size.

—A lady in Calais, Me., found a purse containing 33 cents in front of a store. She gave it to the storekeeper, who hung it up in the window, under this inscription: "Found—This purse, containing a large sum of money." The next morning there was a large hole in the plate-glass window, and the purse was gone.

—A snake charmer was giving an exhibition in a grocery store in Savoy, Tex., and had five reptiles coiled about his neck, arms, etc. Suddenly a rattler bit him on the finger, and the man became frightened and flung the reptiles from him. The spectators dashed into the street, and the grocer allowed the snakes to take full charge of the store.

—A lady has made to Secretary Long the suggestion that, instead of giving the names of our great admirals to our diminutive war craft, the torpedo boats, the latter should bear the names of Indian chiefs or tribes that have achieved fame in our national history. During the civil war this was the custom, but the names have disappeared with the ships which they designated.

THE FLOOR OF A CHURCH.

The Source from Which the Design of the Stars and Stripes Came.

The origin of national flags would be a deep, unfathomably deep subject in most cases, but our flag, the stars and stripes, is so young in this old world that it is possible to find out a good deal about its origin; still even as to ours we can only guess how in its first form it came to be just as it was, but the guess is so well founded that it ought to satisfy Yankees seeking the source of the Yankee flag. The first flag of the United States of America was raised by Washington at Cambridge, Mass., January 2, 1776. It consisted of 13 stripes, alternate red and white, with a blue field emblazoned with the crosses of St. George and St. Andrew. The next year congress substituted 13 white stars for the congress. Now in Northamptonshire, in England, in a village called Great Brington, is an old church containing the tomb of one of George Washington's ancestors. It is inscribed to the memory of Lawrence Washington, who died in 1616, leaving behind him (this is on the tomb, mind you) eight sons and nine daughters. Two of these sons emigrated to America, and from one of them descended our great man. Several of the Washington family of the same generation are buried here, and the Washington coat of arms is engraved on one, bearing an inscription to "Eliz. Washington," who died in 1622. Now on this coat of arms appear three stars, with the stripes or bars beneath them. No one could see it without being reminded of the "star spangled banner." Undoubtedly when Washington was arranging to raise that flag at Cambridge, and arranging the flag too, he took the idea of the stripes from his own old coat of arms. Not wanting to make the new banner too personal, so to speak, he kept in the blue field and the crosses, used in the British flag, but congress, when it took up the subject, was pleased to follow the old coat of arms that belonged to the great general, who was fighting for them, and substituting the beautiful stars for the crosses that the redcoats carried. Charles Sumner took a deep interest in all these traces of the Washington family in England, and he once said: "The source of the design of the American flag lies on the old floor of Brington church." He had a copy of the coat of arms made by a local mason, in native stone.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

His First Trip.

He had never been in one of the fast elevators. He went to the top all right. Then came the descent. It was like lightning. The boy pushed him out, and was about to close the door, when the old gent hollered out: "Hold on, thar; I want ter go back."

"What ter?"

"I left my stumstick up thar."—N. Y. World.

An Opportunist.

She—Oh, Jack, here's a pearl in this oyster.

He (excitedly)—Ethel, may—may I have it set in an engagement ring?—Pick-Me-Up.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, Lucas County.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, Ohio, and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of One Hundred Dollars for each and every case of catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1888. A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Some people are proud because they once had a lot of money and squandered it.—Washington Democrat.

Cheapest and Best.

Very few shooters load shot-gun shells now that factory loaded shells can be bought so cheap. It is cheaper and easier to buy than to load shot shells, and there is no question that the machine loaded are better than the hand loaded. The shells loaded by the Winchester Repeating Arms Co., New Haven, Ct., are the standard of the world for reliability, uniformity and strong shooting qualities. They are used by all the best shots in preference to any others. Winchester loaded shells can be bought of all dealers in all gauges and loads. Results show them to be the best on the market. Send for a large illustrated catalogue free.

Boys who are always waiting for the highest wages are generally out of a job.—Washington Democrat.

A Dangerous Lethargy.

The forerunner of a train of evils, which too often culminate fatally, is inactivity or lethargy of the kidneys. Not only is Bright's disease, diabetes, gravel, or some other dangerous integral disease of the organs themselves to be apprehended, but dropsical diffusions from the blood, rheumatism and gout, are all traceable to the non-removal from the blood by the kidneys of certain impurities. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters depurates the blood, renders the kidneys active and prevents their disease.

Not to be provoked is best; but if moved, never correct till the fume is spent; for every stroke our fury strikes is sure to hit ourselves at last.—N. Y. Weekly.

It Is a Very Cheap Trip.

Chicago to Nashville via the Big Four Route to Louisville and a stop at Mammoth Cave. For full particulars address J. C. Tucker, G. N. A., or H. W. Sparks, T. P. Co., Big Four Route, No. 234 Clark St., Chicago.

When a man gets beat in a game of cards he always tells how he is out of practice.—Washington Democrat.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents. Over 400,000 cured. Why not let No-To-Bac regulate or remove your desire for tobacco? Saves money, makes healthy and manhood. Cure guaranteed, 50c and \$1.00, all druggists.

Bed is a bundle of paradoxes; we go to it with reluctance, yet we quit it with regret.—N. Y. Weekly.

"Star Tobacco."

As you chew tobacco for pleasure, use Star. It is not only the best, but the most lasting, and therefore the cheapest.

Juliet—"Did you ever study the stars?" Romeo—"I've understood them."—Yonkers Statesman.

If stiff and sore, St. Jacobs Oil will cure you. Won't lose a day. The cure is sure.

Do brides put a piece of their wedding cake under their pillow to dream on?—Atchison Globe.

After physicians had given me up, I was saved by Pilo's Cure.—Ralph Eriq, Williamsport, Pa., Nov. 22, 1893.

When a rich man's boys don't succeed people always enjoy it.—Washington Democrat.

Years of rheumatism have ended with cure by St. Jacobs Oil. Cures promptly.

People kick when a show is too long and also when it is too short.—Washington Democrat.

It may come last, but St. Jacobs Oil is the best to cure sprains. It ought to be first.

Saving does not make nearly everybody rich.—Washington Democrat.

When bilious or costive eat a Cascaret, candy cathartic, cure guaranteed. 10c, 25c.

It is said we pay the most for what is given us.—N. Y. Weekly.

The pain of sciatica is cruel. The cure by St. Jacobs Oil is sure. It penetrates.

Not all the great bluffers are poker players.—Atchison Globe.

Cascarets stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sicken, weaken or gripe. 10c.

Anything first-class is hard to equal.—Washington Democrat.

Slipped and fell; bad sprain. Never mind. St. Jacobs Oil will cure it.

A good laugh is like sunshine to the soul.—N. Y. Weekly.

Just try a 10c box of Cascarets candy cathartic, finest liver and bowel regulator made.

A pair of scissors is always lost.—Atchison Globe.

Any ache, from toothache to backache, St. Jacobs Oil will cure.

The papers are full of deaths from

Heart Failure

Of course

the heart fails to act when a man dies, but "Heart Failure," so called, nine times out of ten is caused by Uric Acid in the blood which the Kidneys fail to remove, and which corrodes the heart until it becomes unable to perform its functions.

Health Officers in many cities very properly refuse to accept "Heart Failure," as a cause of death. It is frequently a sign of ignorance in the physician, or may be given to cover up the real cause.

Warranted Safe Cure

A Medicine with 20 Years of Success behind it

will remove the poisonous Uric Acid by putting the Kidneys in a healthy condition so that they will naturally eliminate it.

THREE HAPPY WOMEN.

Each Relieved of Periodic Pain and Backache. A Trio of Fervent Letters.



Before using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, my health was gradually being undermined. I suffered untold agony from painful menstruation, backache, pain on top of my head and ovarian trouble. I concluded to try Mrs. Pinkham's Compound, and found that it was all any woman needs who suffers with painful monthly periods. It entirely cured me. MRS. GEORGE WASS, 923 Bank St., Cincinnati, O.

For years I had suffered with painful menstruation every month. At the beginning of menstruation it was impossible for me to for more than five minutes, I felt so miserable a little book of Mrs. Pinkham's was house, and I sat right down and read it. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I can heartily say that to-day I woman; my monthly suffering is a thing shall always praise the Vegetable Compound done for me. MRS. MARGARET ANDERSON, 363 Lisbon St., Lewistown, Pa.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has cured me of painful menstruation and backache. The pain in my back was dreadful, and the agony I suffered during menstruation nearly drove me wild.

Now this is all over, thanks to Mrs. Pinkham's medicine and advice.—MRS. CARRIE V. WILLIAMS, South Mills, N. C.

The great volume of testimony proves conclusively that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a safe, sure and almost infallible remedy in cases of irregularity, suppressed, excessive or painful monthly periods.

The Electric Light of Mowerdom

Similar and no less striking has been the evolution of grain and grass cutting machinery. In 1831 the scythe and the cradle were superseded by the McCormick Reaper. The intervening years have seen many improvements, until now we have that model Harvester and Binder, the McCormick Right Hand Open Elevator, and that veritable electric light of mowerdom, the

McCormick Harvesting Machine Company, Chicago.

The Light-Running McCormick Open Elevator Harvester, The Light-Running McCormick New Steel Mower, The Light-Running McCormick Vertical Corn Binder and The Light-Running McCormick Daisy Reaper for sale everywhere.

REASONS FOR USING

Walter Baker & Co.'s Breakfast Cocoa.

1. Because it is absolutely pure.
2. Because it is not made by the so-called Dutch Process in which chemicals are used.
3. Because beans of the finest quality are used.
4. Because it is made by a method which preserves unimpaired the exquisite natural flavor and odor of the beans.
5. Because it is the most economical, costing less than one cent a cup.

Be sure that you get the genuine article made by WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd., Dorchester, Mass. Established 1780.

A-head of Pearlina?

Never! Not a bit of it! That is one of the question. Probably not one of the many washing-powders that have been made to imitate Pearlina would claim to excel it in any way. All they ask is to be considered "the same as" or "as good as" Pearlina. But they're not even that. Pearlina is today, just as it has been from the first, the best thing in the world for every kind of washing and cleaning.

BANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets CURE CONSTIPATION

REGULATE THE LIVER ALL DRUGGISTS

10c 25c 50c

ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED to cure any case of constipation. Cascarets are the ideal Laxative, never grip or gripe, but cause easy natural results. Sample and booklet free. All STERILIZED BENEVOLENT. Success or no fee. A. W. McCORMICK & CO., Chicago, Western, Can., or New York. S. M. GENERAL AGENT, DWIGHT, N. D., or address EDGAR A. HEATH, R. S. TYLER & CO., FARGO, N. D.

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THE DWIGHT FARM AND LAND CO. offers for sale 24,000 ACRES in Steele County, 4 1/2 miles west of the Red River. Surface is rolling, soil rich black loam, clay subsoil, plenty of wild hay and good water abound. Close to good markets, schools, churches, etc. Prices \$8 to \$12 per acre. In RICHLAND COUNTY the company has a large part of which is the FARGO PLOW. This land is directly in the Red River valley and very desirable. The county is thickly settled and four competing railroads furnish fine markets. Prices range from \$10 to \$25 PER ACRE. For full information, maps, terms of sale, etc., address EDGAR A. HEATH, R. S. TYLER & CO., FARGO, N. D.

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PENSIONS for SOLDIERS and WIDOWS. Fee for increase \$2. Rejected claims returned. All laws free. 21 yrs. practice. Success or no fee. A. W. McCORMICK & CO., Cincinnati, O., and Washington, D. C.

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