

FARM AND GARDEN.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURISTS.

Some Up-to-Date Hints About Cultivation of the Soil and Yields Thereof—Horticulture, Viticulture and Floriculture.

Horticultural Observations.

It has been taken for granted that the habits of most of our beetles are sufficiently known to permit the fruit grower to determine whether a certain beetle is a friend or foe. But we have much to learn about the habits of different insects with which we are presumably well acquainted. Only this season two beetles, *Harpalus caliginosus* and *Harpalus pennsylvanicus*, have been found eating strawberries. In fact, in some fields they became a pest. All indications point to the theory that these beetles attacked the strawberries for the seeds. Previous to this time the beetles have fed on enemies of the farmer and was believed to eat only rag-weed seeds among the vegetables.

A horticultural writer asserts that Georgia will lose her peach acreage on account of the San Jose scale. We doubt the truth of that assertion. While we do not wish to underestimate the destroying qualities of the San Jose scale, we do not believe it is beyond control in any of our states. Certainly such peach growers as Mr. Hale will not permit the scale to drive them out of peach growing in Georgia. It may be that some of the careless unscientific growers in the back districts will permit their orchards to be annihilated, but that will only make room for men that are willing to raise fruit in a thoroughly scientific manner.

Two of Our Insect Friends.

The grub of the White Bristly Cut Worm is attacked by a number of insects. Our first cut shows the Spined Soldier Bug (*Harpactor cinctus*). Our cut "b" represents the insect with one wing extended, and the other folded under the wing cover; "a" is a highly magnified view of its short, stout beak, with which it impales its victims, soon pumps them dry and leaves them an empty shell. This insect, vulgarly known as the "Stink Bug," is a friend of the farmer and horticulturist, and should be protected in every possible way.

The Fiery Ground Beetle (*Calosoma calidum*) is a black beetle about an inch in length, and has three rows of copper-colored dots on each wing case. In its grub or larval state it is especially beneficial in the destruction of injurious insects, and from its boldness in attack and ferocity, has well earned the name of cut-worm lion. The larva has a flattened form, is black in color and has six legs placed near the head; from the extremity of the abdomen are two arms or projections, giving the appearance of a crescent. The jaws are stout and hook-shaped. They follow the cut-worms into their hiding places, and seize them when found, though greatly inferior in size, and will soon conquer and devour them.

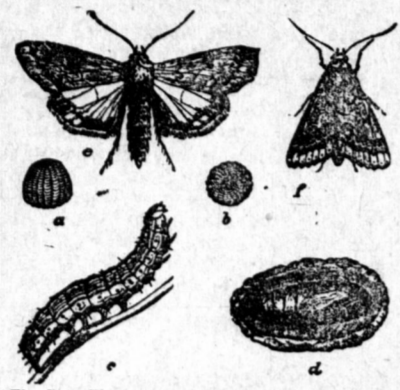
A Flock of Browsers.

W. G. Hughes, a Texas stockman, says: Where range of suitable character exists, a pasture of any given capacity can carry a flock of Angora goats without detriment to other stock, because the goats will eat brush and weeds which other stock refuse, and will also enrich the more open land with their droppings, derived from a class of food which would otherwise be wasted. Where confined to a limited area they will effectually destroy underbrush by keeping the leaves eaten off. They are sometimes kept with this object in view, though most breeders who realize their value, give them access to ample brush, which they regard just as a sheep man does his grass, and for the same reason would not wish to graze it so closely as to destroy it. Angora goats will live largely on the twigs and bark of sappy underbrush and the leaves of evergreens in winter, and are rarely fed in the south at any time of year; but in more northern latitudes, where feeding and sheltering are necessary, such provision as is usually accorded to sheep will more than suffice to keep Angora goats in the same condition. The meat of the Angora goat is excellent and is not distinguishable from mutton of the same age and condition. It is very largely sold as such in many of the larger markets, besides being regarded as a staple in the districts where it is raised. The methods employed in handling Angora goats are in the main very much the same as those followed with sheep. They can be herded in about the same sized flocks in mountainous ranges as sheep can in more level country. The most marked difference in the system of management is through the kidding season, when, instead of allowing the newly born offspring to follow the dam, as is the case with sheep, the kids are kept back in the pen when the flock goes out in the morning. It is not until they are about two months old that it is safe to allow them to run freely with their mothers, as the latter cover too much

ground for the strength of the kids. During the earlier weeks of the life of the youngsters they are often allowed to go out of the fold after the flock has gone off for the day.

The Corn Worm (*Heliothis Armigera*).

The corn worm is known in the South as the boll-worm, as it injures the cotton-boll. The adult insect is about one-third larger than our illustration. It is a heavily bodied moth, with yellowish-gray or clayey-yellow fore-wings, tinged with light olive green, marked with lines of darker green, and dark brown or black. The hind wings are of a paler shade, with a broad, blackish outer band inclosing a pale spot toward the apical portion. The adult insect deposits its eggs in the tip of the ear among the silk. After hatching the larvae feed until about one-third grown, when they begin to tunnel through the kernels under the husks toward the butt of the ear. The full-grown worm is about one and a quarter inches long, rather robust, tapering toward the head. In color the worms vary from pale green to dark brown. There are several black, shining, elevated tubercles on each segment, each bearing a short, brown hair. The full-grown larvae make a round hole in the earth, the inside walls of which they cement over. At the bottom of these chambers the larvae change to pupae, in



The Corn-Worm. a. b. eggs; c. larva; d. pupa in cocoon; e. f. moth

which form they pass the winter. Fall plowing is recommended to break up these chambers and expose and destroy the insects.

Wheat-Growing in Oklahoma.

The results of trials at the experimental station at Stillwater and the practical experience of wheat growers all over the territory show that early plowing and early sowing for wheat have given the highest yields and the best wheat. At the experiment station, wheat on ground plowed on July 19 yielded a little more than twice as much as that plowed on September 11, the seeding in both cases being done on September 15. The explanation of this is that the early plowed land is in condition to absorb and retain the moisture while that which has just been plowed is not in good condition for the germination of the seed.

Wheat seeded September 15 yielded 37; October 15, 35; and November 15, 23 bushels per acre. The early seeding was much less affected by rust than the late seeding. These results agree with those of former years. Seeding should be completed before the middle of October and better results will be obtained from seeding from the middle to the last of September.

As to varieties, the hard wheats as a rule are preferred in the western half of the territory and the soft wheats in the eastern. At the station, the highest yield, 44.52 bushels per acre, was obtained from Sibley's New Golden; the lowest 37.70 from Big English, German Emperor, Turkey, Pickaway, Red Russian, Early Ripe, Fulcaster, New Red Wonder, Fultz, Missouri Blue Stem, and Early Red Clawson all gave satisfactory yields. All of these varieties are medium early, with but a few days difference in time of heading and ripening. The seed is all kept up to high standard by careful selection and grading each year. If more fanning mills were used in the preparation of seed wheat, there would be less complaint of varieties "running out" and less of demand for new varieties.

Green Pea Louse on Clover.

Growers of peas have this year been considerably alarmed by the prevalence of the green pea louse. From Maryland and other states to the east come reports of the ravages of this insect. Perhaps the worst feature of the whole attack is the appearance of the insect in the fields of red and crimson clover. How far west the ravages extend we do not know, but there is little reason to suppose that the insects will stop their invasion before they have touched the fields of the middle west. Another year is likely to see a great extension of the pest, and it would be well for farmers everywhere to be on guard. Little is known of the methods necessary for the checking of the pest. The sprays have proved ineffective, as far as tried. In pea fields the most satisfactory way of dealing with them is to go along the rows in the heat of the day brushing off the lice, which then fall between the rows and are killed by the hot sun. But this would not be an effective method in a clover field or in a pea field where the peas are sown broadcast, for the reason that if the lice were knocked off the plants they would simply fall into a shadier place.

When one desires a beautiful shade tree it should not be forgotten that it needs nourishing and that too beyond what the "virgin soil" can give. We get into the habit of thinking that the trees that have been developed by orchardists need fertilizing and that the others do not. But experience shows that some of our forest trees respond very quickly to good care.

Too Tame for Him.

"No," said the St. Louis man, "I didn't enjoy the street car ride you gave me. The scenery was all right and the roadbed good, but it was too tame."

"Tame?"
"Yes. At home I'm used to being blown up at every street corner."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Depreciation of Money.
In 1873 a silver dollar was worth one dollar and six-tenths in gold, and in 1896 forty-five cents. Money may depreciate but there is one standard medicine, which has not changed in half a century, and that is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It always has been the one remedy for indigestion, dyspepsia or kidney troubles.

Selfish Advice.
"Wooley's wife says that a man with his complexion should never eat ice cream."
"I suppose they never have any, then?"
"Oh, yes, they do; and she eats his share."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Best for the Bowels.
No matter what ails you, headache to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. CASCARETS help nature, cure you without a gripe or pain, produce easy natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. CASCARETS Candy Cathartic, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C. C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

Druggists' Prices.
Druggist—People think they are very funny when they talk about the exorbitant prices asked by apothecaries.
Customer—So there is nothing in it, eh?
Druggist—No, indeed. I consider my prices quite reasonable. I never ask an article anywhere near as much as I should like to.—Boston Transcript.

Piso's Cure is the best medicine ever used for all affections of the throat and lungs.—Wm. O. ENDALBY, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

It is true that friendship often ends in love, but love in friendship, never.—Colton.—Milwaukee Journal.

WEDS A WHITE GIRL.

The Bridegroom Was an Aged Negro Who Loved the Bride When She Was a Child.

"Boss, we want to be married." Justice Colding of Camden looked up from his desk and before him was an old negro, bent with age, with hair as white as snow and face as black as charcoal.

By his side was a young white woman, well dressed, not over thirty years of age. She would not be called pretty, but her features were clear cut and refined. Her voice, too, was soft and well modulated as she asked:

"We don't have to have a license, do we?"
Justice Colding is a negro, but, surprised at this unusual match, he asked the woman why she wanted to marry a colored man.

"Because I learned to love him when I was a little girl," she said. "He worked on my father's farm."

The man said his name was Burrell Bland and his intended wife was Elizabeth Haines of Philadelphia. He lived on his own farm, near Woodbury.

Justice Colding performed the ceremony, at the conclusion of which the old negro took her face between his wrinkled hands and said, fervently:

"De Lord bless you, honey."
The woman began to cry and in response to her aged husband's anxious inquiry, said:

"I don't care what they say, I love you, Uncle Reil."

Justice Colding received a fair-sized fee from the groom, who left the office with his face covered with smiles. The bride was softly weeping.—Philadelphia North American.

\$24.00 PER WEEK

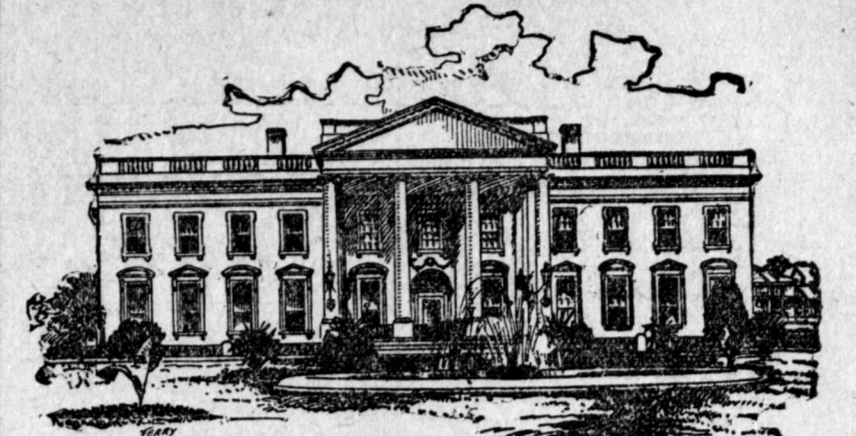
To men with rigs to introduce our Poultry Compound among farmers. Address with stamp, Acme Mfg. Co., Kansas City, Mo.

Touching.

"I suppose you have taken care to keep in touch with the public men of the time?" said the friend.

"Yes," answered Senator Sorghum; "although I must say I don't like your way of putting it. Whenever any one says 'touch' nowadays you have to think twice to decide whether he is talking slang or not."—Washington Evening Star.

PRESIDENT TYLER'S DAUGHTER, A Venerable Lady of Noble Lineage Speaks a Timely Word.



WHITE HOUSE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

"One of the most aristocratic faces seen in Washington is that of Mrs. Semple, daughter of President Tyler. She has passed her 80th year and yet retains an exceedingly youthful complexion. Personally she is charming, and impresses one as stepping out of the European courts," so says the National Magazine, under the heading "Social Sidelights at the Capital."

The following is a letter from this interesting lady, written from the Louise Home, Washington, D. C., to the Peruna Medicine Co., of Columbus, Ohio, concerning their great catarrh tonic, Peruna. Mrs. Semple writes:

Gentlemen—Your Peruna is a most valuable remedy. Many of my friends have used it with the most flattering results and I can commend it to all who need a strengthening tonic. It is indeed a remarkable medicine. Sincerely, Letitia Tyler Semple.

Peruna is a specific to counteract the depressing effects of hot weather. A free book entitled "Summer Catarrh" sent by the Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

Stars That Outshine the Sun.

Prof. Simon Newcomb, writing of stars which are so distant that they have no measurable parallax, remarks that one of these, the brilliant Canopus, can be said, with confidence, to be thousands of times brighter than the sun. "Whether we should say 20,000, 10,000 or 5,000 no one can decide." The first magnitude stars, Rigel and Spica, also are at an immeasurable distance, and must, in view of their actual brightness, enormously outshine the sun.—Youth's Companion.

Aaron Burr as a Father.

Aaron Burr was himself an ornament to many a drawing room, and no man ever had better opportunities for estimating the deficiencies in the system of educating the women of his day. Theodosia he brought up like a young Spartan, with few or none of the feminine affections then in vogue. Courage and fortitude were his darling virtues, and so instilled into her from her infancy that they formed almost the groundwork of her character. "No apologies or explanations—I hate them," he said, reproving her for some fault of omission when she was a little child. "I beg and expect if of you," he wrote to her from Richmond, where he was awaiting trial for treason, and whither she was hastening to him, "that you will conduct yourself as becomes my daughter, and that you manifest no signs of weakness nor alarm."—Lippincott.

Some articles must be described. White's Yucatan needs no description; it's the real thing.

Not Exactly a Puff.

"I thought you favored the candidacy of young Breeches," said the solitary reporter of the Hilltown Herald.

"So we do," said the editor. "Why?"
"Nothing; except that I spoke of him in my copy as 'a thriving young lawyer,' but it's 'thieving' in the paper."—Philadelphia Press.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Cynical.

"Do you think the Shakespearian drama can be successfully revived?"
"Revised?" repeated the man of acid disposition. "It doesn't need revising. What you want to do is to wake up a few actors who have the ability to play it."—Washington Evening Star.

All goods are alike to PUTNAM FADELESS DYES, as they color all fibers at one boiling.

A Definition.

A little schoolgirl was told by her teacher to write the word "ferment" on her slate, together with the definition and a sentence in which the word was to be used. The following is the result:
"F-e-r-m-e-n-t; a verb, signifying to work. I love to do all kinds of fancy ferment."—Chicago News.

Keep looking young and save your hair, its color and beauty with PARKER'S FLAX BALSAM. HIRZBOORNS, the best cure for corns. 15c.

PATENTS.

List of Patents Issued Last Week to Northwestern Inventors.
Herman G. Dittbener, Minneapolis, Minn., steam feed for saw mills; Alexander McDougal, Duluth, Minn., dredging apparatus; Alfred Peterson, Duluth, Minn., ratchet wrench; John L. Wiggins, Duluth, Minn., fence post; William R. Wood, St. Paul, Minn., apparatus for handling locomotives or other heavy bodies.
Marwin, Lethrop & Johnson, Patent Attorneys, 911 and 912 Pioneer Bldg., St. Paul.

Hall's Catarrh Cure Is taken internally. Price, 75c.

Leeds' artist policeman, E. T. Jones, has had a landscape accepted at this year's Royal academy exhibition.

The Manufacturers of Carter's Ink have had forty years' experience in making it and they certainly know how. Send for "Inkings," free.

He is not poor that hath little, but he that much desires.—David.

Farms for sale on easy terms, or exchange, in Ia., Neb., Minn. or S. D. J. Mulhall, Sioux City, Iowa.

A good test of housekeeping is the quality of the coffee.

Life is worth living so long as there is anybody worth loving.

How Mothers may Help their Daughters into Womanhood



Every mother possesses information of vital value to her young daughter. That daughter is a precious legacy, and the responsibility for her future is largely in the hands of the mother. The mysterious change that develops the thoughtless girl into the thoughtful woman should find the mother on the watch day and night. As she cares for the physical well-being of her daughter, so will the woman be, and her children also.

When the young girl's thoughts become sluggish, when she experiences headaches, dizziness, faintness, and exhibits an abnormal disposition to sleep, pains in the back and lower limbs, eyes dim, desire for solitude, and a dislike for the society of other girls, when she is a mystery to herself and friends, then the mother should go to her aid promptly. At such a time the greatest aid to nature is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It prepares the young system for the coming change, and is the surest reliance in this hour of trial.

The following letters from Miss Good are practical proof of Mrs. Pinkham's efficient advice to young women.

Miss Good asks Mrs. Pinkham for Help.

June 12th, 1899.
"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have been very much bothered for some time with my monthly periods being irregular. I will tell you all about it, and put myself in your care, for I have heard so much of you. Each month menstruation would become less and less, until it entirely stopped for six months, and now it has stopped again. I have become very nervous and of a very bad color. I am a young girl and have always had to work very hard. I would be very much pleased if you would tell me what to do."—MISS PEARL GOOD, Cor. 29th Avenue and Yesler Way, Seattle, Wash.



The Happy Result.
February 10th, 1900.
"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I cannot praise Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound enough. It is just simply wonderful the change your medicine has made in me. I feel like another person. My work is now a pleasure to me, while before using your medicine it was a burden. To-day I am a healthy and happy girl. I think if more women would use your Vegetable Compound there would be less suffering in the world. I cannot express the relief I have experienced by using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—MISS PEARL GOOD, Cor. 29th Avenue and Yesler Way, Seattle, Wash.

\$5000 REWARD Owing to the fact that some skeptical people have from time to time questioned the genuineness of the testimonial letters we are constantly publishing, we have deposited with the National City Bank, of Lynn, Mass., \$5,000, which will be paid to any person who can show that the above testimonial is not genuine, or was published before obtaining the writer's special permission.—LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO.

Minneapolis. **Woodward & Co., Grain Commission.** Duluth. ORDERS FOR FUTURE DELIVERY EXECUTED IN ALL MARKETS.

DEFECTIVE PAGE