HARVESTING CORN.

A Plan by Which Both Time and Labor May be Saved.

There is certainly a great deal of time wasted in taking the haphazard, irregular route that is too commonly traversed over in cutting and putting corn in

FIRST STOOKER.

to the shock. A well studied plan is needed, and the one here illustrated is vouched for as satisfactory by a Minnesota farmer, who then describes it in The Country Gentleman:

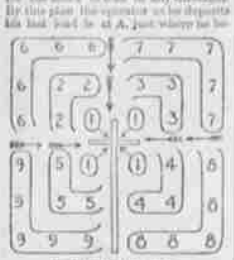
I do not use a standing bill of corn for the center of the shock, as it is frequently done, but make use of a "stooker," shown in Fig. 1.

It is a light pole about 12 feet long, with two legs about 3 feet in length. The upper ends are old spoke hubs. Bring firmly in a hole bored through the pole. In using this an even number of rows must be taken—I usually take six. Taking the stooker in my right hand, I pass up the center space (here rows an odd number would I have passed three hills of the row and stood at A, Fig. 2.

I begin work after running the stook into place by cutting the four hills at 1, 2, 3, 4, and placing each as it is cut in its own angle of the stooker. One can reach over and cut out these hills without taking extra steps.

The stooker hills are used in the cut to represent the 36 hills of corn that are to form the shock. The numbers also show the order in which the hills are to be taken. The indentures around the figures indicate the work of each trip. The open end of the indentures shows where the work begins, and the arrows show where the knuckle of corn are to be taken. If five hills are too heavy or too bulky for a new row, I bend, broken stalks are to aside for the four corner hills more.

When the stooks are finished, exactly nine hills stand in each corner of the shocker, making the four quarters of the same size, so there will be no tendency for the shock to lean in any direction. By this plan the operator is to deposits his last row is at A, just where he be-



DIRECTING THE HILLS.

gin, and at just the right place for tying the shock, removing the stick and carrying the shocker forward to the next place for work. When one once drops into any good and regular plan of movement in each work, there is no further thought required, no hesitancy of action, and a saving of much time is the obvious result.

After Honey is Taken From the Hive.

After honey is taken from the hive a great many persons permit it to spoil because they do not know how to care for it. Many think it should be kept cool, and so put it in the cellar. This is the worst thing that could be done with it. If there is any dampness around, honey is sure to absorb it. "But our cellar is very dry, and it is the only place we have to keep it," has been the remark of more than one to the writer when he has told them not to put honey in the cellar. It may be well to say, once for all, that there is not a cellar in the United States dry enough to keep honey in. Put your honey in the driest and warmest room you have about the house. If there is a fire in it, all the better, as honey should not be left where it will freeze in winter.

Dry and warm is the pale for honey if you want it to retain its flavor and richness. Honey properly kept will improve with age, and provided it is the better it will be. But if kept in a damp place it will almost ferment, become thin and watery and soon lose its rich flavor. As soon as it is exposed to cold, when in this condition, it will granulate in the cells, and then it is almost worthless except to melt up and feed to the bees in the spring.

The above instructions are for comb honey. Extracted honey should also be kept in a dry, warm place. To keep the comb worm out of comb honey it is well to fumigate it occasionally by burning sulphur in the room where it is stored.—Kansas Farmer.

For Extracted Honey Be Alkaline.

Animals possess an appreciable number certain tastes indicating an elementary sense of the beautiful. This sense is not present in all animals, and those who do possess it manifest it in different degrees. But it is sufficient to have the existence now be recognized. Birds are particularly gifted in this manner. They have a taste for bright colors and melodious sounds, and most frequently the male exhibits it and fascinates his mate with the beauty of his plumage or the flexibility of his vocal organs. There are birds which will show fine aesthetic taste in the matter of nest and ornamental outside.

One of the birds, for instance, is a great and enthusiastic musician, and has a taste of ornamenting the entrance to his nest, which is built with infinite care and elegance, with a variety of objects gathered by him from all quarters, which happen to strike his fancy. Among them are brilliant shells and feathers of other birds, tangled tufts of shells, bits of shells, and the bird struts about to the other of all this strange artistic pleasure.

Insectivorous possess a marked aesthetic sense. They prefer certain colors, and the plants which depend upon them for fertilization show an entirely different variety of colors from those of plants whose fertilization is effected by insects of the night. Thus it seems quite evident different organs in a related manner. They have their preferences and their antipathies.—Review of Reviews.

Easily Distinguished Purposes.

It is a matter of special interest when Hood begins to speak in what are called the testimonials which have given authority to our name, and which are now the light of day. Perhaps one of the most prominent for Lydia E. Angier of Alton Haven (with 1.50). This lady was also known in the concert room. Her failing in this work so paralyzed and weak carrying without any pain, across her natural instincts, for like the majority of our early sufferers, with the exception of Hood, Sarsaparilla accounting only as evidence of what could entirely unconstrained and accomplish.

It was not until 1870, long after Cupid, West, Hallock, Alcott and Hood had demonstrated the efficacy for personal use, that Hiram Cummings, the man, first Hood's Sarsaparilla. The man, first Hood's Sarsaparilla first saw the light of day. In the interim years of Kentucky Hoot was brought into its work in 1869, and Cummings Cincinnati and Mike Alcott in 1872, 1873 and 1874. There was no trial, while no testimony gained in prominence from where it sprang, Hood, without the aesthetic, mellow, and accounted in wise for Hood's a European, Dan-Hood, which rule like the equal of some of the leading foreign specialties of the same kind, at the same time, and spread the title of "Queen of American medicines."—Lippincott's.

Slender From the Fetich.

A preacher at Lafayette, Ind., is reported to have about broken up his church the other day by saying in a sermon that "God made the earth in six days and then he rested; then he made man and made apples; then he made woman, and since then men either find no apples or find a bad."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Bald Heads!

Where is the medicine of which it is true that it will restore the hair on bald heads? Where is the medicine of which it is true that it will prevent the hair from falling? Where is the medicine of which it is true that it will cure dandruff? Does there exist a medicine of which it is true that it will cure all diseases of the scalp? Does there exist a medicine of which it is true that it will cure all diseases of the hair? Does there exist a medicine of which it is true that it will cure all diseases of the scalp and hair? Where is the medicine of which it is true that it will cure all diseases of the scalp and hair, and which will do all these things? Where is the medicine of which it is true that it will do all these things? Where is the medicine of which it is true that it will do all these things? Where is the medicine of which it is true that it