THE FLOWER GARDEN.

A BEGINNER IN FRUIT-GROWING. More than one-half the failures in getting a "stand" of any kind of fruit are the result of careless digging and neglect while the roots are out of their native element. There is no class of planters who do their work so rapidly and with such seeming carelessness as nurserymen, yet their losses are com-paratively small, simply because they know that the proper place for roots is in the earth, and take every precaution to make their condition when out of the earth as similar to the natural one as possible. In the earth the roots are moist and subject to very slow varia-tions of temperature, and are also in darkness. As usually handled, these natural conditions attending the life of a root are all disregarded. The tree is able, resembling in form the ordinary rudely dug from the ground, where it spike of hyacinth bloom, but as odd has had a temperature of 40 or 50 de- and beautiful as the choicest orchid. grees for weeks, loaded on a wagon, exposed to a drying wind, a hot sun, carted for miles without even a blanket to protect it, then driven into a barn at night, with the thermometer at 28 degrees the next morning, to stay on the wagon until weather and convenience permit planting. 1 knew one old farm-er to keep a load of Cherry and Peach trees on his wagon in the barn for a week, without any sort of protection, through a snow storm, and then refuse payment because the trees nearly all failed to grow. He was so ignorant of the probable cause of the failure that | ed at least as often as every other day he was going to stand a lawsuit, but his lawyer had some knowledge of horticulture and advised him to pay up, charging him \$5.00 for knowledge that the farmer of seventy years ought to have acquired by intuition, associated, as he had been all his life, with growing trees and plants.

Where trees are to be procured by wagon from a local nursery, the wagon should be furnished with a top box or side-boards, making a bed two feet deep and filled with short, wet straw or hay. On arriving at the nursery the straw should be moved to the forward end, leaving four or five inches on the floor of the wagon. When eight or ten trees are dug they should be as compactly tied into a bundle as if designed to be packed in a box. This is done by tying with strong twine or a straw band just above the roots and midway of the tops. The bundle may be placed upright in a back corner of the wagon, and the roots protected by packing wet straw around them. In this way one bundle at a time can be added until the load is complete, and no tree be exposed over a few minutes.

Packed in this way, moisture, darkness and uniformity of temperature are all maintained to a degree closely resembling their previous abiding place, and can thus be carried, or stand in a barn, for several days with less injury than would result from a ten mile drive exposed to wind, sun and frost.

From whatever source trees are received, they should be unpacked at the earliest opportunity, the bunches sepa-rated, and each tree set in mellow soil to await final placing in the orchard. When so disposed of, a sudden change in the weather need cause no anxiety. as the tree with its roots in contact with

layer's trowel. Raspberries and Blackberries are planted at every other mark,

and the difference in color prevents confusion .- Vick's Monthly for May.

THE WATER HYACINTH. cinth bulbs will grow in water if properly supported so that only the lower part of the bulb comes in contact with floats upon the surface of the water, being supported by its curiously inflated leaf stalks, which resemble bladders or balloons filled with air.

It forms a lovely rosette of its shining green leaves; a mass of beautiful, feathery blue roots grow downward in-

The spike consists of from five to seven flowers, each as large as a silver dollar, or larger, and of a soft rosy lilac color, sparkling as if covered with diamond dust.

The upper petal, which is the largest, has a large, metallic blue blotch in the centre, and in the centre of that a small spot of deep gold.

It should always be grown in a glass dish so that all of its beauties can be seen. Charcoal should be placed at the bottom of the dish to keep the water fresh and sweet. Water should be addas the plant consumes a good deal. When carefully kept, the plant is a great addition placed in the centre of a dining or tea table in lieu of an epergne or other central ornament.

We are indebted for our cut to Pike and Ellsworth, of Jessamine, Florida.

FARM NOTES.

POULTRY AND EGGS .-- Here are some figures on the number and value ot small products which may well astonish people not given to thinking about or ciphering up aggregates. It is chronicled that New York eity consumes over 20,000 car loads of live and dressed poultry and 25,000,000 dozen eggs annually. As 5,000,000 people buy in New York city and the population of the United States is over 50,-000,000, we can form some idea of the consumption of poultry and eggs, which would be almost 200,000 car loads ot poultry and 250,000,000 dozens eggs. Estimating the value of the eggs at ten cents per dozen we have a return of \$25,000,000 from eggs, and if each freight car carried 10,000 pounds, we have the great weight of 2,000.000,000 pounds, which at five cents a pound is \$100,000,000, or a total of \$125,000,000. as the product of poultry and eggs for the whole country, which is in all prob-ability under the true figures as they

be taken, which is, howeves, an impossibility.

Timothy or herd grass is the most means of the hand of a wooden plunger. common grass of continental Europe, If a dry wine is required, the husks and growing wild throughout all that vast stalks are left in; if a fruity wine is region between the Mediterranean sea needed, they are removed. The dry on the south and the North sea in the quality of wine is, therefore, simply a fresh soil is simply going through the direction the name implies. It is not question of the short or prolonged masame processes that would be gone known exactly when it was first intro- ceration of the husks and stalks of the duced into the United States, but this grape in the fermenting wine; the stones much is known, it takes its name from need not be taken into account, as, even Timothy Hanson, a farmer of Mary- after remaining in the wine many land, who brought it into general notice | months they are still unchanged. Natas a hay grass, after he had cultivated ural wine thus produced needs no I have for years made it a practice to it extensively for his own use for years. fining. After fermentation has ceased dig all kinds as early in the season as The botanical name for the grass is the contents of the jars are run through possible, and trench them into the earth phleum pratesne. It is a curious fact a coarse filter, and the result, a fluid of that, although its native home is Eur- the consistence of thin pea-soup is when each plant, covered with a net- ope, the Upited States is the first counplaced in carboys, and in about three work of fine rootlets, is in the best pos- try in which it was grown, cut and months time can be drawn off in a percured for hay. Not longer ago than fectly clear condition, all sediment hav-Where plants are home-grown, and 1785 some timothy heads and seeds were ing been deposited. Such is, shortly one can follow the best method, the taken to England and exhibited as curthe mode of manufacture of the celebrated Shiraz wine, which much resembles a virgin sherry. SAVE THE LEAVES .- We not frementioned. As early as February quently see piles of leaves raked up and YEAST BUNS .- One and one-half 18th, I have already commenced to dig burned because they disfigure the and trench in Blackberries. They will grounds. Leaf mould is valuable for cups of warm milk, one cup of sugar, one cup of yeast, thicken to a batter, let many purposes, and is especially so for it rise over night, or until it is light, not dig until they have made a green azaleas, rhododenrons and kalmius, and then add one cup of sugar, one egg, one-half cup of melted butter, a little growth of two or three inches; then if these shrubs are mulched with leaves they are taken up with the adhering every autumn they will fill the accumuearth, put into bushel baskets, and tak- lating mould with fibrous roots and resalt and nutmeg, two cups of chopped en at once to the new plantation and pay the trouble with a thriftier growth raisins or currants as you prefer, add planted. Strawberries will be trenched and more abundant bloom. All clip-in little trenches about eight inches pings from the shrubbery, old dahlia flour as for bread, put in a baking tin in small cakes, let them rise again, then bake.

HOUSEHOLD.

ALL AROUND THE HOUSE, -Burlap has held a certain place among materials for house decoration for several years, but never has it been so success-This is one of the most curious as fully used as for hangings. The coarse well as beautiful of plants. All nya-cinth bulbs will grow in water if prop-foundation for effective embroidery if desired; heavy wools and silks are used for these designs, but although materthe water, but this species of hyacinth | ial and wool are coarse, much time and patience are required to complete a pair of hangings.

Decorator and Furnisher describes most effective portiere of burlap, both inexpensive and quickly made. The material should be cut three feet longer than the doorway; then it must be spread on the floor and firmly tacked at the corners and occasionally along the edges. It is then painted with large brushes and burnt sienna, house paint, which comes in cans, costing from twenty-five to thirty cents a can. The paint must be spread on thickly, as the burlap absorbs it in an astonishing manner. The three feet allowed to turn over at the top must be painted in the same way.

Nine inches were fringed out top and bottom; to make the fringe heavier and hang better, strands of coarse cotton rope, such as sallors use, were tied in at regular intervals. Each one of these strands was ornamented with cash, which is a Chinese brass coin answering to the American cent, and which may be bought at any of the Chinese stores for \$1 a hundred. The cash bas a hole in the center through which the cord was thrust and a large knot tied to hold it securely; the fringe at both top and bottom was finished in the same way.

A broad band of brown plush was placed above the fringe across the top and bottom. A row of fancy braided straw disks-otherwise Chinese table mats-was fastened through the middle of the band; from the centre of each one of these disks hung a long heavy tassel made of the coarse rope, fringed out, or rather untwisted, and securely fastened on the wrong side.

Instead of the rings which are commonly used for securing the portiere to the poles, long loops of the heavy rope the top was trimmed with a narrower band of plush, smaller disks and lighter weight tassels.

As both sides of the portiere were in use the reverse side was lined with unpainted burlap and trimmed with bands of olive cloth upon which was sketched a bold design of trailing vines and flowers.

How WINE IS MADE,-In Eastern a time into the egg, then in powdered countries, where the manufacture of sugar, then in the egg and sugar again, wine is still carried on as in the days of putting them, so they will not touch, on would exist if a correct census could Noah, the crushed grapes are merely plates to dry. poured into jars and allowed to ferment,

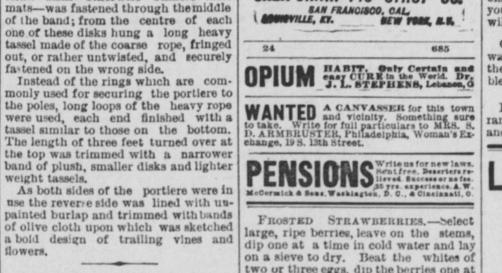
the crushed fruit, or murk, being violently agitated three times a day by



ONE ENJOYS Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, head-aches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and ac-ceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it

the most popular remedy known. Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading drug-gists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procurs it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

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two or three eggs, dip the berries one at

An Only Daughter Cured of Consumption, When death was hourly expected from Communition, all remedies having failed and Dr. H. James was experimenting, he accidental-ity made a preparation of Indian Hemp, which tured his only child, and now gives this recipe free on receipt of two stamps to pay expenses. Hemp also curves night sweaks, nausea at the stomach, and will break a fresh cold in twen-

BUNCH GRASS .- "The bunch grass which grows so luxuriantly upon the Western plains is a curious plant," said a ranchman recently. "It grows everywhere throughout the west whereever there is the slightest rainfall, and in the greatest luxuriance along the river bottoms. It's a godsend to the grazing industry, and although a homely ample, took its full allowance of bunch faction. Try it. grass in his coltish days. Bunch grass grows in thick hummucks, or bunches, as the name would indicate.

Half a hundred sharp pointed spears often arise from a single hump, and often to a height of eighteen inches. In the spring it is a delicate green, but later on dries up, but cures to perfection upon the root. During the winter cattle dig with their noses for this grass concealed beneath the snow. However, if the snow is covered with a crust, steers are thus cut off from their usual food and die off in large numbers, as it is a peculiarity of a steer that it never uses its hoofs in removing the snow from the familiar pasturage. Horses, however, break the crust with their hoofs, and thus stand the hard western winters better than cattle. The buffalo always makes use of the hoofs in uncovering the food, and somewhere down in Kansas there is a stock farm where this CATARR faculty of using the hoofs is being developed by judicious crossing of buffaloes with the native cattle.

If you want hens and pullets to quit laying, turn them out early in the morning on the frozen grass. It is an infalfable remedy.

blades over your hair or the palm of your hand. It is better than oil and will not stain afterwards.

CORAL can be washed in salt and water after dusting by blowing off all the particles of dirt possible and then bleached very white in the sun.

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There is nothing for which we recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla with greater confidence than for loss of appetite, indigestion, sick headplant, possesses more of the fattening the most natural way this medicine gently tones qualities than the far famed blue grass the stomach, assists digestion, and makes one of old Kentuck. Indeed, much of the feel "real hangry." Ladies in delicate health tast horseflesh of the mountain districts after taking Hood's Sarsaparilla a few days, owes its staying powers to a diet upon find themselves longing for and eating the this succulent grass. Spokane, for ex- plainest food with unexpected relish and satis-

> Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.



through with if permanently planted out, and when carefully moved, a week or two later, these steps in growth will not be materially interfered with.

The same is true of small fruit plants. at once, to remain until planting time; sible form for immediate growth.

first to be dug should be Gooseberries iosities. and Currants; then Blackberries, Strawberries and Raspberries, in the order also be planted first. Raspberries I do apart and ten feet long. The plants stalks, potato vines and all rubbish of will stand at the rate of fifteen or twen- that kind may be used to advantage on ty per twelve inches of trench. At small places by burying it around the each end of the trench I lay a piece of fence rail six inches high, and across these, and parallel to and above each When moisture is ple

row, a rail. These, after a day or two, not have a Strawberry plant kept in a stroy the weeds as soon as they appear above ground. tice of many growers to keep large quantities in this way for weeks and fill orders therefrom. Nothing is more de-structive to the health or vigor of aware and Maryland a spraying of there a few days produces a dropsical condition that proves fatal when the plant is set in the open air and bright sunlight. I have sometimes thought that the growers of new varieties were cognizant of this fact, and kept their plants in the cellar purposely that the purchasers might not have so many plants the following season.

In digging Strawberry plants I first spade up a few hundred, setting the chunks of earth on the ground just spaded. The earth is then loosened and the plants thrown in a loose heap and then trimmed, the roots turned one

are placed in in the same way, but not tied. Thus packed, the basket can be dipped up to the crowns in a trough of water, then set away in the shade a few hours, if necessary, to await trenching, planting or shipment.

For planting all kinds of berries I use a piece of wool twine, twenty rods long. Tags alternately of red and black

When moisture is plentiful and the rains come at the proper times it must add eight cupfuls of flour; beat to a are spread farther apart, and in the not be overlooked that the weeds are stiff froth the whites of the eggs, and course of a week entirely removed. The benefitted by the favorable conditions add to batter with another cup of flour, Strawberries do not wilt under this as well as the crops. The rains increase in which two good teaspoonfuls of baktreatment, and may be transplanted at the work of destroying weeds, but much any time when the ground is damp, without losing a plant. I would rather cultivator after each rain so as to de-

Strawberry plants than storing in the strong soapsuds, made from common cellar. The cellar has no points in com-mon with the natural condition of the edy. A teaspoontul of spirits of tur-Strawberry plant, and keeping them pentine in each pail of suds will be found advantageous, but kerosene should not be used, as it will quickly destroy peach trees.

> By planting small trees they can be better started and will be less liable to the effects of drought, compared with older trees. Too much top on young

way, the trimmed, the roots turned one way, the trimmed plants being kept in the left hand. Calves dropped in the fall are said to be smaller than those dropped in the spring. For this reason, as Frieslan If the plants are sold a string is tied calves are noted for their large size, the

> Liquid manure is a grand, good fertilizer. But when specially saved in tanks, as it sometimes is, it is very concentrated, and that fact must be remembered when applying it to plants.

One hundred fowls will produce mayarn are sewed in every sixteen and one-half inches, and Strawberry plants are phated at every mark, with a brick-

ty-four hours. Address Craddock & Co., 1032 Hace St., Philadelphia, Pa., naming this paper. No one ought to be satisfied with the imperfect. The Pill of Our Fathers.

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add beaten yolks of eight eggs, mix well; brought to America in 1819.

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> > Do not crowd the fowls, especially as warm weather comes on. Close quarwarm weather comes on. ters invite disease.

Every sorrow is partly wrath.

Jiafilicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaao Thomp-son's Eye-water. Driggists sell at 25c. per bottle then cleaned with a damp flannel cloth To be content is not to be satisfied.

wrung out of lukewarm water to which A Pocket Cigar Case and five of "Tansill's Funch," all for 25c.

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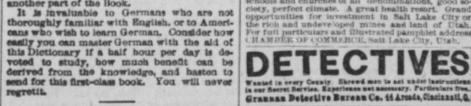


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will have loosened all the scrapings and the kettle may be easily washed. HEAVY draperies should not be hung on a line and whipped out; they should be carefully brushed on both sides, and

quart of sweet milk, one-half a cupful

THE easiest way to clean the muchdespised mush-pot is to pour a little around each bunch, and the plants are set, leaves upward, in a market basket until full. If for home use the plants calves in the fall.

cook again until it is melted; pour into a dish to cool; when nearly ready to use beat with a fork the whites of two eggs very stiff; whip lightly but thoroughly into the prunes and serve.

ing powder is mixed. Prepare a small cup of currants, one cupful raisins, onehalf cup of citron, mix a little flour with them, add to cake; bakeslowly for an hour. WHIPPED PRUNES .- Washand soak

two cupfuls of prunes; boil them in

plenty of water until very soft; mash

them through a colander, return them to saucepan, add one-half cup sugar;