THE FARM AND GARDEN.

CORN MEAL FOR CHICKS.

Corn meal dough is not sufficient food for chicks, but when each mess of the corn meal is mixed with fresh milk, instead of water, the value of the mess is increased. Chicks should, however, have a variety of food, and will eat any kind of seeds or small grain, especially broken wheat. Milk is excellent, but the chicks are liable to get wet with it, or the milk may become too sour and breed disease. If mixed with corn meal, and the mess eaten up clean, the chicks will relish it and thrive on the mixture .- Farm and Fireside.

GRAFTING THE GRAPE.

In grafting grapevines that are an inch or more in diameter, cut them off two or three inches below the surface of the ground, then insert the cion just as you would in a branch of an apple tree of the same size. Wind with a piece of cord or bass bark--no wax should be used-and after tying, draw the soil back, covering the stock and cion, leaving only the upper bud on the latter exposed. We prefer performing the operation as early in the spring as possible, or as soon as the frost is out of the ground, and before the buds show any signs of growth. Some vineyardists cut the cions in winter and store them in a cool place where they will remain dormant until the vines have pushed some of their leaves, then the cions are inserted as we have directed. We may say, however, that grafting the grape is rarely a success except when performed by those who have had considerable experience in the propagation of vines. Try it, and secure the needed experience .-- American Agriculturist.

HOW TO GET NATURAL WATER CRESS.

Every clear running stream of water, if no great depth, may be easily made to grow a crop of salad in the form of water cress without price. A little seed scat- eat. tered on the upper part of the stream will, of itself, soon crop all down stream.

In the absence of seeds a planting of slips on the banks, although a slower process, is equally certain, as, after the first year, seeding will take place and a sure crop follow. The kind of location selected for the growth of the crop for market is the low bottom lands liable to overflow on the banks of the river. Here, if it can be so managed that a spot can be selected where the water by sluice ways can be let o so as to cover the beds a few inches deep of water and yet all the time renew itself so as not to get stagnant, then the very state of things is at hand for a good water cress bed.

So fast do our wants increase that in all large cities there is a demand for fresh young water cress the year round. But this is to feed the epicure mostly. The time of all times when a good dish of water cress is tasty, is the first crop in the spring, and almost the first outside green thing this northern, latitude produces. To our mind this is enhanced by plucking them one's self, all as it were in a state of nature's providing .- Prairie together. They show off well this way. Former.

treatment, most of them come to the barn in the fall about one-half as large as they should be at that age. Stable care and

feed, with a yard to run in during pleasant weather, but with free access to cover during the heat of the day, has been found by many progressive farmers to give much the best results. Skim milk, with a little oatmeal, bran, crushed oats, and clover hay, will give growth to de light the farmer's eye, while the develop-ment thus secured is the kind needed to make good dairy cows of the heifer calves, provided they are of good dairy blood. Lambs are not usually weaned until some time after they come to grass. With them, therefore, the change from winter to spring rations is not likely to cause serious trouble. But a small feed of bran or oats each day for awhile, after

they go to pasture, will be well returned in extra growth. Keep the young stock growing thriftily .- American Agricultur-

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

The earlier potatoes can be gotten in, the better.

Clean straw is good for the hens to

scratch in. One advantage with ducks is their rap-

id growth. Put turpentine in the drinking water

to prevent gapes.

Some recommend soaking corn in kerosene for cholera.

If not already there, get onion seed into the ground at once.

Hard coal ashes make a nice cool mulch for currant bushes.

Generally on the farm there is no necessity for buying extra loods.

It isn't so much what you make on a farm, as what you save, that counts.

Geese eat the grass close down to the

roots and often kill it out in this way. Poultry will readily digest bones if they are broken fine enough for them to

Potatoes do much better if planted while the furrow hill or drill is fresh made.

When hawks bother the chickens a few brash piles will afford a good protection.

Agriculture needs talent, energy and persistence if it is rescued from its present condition.

Curd is good for young poultry of all kinds and can be fed to the laying hens to a good advantage.

Hens will lay more eggs without the roosters than with them, but of course the eggs will not hatch.

Feed only what is eaten up clean and at certain hours in order to keep the fowls from getting too fat.

To save feed by starving animals, is the act of a miser, who starves himself to death to save money to live upon.

The planting and grafting of all kinds of trees and shrubs should be immediately attended to, if not already done. Mass your flowers. Put the pansies all together, the pholx together, the asters

If you have the right kind of horses the buyer will come after them; if the

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

SOUR MEAT.

To prevent meat in pickle from souring it should be looked after before the weather becomes hot. . The pickle sours because of the albumen in it, and this can be removed by boiling and straining out the solid flakes. The meat is taken out of the barrel and washed in fresh brine, the barrel is scalded well and cleaned, the meat is then repacked with a little fresh salt, and the clear brine is returned. If necessary fresh brine made with boiling water and strained is added, but only after it has become cool .-- New York Times.

WHEN MOTHS ARE PLENTIFUL.

Just now when moths are so plentiful it is well for housekeepers to bear in mind that it is not the flying moth that causes the trouble. The moth lays from eighteen to 146 eggs at a time. In from three to seven days these hatch out into little worms, which spin a tiny case for themselves from the carpet, fur or other material containing animal substance in which they were laid. All the damage is done in thirty-six days from the time the eggs were laid until the grub reaches its full size. Two things are sure death -benfine spray and Paris green or any arsenical preparation, but they are both so dangerous that few can use them. Camphor, or even camphor tar, are only partially repellent to the flying mouth and have no effect whatever upon the grub, so that furs and garments may be locked up with pounds of camphor and when opened found eaten to pieces. The benzine spray is the best known preventive against moths, but a light should not be brought in the room where it has been used until it has been well aired .--New Grleans Times-Democrat.

CLEANING FURNITURE.

A correspondent of the Country Gentleman says: "Carefully remove all particles of dust from corners and crevices of furniture, and then rab thoroughly with s small cloth dipped occasionally in boiled linseed oil; afterwards rubbing it until dry with a larger flannel cloth. If you prefer the gloss of varnish, you can apply that with equal success, though it requires more time and skill to do so. Buy nly the best quality, and this of a reliable dealer. If thick, cut it with spirits of turpentine until it flows freely and smoothly; if you are in a hurry, add a little Japan or drier. Take but a little on the brush, and be careful not only to touch every part but to see that it does not run down and permanently injure the looks of the work.

For polishing the tops of tables, stands, etc., use the following preparation : Take one ounce of yellow rosin and a pint of raw linseed oil; melt the rosin in a pipkin or other earthen vessel placed in a kettle of boiling water. When melted, add to it by degrees one-half of the oil; and when thoroughly mixed together, aid by degrees the remainder. Wash the furniture thoroughly with warm water, and wipe perfectly dry before applying the polish. Put it on with a pad made by tying a small ball of cotton in a flannel cloth; polish first with a flannel eloth, and afterward with chamois. If

NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN.

Chiffon flounces rival laces. Snake jewelry is still the rage. Many of the hats are plate-shape. Miss Braddon loves horseback riding Church weddings are on the decline. Ivy wreaths are suitable for large ne

The "Princess" dress shows off a good figure.

Jewelers say that fancy stones are in great demand. The newest gloves are stitched in con-

trasting colors. Sarah Bernhardt indulges in a little

harmless sculpturing. Miss Susan B. Anthony advises young

women to study law. Twenty-three States now admit women

to practice at the bar. The Princess Louise is an author,

sculptor and an artist. Mrs. Belva Lockwood is a gigantically

tall and slender person. Olive Harper walks with a crutch and

has a plain but genial face. More trained nurses marry than any

other class of women workers. Small brooches in fantastic forms are popular among the ladies of Paris.

Prizes for bread-making are popular this year at young ladies' seminaries.

Five women on the Chicago Health Board are paid \$1,000 a year as inspec-

tors. Round pearl buttons are once more in vogue, and a very nice trimming they make.

Many of the eye-glasses and lorgnettes carried by women of fashion are bound in gold.

Princess Beatrice may be said to be decidedly stout, as she weighs 210 pounds. Use dark green on a black dress and

blue on a black hat if you want to be ancommon.

Majesty of Roumania, is forty-seven

lessons in photography and earns a nice. sum thereby.

terns and 11 yards wide.

The British Astronomical Association has elected Professor Mary E. Byrd, of Smith College to its membership.

are going to raise \$200 to lift the mortgage from a poor widow's house.

is of medium weight and fine texture.

At an exhibition of fans recently held in Karlsruhe, Germany, there were specimens valued at \$2000 and \$2500 each.

Miss Florence Speed, who was mar-ried in Louisville to Josiah McRoberts a few days ago, is a great-niece of the poet Kents.

light weight, yet of that rough, wiry weave that sheds the dust are preferred



-all the ills and ailments that only female flesh is heir to. It rests with you whether you carry it or lay it down. You can cure the disorders and derangements that prey upon your sex, with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It's a legitimate medicine, carefully compounded by an experienced physician, and adapted to woman's delicate organ-

ization. For all organic displacements and weaknesses, accompanied by weak back, bearing-down sensations, and for all uterine diseases, it's a positive specific. It's guaranteed to give satisfaction, in every case. If it doesn't, you've only to ask for your money and it's cheerfully refunded. If it does, you'll want to ask for nothing more. It's the cheapest medicine you can use, because you only pay for the good you get. It improves digestion, enriches the blood, invigorates the system, and produces refreshing sleep.

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egetable.

"German Syrup"

Here is an incident from the South -Mississippi, written in April, 1890, just after the Grippe had visited that country. "I am a farmer, one of those who have to rise early and work late. At the beginning of last Winter I was on a trip to the City of Vicksburg, Miss., where I got well drenched in a shower of rain. 1 went home and was soon after seized with a dry, hacking cough. This grew worse every day, until I had to seek relief. I consulted Dr. Dixon who has since died, and he told me to get a bottle of Boschee's German Syrup. Meantime my cough grew worse and worse and then the Grippe came along and I caught that also very severely. My condition then compelled me to do something. I got two bottles of German Syrup. 1 began using them, and before taking much of the second bottle, I was entirely clear of the Cough that had hung to me so long, the Grippe, and all its bad effects. I felt tip-top and have felt that way ever since." PETER J. BRIALS, Jr., Cayuga, Hines Co., Miss.





"Carmen Sylva," otherwise Her years old. Miss Nevins, a Brooklyn girl, gives

The Brighton cheviot, a choice material, comes in small reversible check pat-

The King's Daughters, of Bath, Me., In dress goods the newest thing is the

Angora cloth in tinted natural wool. It

Cheviots and Scotch homespuns of

ABUSING SHEEP. We have heard of sheep being used to buyer.

restore fertility to wornout land, and have read that they were quite efficient in the destruction of various kinds of weeds. But, according to an Ohio farmer who recently gave his experience at one of the county institutes, they may be trained to render even greater service. This man turns part of his flock on land "infested with bushes, briers and weeds," and keeps them there a few days compelling them to do "Sennenger duty" by eating these foul growths. The animals are then turned into a better pasture and another portion of the flock is set to work clearing the bushy ground. The will allow a considerable portion process is repeated until the land is thor-of it to leak away and often be carried to oughly cleared. A writer who has reported the matter to the National Stockman and Farmer, says that "by thus starving them" the sheep will "eat all kinds of weeds and bushes, with no permanent loss of flesh or health," and adds that he has seen some of the land which was "well and cheaply" cleared in this manner. After three or four seasons of this kind of clearing, the land is ready to plow and there is "no hard, laborious grubbing or breaking of plows or straining teams plowing away roots." We do not doubt that sheep can be made to clear the land of bushes and weeds, but it must be pretty hard work for the sheep and also be an expensive method for their owner. A man can drive a nail with a tend to prevent it. good watch, but it is cheaper for him to use a hammer.

So a man can clear land by the use of sheep, but an ax and a bush scythe would enable him to do the work to better advantage .- American Dairyman.

YOUNG STOCK.

Fully matured stock can endure violent charges of food with much less disturbance of the system than can young animals still growing. Therefore, specially good management is necessary in changing the young things from the dry feed of winter to the unripe grasses of spring. If the change is made suddenly an attact of scours will check their growth for a month perhaps. If ensilage and roots have been fed during the winter, the change to grass will not cause such disturbance as would occur in a change from dry hay, which is the usual ration of young stock on most farms. Such changes are best made gradually, and some dry feed should be given each day at the stable, or from troughs or racks at the pasture gate, until the grasses gain substance. Many fargers send their stock to the pastures too early in spring for the good either of the stock or the pastures. The ground when the snow has recently left it is soft and saturated with water. Turning cattle upon it at such a time is specially harmful to the grass roots. The deterioration of so many pastures can doubtless be largely traced to this practice. Many farmers turn their spring calves out to pasture during their first season. Though a few may occasionally thrive under this

wrong kind you will have to hunt a

Unquestionably wood ashes fed to the hogs are excellent as a remedy for certain conditions that will surely result in disease.

A single weeping birch does not look bad on a lawn. Its white bark, weeping branches and finely divided leaves are unique.

The sowing of succession lots of peas, beans, spinach, lettuce and corn, may be done every ten or twelve days for a month yet.

Leaving the manure in the barn-yard the ditches.

Use good composted or well rotted manure for early garden crops; if you must use green manure, cover it well with the plow.

Some people who give the cattle the best of care neglect the hogs. The hog will repay good care as well as other kinds of stock.

Don't forget to sow some flower seeds for the wife and children, or at least prepare the ground for them as you would for an onion bed.

Guard against constipation in swine. The fat-forming foods tend to produce costiveness. The opposite kinds of food

If turkeys are fed only once a day let it be in the morning, rather than at night; with a good range they generally have full crops at night.

You can still plant rhubarb and asparagus beds, if not done already, and strawberry plants may be set out, but the sooner these things are done the better

A little ditch here and there or the cutting away of a ridge will often drain away the surplus water. Such work may not be but a few minutes, but will greatly facilitate the drying of the soil.

It is always best to label everything you plant in the flower and vegetable garden, especially if there are several varieties of the same kind of flowers ot vegetables, in order to avoid confusion later in the season.

There is profit in really fine productions, be they butter, eggs, fruit, vege-tables or meat of any kind. A giltedged atticle will sell at a good price in a glutted market. Care and the use of one's intelligence will produce fine articles

Every farmer ought to know at the end of the season what work has paid him best, what work has paid least, and what has retuned no profit whatever. We need more of business methods on the farm and less haphazard work-some of which is very likely carried on at a loss.

Brooklyn (N. Y.) Socialists have opened a "School of Oratory," in which they expect to educate Socialistic agitators.

make the polish carefully, and it thoroughly, your table will reflect whatever you place on it. In whatever manner you renovate furniture, great care should be taken in cleaning it thoroughly. Use a worn paint brush, or a small vegetable brush, to remove the dust from corners, crevices of mouldings, etc .- New York Observer.

RECIPES.

Stuffed Eggs-Halve ten hard-boiled eggs; take out the yolks and season, adding minced meat of any kind preferred; fill the eggs, join and put in a dish. Use bread crumbs and milk with the remainder of the mixture; pour over all and bake.

Dover Biscuits-Half a pound of butter, half a pound of sugar, three-quarters of a pound of flour, two eggs, one tablespoonful of rose water, half a teaspoonful of nutmeg. Stir the butter and sugar together. Beat the eggs light and stir into it, with the rosewater; add the spice and flour. Roll out thin and cut into small cakes.

Baked Apples-Wash large, sour apples, and cut out the blossom end. Arrange them stems up in a baking dish, Dissolve half a cup of sugar in a cup of boiling water and pour over them. Cover closely, and bake in a moderate oven until tender, from one to three hours. Serve with cream.

Dark Cake-One and one-half cups sugar, one-half cup molasses, one cup butter, one cup of milk, three eggs beaten before added, and four cups of flour. Dissolve one teaspoonful soda in the milk. Take of cloves, cinnamon, allspice and nutmeg each one teaspoon-ful. If fruit cake is desired add one cup of currants or raisins, or one-half cup of each.

Egg Sauce-Boil half a pint of milk, and stir into it as much flour mixed with cold water as will thicken it. Then take it off the fire, and beat in gradually three ounces of butter; add a little salt. Boil three eggs hard, chop them finely, and add them to the milk and butter. This sauce is used for boiled chicken or fish.

Croquettes of Shad Roes-Parboil a pair of roes, and rub into a loose, granu ated mass; add one-fourth the quantity of mashed potatoes, or boiled rice, a gill of drawn butter, or bechamel sauce, one raw egg, well beaten, and a seasoning of minced parsley, pepper and salt with half a teaspoonful of anchovy paste and a few drops of lemon juice. Put these ingredients into a saucepan and stir until very hot. When almost cold, make into short sausage-shaped croquettes, roll in crumbs, dip in beaten egg, again in the crumbs and fry in a wire basket in boiling hot drippings. Garnish with cresses or parsley. Omitting the potato or rice, and with the addition of the mashed yolks of three hard-boiled eggs and a larger quantity of the sauce, the above mixture is delicious if baked in buttered mendor abalia scallop shells.

for traveling dresses and wraps.

Mrs. E. M. Scott, one of our clever flower painters, has a pretty country home where she takes a certain number of pupils during the summer months.

Miss Gabrielle Greeley, now Mrs. Clendenin, is a woman of medium height, with a classic profile, deep, earnest eyes of hazel, and a face full of character.

Be careful in buying children's shoes to get them long enough. More corns and tender feet are caused by children wearing short shoes than parents realize. Mrs. Alexander, the novelist, is a tall, handsome and rather portly woman, with a fresh complexion, fair hair and blue eyes. She is in every way a striking figure.

Mrs. E. P. Terhune (Marion Harland) has written fifteen novels, half a dozen books on household mattery, besides making large contributions to the newspapers.

Clever draughtswomen are in demand by dry goods houses to make pen and ink sketches of gowns, furs and the like. Women are especially adapted to this profession.

If the average woman with her limited income could only be prevailed upon to dispense with passementerie and other costly trimmings she could dress well on \$300 a year.

Annie B. Sanders keeps a paint shop in New York and makes a good living at the business. She mixes the colors and oils, looks after the cash and takes orders, employing men to fill them.

Mrs. Mary Gould Eckhardt owns the largest caterer's business in the western division of Chicago, manages it herself, and is noted for the constant invention of new designs in favors and new dishes.

There were fourteen young women among the graduates of the University of New York law school this year, one of the number being Mrs. George B. McClellan, a daughter-in-law of General McClellan.

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I asked a maid if she would wed, And in my home her brightness shed; She faintly smiled and murmured low, "If I can have SAPOLIO."

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