

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

CORN MEAL FOR CHICKS.

Corn meal 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—so wax should be used—and after trying, 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 of great depth, may be easily made to grow a crop of salad in the form of water cress without price. A little seed scattered 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, seedling 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 Farmer.

ABUSING SHEEP.

We have heard of sheep being used to restore fertility to worn-out 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, briars 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 process is repeated until the land is thoroughly 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 "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 eat 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 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 changes 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 attack 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 farmers 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 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 delight the farmer's eye, while the development thus secured is the kind needed to make good dairy cows of the heifer calves. 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 Agriculturist.

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 rapid 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 foods. It isn't so much what you make on a farm, as what you save, that counts. Geese cut 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 eat. Potatoes do much better if planted while the furrow hole or drill is fresh made. When hawks bother the chickens a few fresh piles will afford a good protection. Agriculture needs talent, energy and persistence if it is rescued from its present condition. Cured 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 phlox together, the asters together. They show off well this way. If you have the right kind of horses the buyer will come after them; if the wrong kind you will have to hunt a buyer. 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 will allow a considerable portion of it to leak away and often be carried to the ditches. Use good compost 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 glands tend to produce coarseness. The opposite kinds of food tend to prevent it. 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 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 or vegetables, in order to avoid confusion later in the season. There is profit in really fine productions, be they butter, eggs, fruit, vegetables or meat of any kind. A gilt-edged article 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 returned 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.

Oil Ponds in the Gulf.

Between the mouth of the Mississippi River and Galveston, Texas, ten or fifteen miles south of Sabine Pass, is a spot in the Gulf of Mexico which is commonly called "the Oil Ponds" by the captains of the small craft which ply in that vicinity. There is no land within fifteen miles, but even in the wildest weather the water at this spot is comparatively calm, owing to the thick covering of oil which apparently rises from the bed of the gulf, which is here about fifteen to eighteen feet beneath the surface. This strange refuge is well known to sailors who run on the small vessels trading between Galveston, Orange, Sabine, Beaumont and Galveston. When through stress of weather they fail to make harbor elsewhere, they run for "the Oil Ponds," let go the anchor and ride the gale in safety—this curious spot furnishing a good illustration of the effects of "oil upon a troubled sea."—Chicago Times.

Laugh.

There is more benefit in a good laugh than in all the hot water remedies, faith cures, cold water, electric and all other new-fangled treatments in the world, and it does not cost anything. Laugh, if you know of nothing else to laugh at laugh at your neighbor. He is probably improving his health by laughing at you.—Athletic Globe.

Boiling Your Own Eggs.

Here is a new wrinkle in the serving of boiled eggs. Eggs are about the hardest thing to manipulate to the public's satisfaction that the restaurant has to deal with, but in the East he has solved the problem. In a certain Gotham restaurant when a man calls for an egg, a little silver pot with a spirit lamp underneath is brought by the waiter and put on the table. The man gives you the egg, you drop it in the water in the pot, tune your egg yourself and get it just right. Great idea! And it takes in unobtrusively with the guests.—St. Louis Republic.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

FOUR 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 re-pickled 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 140 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—benzene 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 moth and have no effect whatever upon the grub, as the fur and garments may be locked up with these and camphor and when opened found eaten to pieces. The benzene spray is the best known preventive against moths, but a light shad can be brought in the room where it has been used until it has been well aired.—New Orleans 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 rub thoroughly with a 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 only 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, add 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 cloth, and afterward with chamois. If you make the polish carefully, and rub 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 rose-water; 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 teaspoonful. 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, granulated 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 sausage pan 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 cress 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 scallop shells.

TEMPERANCE.

A MEDICAL JOURNAL RECORDS. The London Lancet says: "It is appalling to find that the drink bill of 1890 amounts to £100,000,000, an increase of £2,000,000,000 over the sum of the previous year, all common sense and medical science notwithstanding. It is said to be equal to one-twelfth of the national debt, and to eight times more than the income of all the Christian churches. It is not only a business to be reckoned with, but a social and moral evil of the first magnitude. To us it means so much cirrhosis, Bright's disease, gout, rheumatism, insanity, etc., disabling employment, taking the pleasure in life of all persons to the fifth of the months of children. The drink bill for last year is larger than for any year but that of 1878, when it was more than 143 millions of pounds."

SENATOR PETER ON LIQUOR.

Senator-elect Peter, of Kansas, who is the success-or of the late Senator Ingalls, made an address at a temperance meeting in Washington, D. C., on the 10th inst., in an interesting and stirring manner. He said that during the year 1890 there were 25,000,000 gallons of fermented liquors distilled in this country, and on October 1st there were 80,000,000 gallons of distilled spirits in bonded warehouses and 15,000,000 gallons in the hands of the people. He said that during the year 1890 there were 25,000,000 gallons of fermented liquors distilled in this country, and on October 1st there were 80,000,000 gallons of distilled spirits in bonded warehouses and 15,000,000 gallons in the hands of the people. He said that during the year 1890 there were 25,000,000 gallons of fermented liquors distilled in this country, and on October 1st there were 80,000,000 gallons of distilled spirits in bonded warehouses and 15,000,000 gallons in the hands of the people. 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