

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD

Destroying Slugs.

Vick's Magazine has the following plan for catching slugs: Take some pieces of slate, or flat stones, or flat pieces of tin, and lay them about in the garden among the plants, distributing them very liberally; just at sundown go out and place a teaspoonful of brand on each piece of slate or tin, and the slugs will soon become aware of it, and begin to gather and feed on it. In about two hours, when it is dark, go out again with a lantern and a pail containing salt and water, and pick up each piece on which the slugs are found feeding, and throw slugs and bran into the brine, where they instantly die. It is well, also to go around in the morning; and many slugs will be found hiding under the pieces of slate, and can be destroyed in the brine. By following up this method persistently for a few weeks the garden may be effectually rid of the nuisances.

Facts in Asparagus Culture.

The "Culture of Asparagus" was the subject for discussion at a late meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural society. As the opinion expressed were mostly from well known and practical gardeners, they are here given in condensed form. Facts established by the discussion were that an asparagus bed may be made last twenty years, the plants are never infested with insects, and the crop never fails.

The best soil for asparagus is a deep sandy loam, free from stones. If the ground be lumpy or stony the young shoots will come up crooked. The land is prepared by plowing deeply and working in a heavy dressing of manure, after which it is harrowed and thrown into ridges about four feet apart, with a large plow going several times in the same furrow. The furrow is then shoveled out and the plants set in about one foot apart in the row, with a little fine manure around them in the bottom of the furrow. The plants should extend in one direction, otherwise the row will spread out and become irregular.

The third year from setting the plants will bear cutting. The bed ought to be manured every year; if this is done in the spring, the manure should be fine and free from lumps; in the fall the lumps are of no consequence. The manure is spread and plowed in or worked in with a disk harrow. The land is worked again after cutting is over with harrow or plow and with cultivator as the growth appears above ground. Old beds, unless especially well cared for, become unprofitable after ten or twelve years' cutting.

Marshall P. Wilder thought it had been proven that an annual application of manure is sufficient; he did not believe in the economy of expensive preparation of the bed. The great secret in applying manure, in his opinion, is to have it well decomposed and put in near the surface. He preferred, for his own table, medium-sized stems, though there is a saving of time in bunching the large stems.

Mr. Hartwell, of Lincoln, has been in the habit of manuring his asparagus in the spring, because it is a convenient time. He thought the small plants from chance seed in an asparagus bed as injurious as are so many weeds, and that the ripening seed is a drain upon the energy of the plant. He had found no advantage in the use of salt. Mr. Hunt, of Concord, had used saltpetre waste from a powder factory with some benefit, and would use some good superphosphate, if manure was scarce, but did not think salt of any special benefit.

Mr. Wilder said that the French produced large white shoots of asparagus by piling manure on the rows. Mr. Philbrick told how white asparagus may be grown by running a plow between the rows and throwing up ridges over them. As soon as the sprouts show they are cut by thrusting down a long knife.—New York World.

Farm and Garden Notes.

Keep a mixture of salt and wood ashes in your horse's manger. Good stockmen everywhere unite in saying it prevents disease, and is in every way an excellent tonic.

Real poor ground will not grow clover, and a farmer is throwing away money to sow his seed upon it, until he has preceded the sowing with an application of manure.

Sheep losing wool, says the American Agriculturist, may be relieved of the irritation by a mixture of equal parts of sulphur and cream of tartar, given in half ounce doses.

Raw manure fresh from the stable is injurious to young fruit trees. Use wood ashes as a fertilizer where they can be obtained in sufficient quantities. Apply bountifully as far as they go.

Pen your sheep at night on the poorest knolls of your fields. Sow grass seed after them and you will very soon recognize the value of the meek and lowly sheep as a fertilizing machine.

Should any vermin render the life of his calfship miserable, bear in mind that a mixture of lard and sulphur rubbed along the back and sides will cause him to look on the bright side of life.

Keep the horse collars clean. The dust and dirt which adhere to collars when they are wet with sweat works into lumps and ridges, and sore shoulders are the result. If the collars become hard wash them clean, pound them and apply oil.

Be careful not to overfeed any of your farm animals. Founder is difficult to relieve, and an animal suffers from the effects of overfeeding for a long time after the temporary pain has been removed. It is much safer to let your stock fast occasionally than to cram them at any time.

Save a corner of the garden for a few

aromatic herbs. They thrive nicely along the sunny side of the garden fence, and they will require a deep and fairly rich soil. Thyme, summer savory and sage are great additions to many soups and stews. Cut them just before they bloom on a bright, sunny day. Tie them in bunches and hang up to dry.

A writer in a scientific journal ridicules the idea that apples sweat, and that they must undergo a sweating process before they are put in barrels in order to keep well. He states that only injury comes from leaving apples in piles in an orchard, and that the moisture found on them comes from the atmosphere. He recommends placing them in barrels as soon as they are picked.

An experimentalist has discovered that old buttermilk or sour milk poured over the cabbage heads two or three times a week will destroy the green cabbage worm. When we consider how much pork and poultry might be raised from the milk that would be necessary to deluge an acre of cabbages two or three times a week we scarcely feel like recommending the remedy to our readers.

A writer takes exception to the feeding of hogs on offal and garbage, and says that such swine are not civilized. In general the pig eats what is set before him, and its quality is rather indicative of his owner's or feeder's civilization. In this country, except in cities, hogs are fed mainly on grain, vegetables and milk. Pork thus produced ought to be and is healthy food for any stomach strong enough to digest it.

Most farmers sow too much seed. The plants crowd each other, and the result is a smaller crop with inferior grain. It has been found where two bushels of grain have been sown per acre that taking out one-half bushel of the lightest grains will leave enough to produce a larger crop than the whole. The large grains produce strong plants which start vigorously, and thus at harvest make a crop which will be like its seed, plump and of full weight.

To raise a good crop of onions two important facts must be observed. They must have a rich, loamy soil, made as fine as possible by thorough cultivation, and they must be kept free from weeds. Use well rotted manure, in which case, if it contains weed and grass seed, their vitality will be impaired. For poor or stiff clayey soil give a liberal application of wood ashes. Test your seed before planting the entire crop, and sow as soon after the middle of March as the weather will permit.

Household Recipes and Hints.

A little powdered charcoal will cleanse and sweeten bottles if well shaken about in them.

Arrow root is excellent to thicken the gravy to be poured over toast. It has a good flavor and is very nourishing.

It is said by one who ought to know, that cold tea is a good fertilizer for house plants, and that occasionally it is a good plan to put some tea-grounds or leaves of earth around the plant-roots.

Paint which has become dry and hard may be removed by rubbing the spot with oxalic acid diluted with water. Try a weak solution first, and if it does not remove the stain, increase the strength.

Sweet biscuits are made in this way: If economy is no object, set a sponge over night of one pint of sweet milk, the whites of six eggs, one quarter of a pound of butter, one quarter of a pound of sugar. Beat well, add flour until it is about like ordinary bread sponge. In the morning knead in flour to make it stiff enough to roll. Bake in a moderate oven.

Fish, almost more than anything else, is improved by slow cooking; especially is this true when the fish is boiled. If cooked rapidly it will fall apart, and will neither taste or look so well. The great point insisted upon by scientific cooks of the present day is this of taking abundant time to prepare food in, and the fact that nothing is gained by rapid boiling.

Welsh cookies are made of two cups of sugar, one cup of butter, and two-thirds of a cup of sweet milk with one teaspoonful of bi-carbonate of soda dissolved in it. Beat two eggs quite light and add them, mix two teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar with a quart of flour, mix this in, then add more flour, if needed, to form a smooth dough which can be easily rolled. Flavor with cinnamon, cut in fancy shapes, and bake in a quick oven.

A correspondent asks for exact directions for making yeast. The following rule is in constant use in my own and many other families, and if made according to this you cannot fail to have satisfactory yeast, and the bread made with it is sweeter and more wholesome than when any patent or "boughten" yeast is used. Take six good-sized potatoes, one quart of water, a large handful of hops in a little bag, a tablespoonful of sugar, and one of salt; put all together and cook until the potatoes are soft enough to mash readily; then take them out, mash them, and mix a pint of flour with the dry mashed potatoes. You will think this cannot be done, but it can. When the flour is thoroughly mixed and not a sign of a lump left, put this into a clean tin pan, and set it on the stove; then pour over it the hot water in which the potatoes and hops were boiled—put it in a little at a time, stirring it as you put it in. If the water has boiled away so that you haven't enough to make nearly a quart, pour in boiling water from the teakettle. When the yeast is done you should have nearly or quite two quarts; cook it until it is as thick as boiled custard. This will be ready for use in a day or two; keep it in a large-mouthed jar, not a jug, in the cellar.—New York Evening Post.

The aggregate income of the English trade unions is \$1,850,000; their resources are \$3,450,000.

NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN.

The downy marabout feathers are in demand.

A great many dressy toilets have their basques to lace instead of buttoned.

Three great-grandchildren belong to Mrs. Sally Packard, of Plainfield, Massachusetts.

Cotton satines in floral patterns have again appeared and are used with combination suits.

Strings three-eighths of a yard wide are worn on the spring bonnets and tied under the chin.

Fashionable young ladies must have photographs of their pet cats to be up to the times nowadays.

Women will now be admitted to Oxford college and be allowed the same educational privileges as men.

As a flounce trimming lace is in special favor this season, silks of both light and dark shades are trimmed with it.

For making jobsots the Valenciennes lace is the prettiest. There is no lace that falls as soft and becoming as this.

Gold and silver veil pins are something new for the ladies. They are long and slender and some have precious stones in them.

New fans are coming in smaller, and painted sprays of small flowers cover the entire fan, and some extend over the sticks.

China crape is both embroidered and printed this summer, the embroidery being done in black, and the printing in gay colors.

For both boys and girls black stockings are worn and preferred, though plain solid colors to match the dress are still fashionable.

Mrs. Parnell, the mother of Charles Parnell, the Irish home rule leader, frequently addresses public meetings, although in feeble health.

Dog collars of black ribbon velvet, fastened by a diamond collar button, are very much used with square-necked dresses. They are very becoming.

Madame Kowalewski, a Russian lady, occupies the chair of mathematics in the Stockholm high school, an institution which is said to be taking a very high place.

The daughter of the British minister at Washington is said to be a great beauty, with the sad, dark eyes of Spain, of which country her mother was a native.

Chantilly taffeta is the name of a new stuff which has a bright ground with lace-like figures embroidered upon it. It is intended to simulate silk veiled with lace.

A wealthy widow has completed and handed over to trustees, an admirably appointed home for aged gentlewomen, in Sacramento, Cal., which cost her \$100,000.

Mrs. Marilla Ricker, recently appointed an examiner in chancery and United States commissioner at Washington, is said to be the first woman ever appointed to that office.

Mixed materials are very common among the new goods. Some are woven in single thread stripes running lengthwise, and others have stripes running across the piece.

Lady Walseley, formerly Miss Murphy, of San Francisco, at the recent "peasant festival" in London, sold popcorn and gave no change. Her "peasant dress" is said to have been the most magnificent ever heard of dreamed of.

Irish poplin is likely to be once more fashionable in England, and her interest in its manufacture is again instanced by the action of Queen Victoria, who selected this material for the bridal dress of her granddaughter, the Princess Victoria of Hesse.

The new walking jackets are very short, and seem longer in front than at the back because the puff set below the waist, raises the back slightly. The collar is high and straight, the buttons small, the shoulder seams short, and the sleeves full at the top. The trimming is braid, which may be arranged either in rows or in figures.

The arrangement of the coiffure makes or mars the face; therefore, to dress the hair becomingly is an important matter. Women with round faces and of medium height in nine cases out of ten will find that massing the hair high on the head adds apparent length to the face and height to the figure. It also improves the general contour of the head. On the other hand, a sharp, regular profile has its attractiveness enhanced by a coil twisted low on the neck. Occasionally there is a woman possessed with a naturally well-shaped head and oval face with regular features who may have any fashion without fear of depreciating her loveliness, but these beauties are rare and every woman had better test the becomingness of a new arrangement of coiffure in the privacy of her own boudoir before parading in public.

After a good constitution, as a requisite to health, come good physical habits. These require a good supply of nutritious food, daily and regular exercise in the open air, pure water to drink, pure and abundant air for the lungs, eight hours of good sleep out of every twenty-four, cleanliness, regularity in all habits and employments, wise, but not excessive recreation, last—but not least—useful, congenial occupation.

Method in everything is incalculably valuable. It promotes comfort. It saves a large expenditure of time. It avoids numberless inconveniences. It is of great moment in relation to mind and character; and it is essential to the despatch of all business; for that which is well arranged proceeds with ease and regularity.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

One of the latest inventions enables a person to light gas-jets by an electric battery contained in a small portable tube.

An English naturalist asserts that the hedgehog cannot be poisoned, neither strychnine, arsenic nor prussic acid having any effect upon it. It eats adders, regardless of their venomous fangs.

The cotton-wood is being largely planted on the treeless ranges of the far West. Its wood is of but little value, but the growth is rapid and furnishes protection to trees of greater value. It is much used as a shelter to timber.

A fireproof ceiling has been invented. It is composed of tiles supported from joists by hangers, and hanging facing tiles placed against the sides of the joists and top piles placed between the upper joists. The top tiles and the tops of the joists are covered by a layer of cement, rendering the ceiling secure against fire.

Cr. Luigi Volpe estimates that there are in Italy at present 2,000,000 cows, which annually produce 384,000,000 gallons of milk, of which one-third is employed as food for calves, one-third is consumed in the natural condition, while the remaining 126,000,000 are devoted to the manufacture of butter and cheese, and for this purpose have a value of \$24,400,000.

A recent writer on the emotions of infants says curiosity shows itself the minute a child begins to take interest in other things beside its food; and when, though it still carries everything to its mouth, it does so merely because the tongue is the finest as well as the most exercised organ of touch. At this stage the child handles things, looks at them closely, pulls them to pieces, and so in playing instructs himself.

What cannot be made out of paper is something which cannot yet be safely decided. A Hartford (Conn.) man has lately taken out patents for devices by which very beautiful and substantial carpets can be made of paper at prices much lower than the cost of common cotton matting. This new fabric even seems to have qualities entirely superior to ordinary carpets. It can be doctored so as to resist water, fire and insects without losing any of the soft elegance which is common to fine woolen carpets. So sayeth the inventor and his friends.

Health first, riches afterward. All forms of heart disease, including palpitation, rheumatism, spasms, bony formation, enlargement, valvular derangements, acute pains in left breast, etc., yield to the use of Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator. \$1 per bottle at druggists.

CREMATION is becoming very common in Italy.

It is truly wonderful to see how the name of Mrs. Finkham is a household word among the wives and mothers of our land. Alike in the luxurious homes of our great cities and in the humble cabins of the remote frontier one woman's deeds have borne their kindly fruit in health for others.

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Why do we defer till to-morrow what we should do to-day? Why do we neglect a cough till it throws us into consumption, and consumption brings us to the grave? Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam is sure to cure if taken in season. It has never been known to fail. Use it thoroughly, according to directions. Persevere till the disease is conquered, as it is certain to be, even if it should require a dozen bottles. There is no better medicine for pulmonary disorders.

I have suffered from Catarrh to such an extent that I had to bandage my head to quiet the pain. I was advised by Mr. Brown, of Ithica, to try Ely's Cream Balm. When suffering with Catarrh or cold in the head I have never found its equal. C. A. Cooper, Danby, N. Y. Apply with finger. Price 50 cts.

I have used Ely's Cream Balm for dry Catarrh (to which every Eastern person is subject who comes to live in a high altitude). It has proved a cure in my case. B. F. M. Weeks, Denver, Col. Easy to use. Price 50 cts.

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"Rough on Coughs." Ask for "Rough on Coughs," for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness. Troches 15c.

Dairymen Prefer Mr. MESSRS. WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co.; Since the introduction of your Improved Butter Cooler among my customers, it has given universal satisfaction. The leading dairymen of this section who have used it give it the preference over all other colors, of whatever name or nature.

They are especially pleased with the fact that it does not become rancid, like other oil colors and their product brings highest prices in the market. W. S. NAY, Druggist, Underhill, Vt., April 5, 1882.

Colonel Seller's Eye Water. The Colonel never made a success of the Eye Water business, but Carboline struck a bonanza with Petroleum as its base. If your hair is thin and falling out, try it.

In the delirium of fever, and in restlessness, there's no such remedy as Samaritan Nerveine. Mr. B. J. Anderson, of Egypt, Tex., writes: Samaritan Nerveine cured my daughter of fits.

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THE LIFE LESSON

LEARNED BY A PROMINENT HUDSON ODD FELLOW.

From the Hudson (N. Y.) Register.

Mr. John Elting, a faithful Odd Fellow (Past Grand) "Lindwald," No. 400, and a member of the Baptist Church, says: I have been, as most of my acquaintances know, a sufferer from dyspepsia for ten years. The symptoms of my malady were those which a million other sufferers in the land would recognize as their own. Beginning with indigestion, sour stomach and flatulency, I became so weak that my body became a burden too heavy to carry, and my mind was weighed down by a gloomy despondency. After eating I felt as if I had a ball of glowing iron in my stomach; my abdomen would bleed, and I was afflicted almost constantly with a sick headache. A lady learning of my condition advised me to use DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY, telling me what she said was a true deal of good it had done her and others whom she knew. I began taking it in the latter part of August, and used altogether only three bottles, when it achieved in me the most wonderful improvement. I have now gained flesh, and feel stronger, better and happier than I have in ten years. FAVORITE REMEDY cured my friend, R. F. Hermann, of Ghent, of the lingering remains of malarial fever and of biliousness. Mr. Harvey Thomas, the grocer on Warren street, just below the Worth House, says that it has had wonderfully good effects upon him. Scores of my acquaintances say that having once tried it they would never again be without it. I have given it to my children and found in the best medicine I have ever known for regulating their bowels and purifying their blood. The knowledge of this medicine I deem the greatest lesson of physical life.

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WALNUT LEAF HAIR RESTORER. It is entirely different from all others, and as its name indicates is a perfect Vegetable Hair Restorer. It will immediately free the head from all itching humors, give the hair its natural color, and produce a new growth where it has fallen out. It does not affect the health, which sulphur, sugar of lead and nitrate of silver preparations have done. It will change light or faded hair in a few days to a beautiful glossy brown. Ask your druggist for it. Each bottle is warranted. Wholesale Agents: G. C. GOODWIN, Boston, Mass.

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