

The Farm.

Success with Roses.

If you have a love for flowers, and especially roses, you may have them in abundance, if you will only give them the right culture. The first thing to do in the spring, when we begin to have settled weather, is to cut the bushes back thoroughly. I think from two to three feet is about the right height to aim at for a bush rose. All dead wood must be cut away; then loosen the soil for about eighteen inches around the bush, using a pick to get the necessary depth; remove three inches of the soil, and mulch with stable manure, putting an inch of soil over the mulch. Then, as soon as growth begins, and before any insects make their appearance, begin to spray the bushes with water every other day (late in the afternoon is the best time); turn the water on full force in order to dislodge any insects or eggs that may be deposited on the bush. This spraying is absolutely necessary to secure healthy foliage and freedom from insects, without which you cannot hope for a profusion of bloom. The spraying should not be discontinued, even though it should be rainy. New shoots should be pinched back to make them branch and become stocky. Cut all blossoms as soon as they begin to fade, and renew the mulch in the fall. Climbing varieties should be mulched and sprayed, and when a good, strong shoot starts from near the ground cut the rest of the bush all away and keep all other shoots broken off as fast as they make their appearance. You may train the one shoot just where you want it to go. The next season it will branch and be loaded with blossoms. For a climber I like to see just one single shoot, well branched. It will climb higher and have more perfect blossoms, because it has all the roots to support it. A very nice collection of roses may be had at very little cost, aside from the labor and patience necessary for proper culture.

Fine, well-rooted slips from standard varieties can be obtained from florists at from 8 to 15 cents each; set them out in early spring, digging a hole eighteen inches deep and one foot across; fill to within six inches of the surface, with well-rotted manure, mixed with a little soil, then finish filling with a mixture of fine surface soil and leaf mould; have the holes all dug and properly filled before the plants arrive or you will think it useless to dig so large a hole. I set my bushes three feet apart. It is best to mulch newly set plants with lawn clippings to keep them moist until they get a good start; then mulch with manure. After the plants are set make a diagram, placing a cross for each bush, and write the name of the rose it represents over it, so that when the tags on the bushes are destroyed you may have the diagram to refer to. A rose loses half its charm for some people if they cannot know its name. Care should be taken to have good drainage, and avoid the afternoon sun as much as possible. If water pressure is not available a hand spraying pump can be had at a cost of \$1 that will answer the purpose. Liquid manure should not be applied to newly set bushes, but after they have become established a cupful once a week will give good results if it is not too strong. —(A. J. Spencer, Binghamton, N. Y.)

Waste Bones as Fertilizers.

The bones of fish and fowls, and the large and small pieces of bones which are bought with beefsteak and mutton, constitute the very best food for fruit trees and grapevines if the fragments are only placed where the roots can lay hold of them.

Instead of being cast into the backyard as food for stray dogs and cats, care should be taken to deposit everything of the sort in a small tub with a cover. As soon as a few pounds have accumulated, take the tub to some grapevine or fruit tree, dig a hole three or more feet long, a foot or two deep, dump in the bones and fill in the soil. The more fragments that can be spread around the better, but they should be buried so deep that a plough or spade

will not reach them. The roots of growing vines or fruit trees will soon find this mine of fertility, and will feed on the elements that will greatly promote the growth of healthy wood and the development of fair and luscious fruit.

Many horticulturists and farmers buy bone-dust costing not less than \$20 per ton, simply to enrich the soil around and beneath their vines and trees. Fragments of bones are just as valuable as ground-bone, although their elements will not be as available in so short a time as if the large pieces were reduced to atoms. Nevertheless, if large bones are buried three or four feet from a grapevine, the countless number of mouths at the ends of roots will soon dissolve, take up and appropriate every particle. —[Correspondence Country Gentleman.]

The Apple Worm.

The apple worm is hatched from an egg laid either on the little apple or on the leaves near it by a little "miller" called the codling moth, which flies mostly at night. The eggs are round white specks not quite as big as a pin head. The worm from these at first crawls around on the fruit and then begins to eat a way into it, the great number of them entering at the blossom end. It works to the core, where it feeds until full grown, when it leaves the apple for a shelter under the bark, or, if the apple has fallen, under the rubbish on the ground, where it spins the silken shroud in which it grows its wings and from which it emerges as a moth, and ready to lay the eggs from which other worms are to hatch.

The time for the farmer's work is when the eggs have hatched and the baby worm is on the apple. The little apple at this time has the blossom end up, just as when the petals of the blossom fell, the calyx lobes being still spread out. Spraying with an insecticide at this time fills the little cup thus formed with the poison, and the worm, when beginning to eat, gets its dose. When the calyx lobes close it will be too late. The spray Dr. Fernald (economic zoologist of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture) recommends is made by stirring a pound of Paris green thoroughly into 160 to 200 gallons of water, and adding a pound or two of freshly slaked lime. This must be stirred before using, as the poison will settle to the bottom if given the chance, and the top thus be too weak and that toward the bottom too strong.

If rain follows soon after the spraying, the operation must be repeated. A second spraying about a week after the first is desirable to protect from late hatchings. —[Philadelphia Ledger.]

A Blacksmith's Story

He Became so Run Down That Work Was Almost Impossible—His Whole Body Racked With Pain.

From the Bridgewater Enterprise. Mr. Austin Fancy is a well known blacksmith living at Baker Settlement, a hamlet about ten miles from Bridgewater, N. S. Mr. Fancy is well known in the locality in which he lives. He is another of the legion whose restoration to health adds to the popularity of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Mr. Fancy related his story of illness and renewed health to a reporter of the Enterprise as follows: "During the last winter, owing I suppose to overwork and impure blood, I became very much reduced in flesh, and had severe pains in the muscles all over my body. I felt tired all the time, had no appetite, and often felt myself so low spirited that I wished myself in another world. Some of the time, necessity compelled me to undertake a little work in my blacksmith shop, but I was not fit for it, and after doing the job would have to lie down; indeed I often felt like fainting. I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and after using a couple of boxes, I felt a decided relief. The pains began to abate, and I felt again as though life was not all dreariness. By the time I had used six boxes I was as well as ever, and able to do a hard day's work at the forge without fatigue, and those who know anything about a blacksmith's work, will know what this means. Those who are not well, will make no mistake in looking for health through the medium of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure by going to the root of the disease. They renew and build up the blood, and strengthen the nerves, thus driving disease from the system. Avoid imitations by insisting that every box you purchase is enclosed in a wrapper bearing the full trade mark, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People."

EASY QUICK WORK SNOWY WHITE CLOTHES.

SURPRISE SOAP

MAKES CHILD'S PLAY OF WASH DAY

Selling off SURPLUS STOCK

Great Bargains Offered in Pianos and Organs New and Slightly Used

Also in NEW RAYMOND, NEW WILLIAMS and WHEELER & WITSON SEWING MACHINES. USED SEWING MACHINES AT HALF PRICE DON'T KEEP BACK because you cannot pay more than \$3.00 per month on a PIANO, \$2.00 on an ORGAN and 50c per month on sewing machine. WE SELL so we can SELL to your friends after we have sold to you.

MILLER BROS., 101 and 103 Barrington St., HALIFAX, N. S.

People

of refined musical taste buy their Pianos and Organs from the W. H. JOHNSON COMPANY, Ltd., 157 Granville Street, Corner of Buckingham, Halifax.

WANTED.

A live agent in each district to introduce the "Life of the HON. W. E. GLADSTONE" as described by one of the world's most popular and brilliant men, Dr. Gunaulus. Liberal terms to agents. Prospectus and full instructions for successful work sent on receipt of 50 cents. Act promptly and success is yours. Address N. B. ROGERS, Box 343, Wolfville, N.S.

THE CARLETON HOUSE,

Cor. Argyle and Prince Sts., HALIFAX, N. S. Improved and Extended. Situation very central yet pleasant and retired. Electric Trams pass within a few yards of the door. Visitors to the city will find the "Carleton" a homelike and desirable residence. Terms—\$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50 a day, according to Rooms. Special rates by the week. No Liquors Sold. F. W. Bowes, Proprietor.

IT PAYS

to insure in the CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION, because of its sound financial position, its moderate premium rates and its unexcelled profits to policy-holders—Policies unconditional—Guaranteed extended Insurance, paid up and cash surrender values—All claims paid immediately upon receipt of proof of death.

S. A. McLEOD, Agent at St. John.

G. W. PARKER, General Agent.

"Made in Canada"



When you buy wooden pails and tubs see they bear a reliable and well-known name, and see that no foreign or inferior make is palmed off on you.

THE E. B. EDDY CO., LIMITED