## * The Farm. *

That Unreasonable Neighbor. He is found in all communities. He teldom takes a farm paper, and is not apt to see this article. If he should, wee say,
" whom the shoe fits let him wear it. " This " whom the shoe fits let him wear it." This article is given in good faith, and it is hoped that he may be helped by these suggestions. We learn that he has an article to sellWe need the article and go to purchase it. He has been offering it to the city market at a reasonable price, but now his neighbor waits it and he at. once advanices the price. You can follow him to market and purchase the article from the merchant to whom he sold for less than he asked you at the farm. A few days ago we saw a farmer hauling corn to market, where he received just the same price that a neighbor had offered him. The neighbor would have taken it from the crib, thus saving the seller the expense of hauling it to market.
He is often a successful farmer, and it may be that he has an extra good variety of corn. You want a bushel for seed and go to get it, Oh no 1 he never sells corn, and so refuses to let you have it. Only last week you saw him hauling a load to market. What is the real cause? He is jealous, and thinks he has the best corn in the world.
His stock comes across the line and you send him word that his pigs are rooting up your grass and destroying your corn. He is busy and pays little attention. You tolerate his stock for a week and then turn it out on the back road to wander away. About this time he comes after the stock, and when you tell him what became of it he is mad. Why? Because he is unreasonable. Let your stock wander across the line for an hour and, without giving you notice, he drives them away, his vicious dog wounding one or two animals.
Since his earliest recollections he has not, in his opinion, been wrong in a single instance. He's a saint, and you know very little, in his estimation. He knows all about politics, religion and current events. You might as well try to get an apple tree to grow with its roots in the air as to try and tell him he is wrong.
We do not think the picture tod strong. Do you, kind reader? But how are we to treat him? It won't do to get mad, for that won't do any good. Be easy with him. Put up an extra high, stroug line fence clear through from one end of the line to the other. He is not apt to be willing to keep up his half of the fence. Be friendly, but don't associate with him. Some day you may have a party to which he is not invited, and if he has been invited to former parties he will be mad. Remember the Golden Rule. Remember that "there is a limit at which forbearance ceases to be a virtue." Treat him fairly and firmly, be ing compassionate, for he is less fortunate than yourself.-H. E. Tweed in Western Rural.

## Peas as an Orchard Crop.

While it does not generally pay to cultivate and crop orchards after they get into bearing, an exception may well be made for the pea crop, which adds fertility to the soil, rather than decreases it. The benefit to the land will be all the greater if the pigs are turned in to harvest the peas. It is also probably as profitable a way as can be found of disposing of orchard-grown peas, which are not generally very well filled with grain. The peas nipen just at orchard to devour the fallen fruit. There is no better feed for young growing pigs than peas gathered by themselves. If the
piga are left without rings in their noses the surface soil will be mellowed as well as enriched, thus preparing it for winter and for another pea crop the following year. With peas to furnish nitrogen and potash, and phosphate to supply universal fettility, orchards may be kept thrifty without us-
ing any stable manure. This is the only way in which very large orchards can be cheaply kept in good condition. Almost all orchards are too large for farmers to profitably manage. To enable them to cheaply provide nitrogenous fertility is a difflcult task, as clover requires two years to grow, and while growing it unduly checks the growth of trees, as the pea crop will not-American Cultivator.

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Deserted Farms in Maine.
In the malority-of cases the trouble is that the New-England farmer is not satisfied with the kind of living that formerly contented him. He wants more luxuries. The ways of the town have had their influence upon him, and he requires more papers, more books, more frequent contact with the comforts and conveniences of the centres of population. If he would be sat-
isfied with the profits of previous geteraisfied with the profits of previous getierations he might still get on all right on the much-abused acres from which his grandfather extracted comfort and contentment. But times have changed, and the NewEngland agriculturist has changed with thers. In place of the old-time farmer has come the foreigner, economical in his methods, scanty in expenditure. $\overline{\text { mis }}$ wants are few, and every member of his family turns to and helps in the developis no piano-playing daughter, no son who smokes cigarettes on the street corners of the town. The cost of running a farm is reduced to a minimum and the family's savings bank account increases rapidly.
As for the farmer who mortgages his farm and finally gives up the struggle against reluctant nature, it is the opinion of this expert observer that the number of failures is not out of proportion to the number of failures in other branches of industry, and that the poor management of the defunct agriculturist would have wreck ed any other business in which he might have been engaged.-Waterville Mail.

MOTHBRS REJOIGB
AS THEY SEE THEIR LITTLE ONES MADE STRONG AND WELL BY

KOOTENAY WHICH CONTAINS THE NEW NGGREDENT.
A sick child always appeals to our love and sympathy. It commands the tenderest
care and watchfulness of its mother, who would gladly sacrifice any thing to have her darling well.
Trem mothers who have children suffering frem any disease brought about by thin,
witery or limpure blood, Kidney Trouble watery or impure blood, Kldney trouble zems or any other akin rash, or any condition in which the child is puny, weak and delicate, and does not thrive well, one would atrongly reconmend the use of Ryckman's
Kootenay Cure, not beacie Kootenay Cure, not because we say its
good for these conditions, but because good for these conditions, but becauso saved their darlings when everything else fatilod.
Onie of these mothers was Mrs. Geo. White, who lives at 139 Stinson.St, Hamilton, Ont. She says that her daughter Louisa is nine years of age, has always birth. Since giving her Kootenay Cure the Eczema has gone, and her general health is greatly improved.
Whather, Mrs. Isabella Sollivan, of 65 a linute Street South of the same city, has with Rheumatism and pains in his back and Kidneys so bad that he could not stand or get out of bed without assistance. Despite the skilled medical attendainco he grew very weak, and at times would faint. Kootenay by restoring her boy, so that now she says be can play hard all day, and is as healthy a child as one could wish for
Instances like these are well worth the serious consideration of those.having sick or suffering children.
The detailed sworn statements of tho above pases, together with hundreds of athers seant free, by addressing the RyckThe New Ingredient works well.
One botle limet over a month.


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both have their part in the great savings that come from Pearline. Suppose you're the mistress There's the cconomy of it - the saving of time, etc., and the actual money that's saved by doing away with that steady wear and tear on everything washed. Suppose you're the maid. There's the saving of
labor; the absence of rubbing; the hardest part of the house work made easier and pleasanter.

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Few men in Canseds are better known or whose opinion will haye greater weight, with the horve-leving public, tham A. L. SLIRP, Novs Roclabu men

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 LAniment are the beat Horse medilatime I ever used.
A. I. SLirp.

Mrr, shpe owne and driven horber yeth thogesade of doll ars, and
fold br all Drapesta anat Oonatey Merphaptes or mont pont pald en


Whitman \& Keith, "of Brockton, Mass., shut down their shoe factory on Tuesday
afternoon, summarily dismissing 250 . afternoon, summarily dismissing 250 em ployees, The firm, expecting a trike, took Strikes and lockouts exist in four factories. in Brockton.
George Banks, aged 34 , convict at
Charlestown State prison, is lying at the Charlestown State prison, is lying at the
point of deaih. He was murderously aspoint of deaih, He was murderously as-
saulted with a hammer in the hands of Florentine Manzi, another convict. The trouble was the outcome of an old quarrel
between Manzi and a Portuguese convict. in which Banks interfered.

Charcoal, the Indian murderer of Sergt. Waldo, of the Northwest monited police, The Londor Mail publishes on Tuesday The London Mail publishes a despatch from Cape Town saying the. British troope
there have been ordered to hold themselvet in readiness for emergency.

A despatch from St. Johns, NewfoundIand, says thotisands of seale are reported in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Four steamers and a fleet of sailing craft are busily en-gaged in filling and loading them.- People herds being so close they are able to go cut in boata and kill scores.

