

GOOD NIGHT.

Beauteous and still
In the peaceful May night,
Earth's bathed in streams
Of the mystic moonlight.

Soothing the silence,
So pensive and lone,
With never a sound
Save the waterfall's moan.

The "stars of the earth"
To their slumbers have gone,
While those of the heavens
Come forth one by one;

AN HISTORIC CITY.

CALAIS IN THE PAST AND PRESENT.

One of France's Most Interesting Points
-The Old English French Settlement Visited.

Mr. Henry Haynie, writing from Paris to the Chicago Herald, says:
The other day I returned from London to Paris by the Chatham & Dover Railway, and as its lines run through Kent, a county which has been dubbed "the garden of England," I breathed in the sweet essence of lovely scenery.

that is still magnificent in its gigantic ruins. Two rows of parallel bars of steel divide an old world of memories from a new world of living activity; for on the left we looked down on the town, fortifications and dockyards of Chatham, and we could hear the clank of hammer in places where they build a godly portion of England's ironclad navy.

JOHNSON'S LINIMENT
Unlike any other.
Originated by an Old Family Physician.
THINK OF IT.
In use over 40 YEARS in one Family.

no longer echoing, it is true, to the wheels of diligence, post cart or special phaeton, but filled with flowers and foliage. Well-read readers will remember Ruskin's rhapsodies—there's "apt alliteration's artful aid" for you—about the Calais church. The modern wretch known as the restorer has put into it some gaudy painted sort of goss, but there is enough left of the edifice, which the English built when they owned the town, to give us joy. Close by the great cistern dug for supplying water in case of siege are the ramparts, occupying substantially the same sites as those existing when Edward was persuaded by Eleanor to pardon Eustace, born in the neighboring town of St. Pierre. This place is now within the walls of Calais, and, what with its tulle and lace factories, famous as those of Nottingham, it is a flourishing suburb. Then there is the flourishing faubourg. When there is the very gate which Hogarth drew in his picture, and you see fishwives and girls in short petticoats who show ankles neatly turned and a bit more of leg than the pecheurs of Boulogne are willing to display. I don't see how any Englishman can ever go through Calais without feeling interest in the place, for it was theirs for 200 years, and the loss of it so burdened Queen Mary's mind that she said: "Calais will be found written on my heart," as she lay a-dying. Two hundred and fifty years before England sent people to North America she planted a colony at Calais. It was then the stronghold of a

and the British monarch, provoked by the in numerous and daring outrages, resolved to dispossess them. Crossing the water in person with 738 vessels of war and a numerous army he invaded the place by land and sea, and finding that it could not be taken by storm, he sat patiently down for nearly eleven months outside the walls till the inhabitants were starved into a surrender. Then the town was cleared not only of the soldiery, but of all the inhabitants, men, women and children, the king's determination being to repeople it entirely with English. "Thus all manners of persons," says a historian, "were turned out except one priest and two other ancient men, who understood the customs, laws and ordinances of the place and how to point out and assign the lands that lay about, as well as the several inheritances, as they had been divided before. And when all things were duly prepared for the king's reception he mounted his war horse and rode into Calais with a triumphant clamor of trumpets, clarions, and tambours," and that was when drums sounded for the first time on French ground. The great lords who, with their feudal retinues, had assisted in the siege were rewarded with gifts of "many faire houses" and lands, that through their tenants and retainers they might assist in defending the new colony. Abundant encouragement was also given for immigration of stout men of Kent, and for citizens of London with their families. The streets and principal buildings received English names, and the borough was governed by a mayor and corporation. This commenced in August, 1347, England's first colony, and which in due time was represented in parliament by two members. This English Isle, as the settlement was called, had a sea-guard of

and stretched some three of them into the interior. Within this space there was a population more numerous than there is in the town at the present day; and a good deal of business was transacted, too, for it is known that Henry VIII. bought things of five different jewellers. I have seen, in the Calais museum, a curious chart, dated 1460, which contains minute specifications of the roads, farms, mills, quarries, and bulwarks as they then existed. Many of the larger country dwellings, which are rudely depicted, appear more like rustic fortresses than farm houses. Numerous towers commanded the boundary, and other exposed parts of the Pale, and these were called bulwarks. But the fortifications which then existed, as well as those which succeeded them in later times, are now in ruins, though the tourist will find remains enough to repay a stroll among the grass-covered bastions. If the English king captured and colonized the town because of the pirates he soon learned to appreciate the place as a depot of aggression, as well as a means of maritime protection. But the preservation of a colony surrounded by a hostile people demanded extraordinary vigilance. The keeping of it was always committed to one of the most trusty of the English barons, with the title of lord deputy. There were stringent laws for the daily opening and closing of the gates, which were superintended by a knight with a staff of subordinates. The lord deputy himself received the keys every evening, and delivered them in the morning to the knight, with orders as to

to be opened for the day. This was done as soon as the first watch bell had tolled three times and the guard had turned out. During dinner—an hour before noon—the gates were invariably closed and the keys delivered to the lord deputy, who hid them in a safe place. When the meal was ended and business resumed the gates were reopened with the same ceremony as in the morning, and at 4 o'clock p. m. they were shut for the night. There were strict regulations with regard to strangers lodging in the town, the keepers of the hostleries and other houses being sworn to make a daily report of the number, name, quality of their guests. It was thus that France was added with

JOHNSON'S LINIMENT
Every Mother
WALTER SCOTT SLEIGHT
so comfortably. The Hotel Quillae, now the Hotel Dessein, is a fine old building, with admirable wainscots; a courtyard

an espionage which is still in existence in some rural districts, but which long since almost wholly disappeared from Paris customs, travelling American newspaper writers to the contrary, notwithstanding. During the 200 years that England boasted possession of Calais it was often the scene of courtly festivities on a magnificent scale. It was there where Richard II, married Isabella of Valois, a fete which cost the English monarch 300,000 marks. And you have heard of the meetings of Henry VII, and Francis I, on what was called the Field of the Cloth of Gold, from the sumptuousness of the royal pavilions and other accessories, the preparation of which employed nearly 3,000 English artificers—well, that occurred at Calais also. Before that, in June 1500, Henry II, gave a banquet to Archduke Philip of Burgundy in St. Peter's, just without the walls of Calais. It was not then the fashion to invite continental guests inside the town, so the old parish church was partitioned off into various apartments, and its walls richly hung with arras and

"Our Lady's Chapel" was set apart for Philip's use, and when he arrived he found the carpet "strewn with roses, lavender and other sweet herbs." The vestry was hung with "red sarsenet most richly beseen," and the belfry was turned into a pantry. There lacked neither venison, cream, spice-cakes, strawberries nor wafers, and an English fat ox was "pounded and leed" and a great lot of young kids and deer pasties were consumed, besides "divers sorts of wine, and two hogsheds of hippocras." The plenty was such that the guests and their retainers could not eat it all, so the next day what was left of the viands was distributed among the peasants. After the banquet, where the party "ate off vessels of goodlie fashion," and pledged each other in "cuppes and flagons of golde, garnished with perculles, rosys and whitehearts in gemmes," the Archduke Philip "danced with the English ladies," then took leave of the king and queen, and that same evening rode to Gravelines, a small town where, fifty-eight years later, the French were defeated by the Spaniards.

Among the personages who sojourned at Calais in the days of yore none excelled the gorgeous Cardinal Wolsey in display of pomp, or in the number and quality of his retinue. On the 11th of July, 1527, his landing there was attended by the earl of Derby, the bishops of London and Dublin, Lords Montague and Harredew, with a staff of knights, secretaries, physicians, officers of the household, and other retainers. The legate's train of attendants alone required 900 horses. But at the same time came the pope's nuncios, the French king's ambassadors and a "goodlie company" of noblemen from Boulogne to welcome him.

THE FARM.

SOUND ADVICE FOR FRUIT GROWERS
The Government Bulletin Concerning Some Common Diseases to Fruit Trees.

EXPERIMENTS CONDUCTED LAST YEAR.
It was in consideration of the above results that a series of experiments along this line were conducted at Abbotsford, Que., during the past season, on the farm of Wm. Craig & Son. I am indebted to Mr. Wm. Craig, Jr., for his labour in superintending the work, and furnishing me with some of the facts upon which the following deductions are based. I am also indebted to Mr. F. T. Shutt, Chemist to the Experimental Farms, for valuable assistance in planning the lines of experiments, and for the preparation of the copper carbonate and other necessary materials. The trees selected were of the famous variety, planted fourteen years ago on a loose, gravelly soil. During the past four years this orchard has yielded more than 25, and often not even 10 per cent. of first-class apples. Five rows in the centre of this orchard were selected, each row, which contained fourteen trees, being treated with a different mixture. A row of trees untreated was allowed to remain on either side of those operated upon. Four applications were made, one on each of the following dates: 14th and 26th of June, and 17th and 24th July. At the time of the first application the fruit was about the size of garden peas. When the fruit was picked it was divided into three grades, numbered, according to quality, first, second and third. The results are given in this way:—

Table with 2 columns: Treatment and Per cent.
Row 1.—Treated with Copper carbonate, Ammonia, Water.
Row 2.—Treated with Copper carbonate, Water.
Row 3.—Treated with Copper sulphate, Ammonia, Water.

This solution was too strong, injuring the leaves to such an extent as to cause half of them to drop within ten days from date of application. A second and weaker application had the same effect.
Row 4.—Treated with Copper sulphate, Water.
This had practically the same effect as the above, and I was discontinued after a second application. It would seem with this result before us, that the ammonia did not increase the injurious effect of the copper sulphate.
Row 5.—Treated with Hypophosphite of soda, Water.
No beneficial effect was noted, though the experiments on this row were re-

dered useless by severe inroads of the leaf-crumpler.
Row 6.—Untreated.
Per cent.
First quality..... 24
Second do..... 26
Third do..... 50

The time occupied in making each application, covering the 70 trees, was about 3 1/2 hours with one man and boy and a horse. Of course, if the same mixture were used on the whole lot without any change, the time taken in making the application would be greatly reduced. As the cost of the application is much increased by the addition of ammonia in the copper carbonate mixture—while the results in the experiments cited above do not seem to warrant its use—it would appear that the copper carbonate and water mixture in the strength as applied above could be used to advantage, and at a cost of about 1 cent per tree each application, or 5 cents for the season. This is an outside estimate even for large trees. It is noteworthy to mention a fact which has attracted the attention of other investigators, viz., that the older leaves seem to be more sensitive to injury from most fungicides and insecticides than the young and growing leaves. The latter applications emphasized this observation. The beginning of the work was unavoidably delayed until 14th June, when the fruit was well formed, and in many cases had begun to show signs of the disease. There is no doubt had the treatment been commenced two or three weeks earlier the results would have been more favourable. The most important point brought out in this work is that in connection with the use of the carbonate of copper in simple mixture or suspension with water. This has been tried but one year, yet the results are sufficiently marked to lead me to ask that each fruit-grower who takes up this work should make a special test on at least a few trees, using the carbonate of copper in suspension.

FUNGICIDES RECOMMENDED.
The following mixtures are recommended:—
1. Ammoniacal copper carbonate—
Carbonate of copper..... 8 oz.
Ammonia..... 1 gal.
Water..... 100 gals.

HOW TO PREPARE.
In an ordinary vessel capable of holding a gallon or more, put 2 ounces of carbonate of copper and 1 quart of ammonia (ask your druggist for strong ammonia); when the copper is completely dissolved pour the mixture into a barrel and add 25 gallons of water. The solution is then ready for use.
Medium sized trees will take about 1 gallon each, and large trees from 1 to 2 gallons. A convenient method when using this formula is to prepare the carbonate of copper by dissolving it in the ammonia at once in the full quantity ordered above, and keeping it ready for use stored away in ordinary quart glass jars; these to be diluted with water as needed.
2. Carbonate of copper in suspension—
Carbonate of copper..... 2 oz.
Water..... 25 gals.

This is prepared for use in the same way as Paris green by mixing thoroughly with the water. A more evenly distributed mixture can be obtained by first stirring the carbonate of copper into one gallon of water, when well distributed this is poured into the remaining 24 gallons, and the whole thoroughly agitated. This mixture requires more care in application than the ammoniacal solution; it should be constantly agitated and laid on in a fine spray.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—
Rheumatism and Gout.—These purifying and soothing remedies deserve the earnest attention of all persons liable to gout, sciatica, or other painful affections of the muscles, nerves, or joints. The ointment should be applied after the affected parts have been patiently mented with warm water, when the ointment should be diligently rubbed upon the adjacent skin, unless the friction causes pain. Holloway's Pills should be simultaneously taken to diminish pain, reduce inflammation, and purify the blood. This treatment abates the violence, and lessens the frequency of gout, rheumatism, and all spasmodic diseases which spring from hereditary predisposition, or from any accidental weakness of constitution. The Ointment checks the local malady, while the Pills restore vital power.

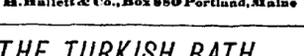
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Vigilance is necessary against unexpected attacks of summer complaints. No remedy is so well known or so successful in this class of diseases as Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. Keep it in the house as a safe-guard.

Queen Elizabeth was petulant in disposition, though any one may see by her portrait that her collar wasn't easily ruffled.

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Ladies' hours:—
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APOLINAR CASTILLO, Interventor.
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PRICE OF TICKETS—American Money:
Wholes, \$4; Halves, \$2; Quarters, \$1;
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10 Capital Prizes of 10,000..... 100,000
1 Grand Prize of 5,000..... 5,000
8 Prizes of 1,000..... 8,000
8 Prizes of 500..... 4,000
20 Prizes of 200..... 4,000
100 Prizes of 100..... 10,000
344 Prizes of 50..... 17,200
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