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JOHNSON GRASS.

Johnson grass has received considerable attention in Kansas lately. It has been grown in the plats of the Kansas Experiment Station for several seasons, and its behavior in our climate tested. It is a rank growing perennial, with numerous strong, rather flesh creeping rootstocks, by which it propagates. The stems and leaves are coarse but quite succulent. It seeds abundantly, and seed can be purchased at all seed houses. If the seed is clean about one bushel an acre is sufficient for sowing. Johnson grass is chiefly used for hay, for which purpose it should be cut early before the stems become too old and hard. Usually two or three cuttings can be made. The seed should not be sown until the ground is warm, or it will not germinate well. Johnson grass prefers rich, moist soil, though it will grow in a variety of soils. It is i jured by severe winters, but the cold winter of 1898-199 did not entirely kill out the experimental plat, and it quickly recovered from the effects of the cold. It is not a success as a pasture grass as it is injured by grazing to such an extent that a pasture soon becomes useless, yet the vitality of the rootstocks is such that it is never entirely killed out in this way, and after a rest soon recovers from the

Throughout the South, under proper conditions, it is considered au excellent hay grass, and in all parts of Kansas where there is sufficient moisture it will undoubtedly be valuable for the same purpose. However, it is exceedingly difficult to eradicate the grass on land where it has obtained a footbold, and for this reason it may become a pestiferous weed. Hogs are rather fond of the rootstocks, and when confined upon a plat of the grass will destroy it. But on soil adapted to its growth its requires great care to eradicate it. If one wishes to grow Johnson grass the best plan is to devote a field to the purpose without expecting to subsequently put the field in cultivation. With care it can be confined to this field. After a few years the ground becomes so full of rootstocks that the development is hindered. To rejuvenate a field, it should be ploughed and harrowed in the spring, or else thoroughly disked.

All these points should be carefully considered before the grass is given a trial. As a forage grass it may prove of great value, and the fact that it is difficult to value, and the fact that it is difficult to eradicate may be in its favor in those parts of Kansas where it is not easy to grow forage plants successfully. But if tried great care should be taken to keep it under centrol.—(A. S. Hitchcock, Kansas Experiment Station.

FARM SEPARATORS.

Some of the butter makers are making a lively kick against the introduction of the farm separator. They might well as

FOUND CUT. .

A Trained Nurse Discovered Its Effect. No one is in better position to know the value of food and drink than a train d

value of food and drink than a train d nurse.

Speaking of coffee, a nurse of Wilkes Barre, Pa., writes: "I used to drink strong coffee myself, and suffered greatly from headaches and indigestion. While on a visit to my brothers I had a good chance to try Postum Cereal Food Coffee, for they drank it altogether in place of ordinary coffee. In two weeks after using Postum I found I was much benefited and finally my headaches disappeared and also the indigestion.

Naturally I have since used Postum among my patients, and have noticed a marked benefit where coffee has been left off and Postum used.

I observe a curious fact about Postum used among mothers. It greatly helps the flow of milk in cases where coffee is inclined to dry it up, and where tea causes nervousness.

I find trouble in cetting servants to make

rervousness.

I find trouble in getting servants to make Postum properly. They most always serve it before it has been boiled long enough. It should be boiled 15 or 20 minutes and served with cream, when it is certainly a delicious beverage." Mrs. Ella C. Burns, 309 E. South St., Wilkes Barre, Pa.

kick against a stone wall, for kicking will not stop its coming. There is only one thing that will check its rapid introduction and that is better skimmilk from the creamery. Farmers are getting more and more determined to raise good calves, and they propose to do this with separator milk

If the butter makers don't clean up their pumps, pipes and tauks and give the skim milk a thorough pasteurizing, the farmer is certain to lend an attentive ear to the farm separator agent, a separator will be installed on trial and you can count on its staying. It will then be too late to protest for after a farmer pays \$100 for a separator he is quite apt to find a factory that will take his cream. Dairymen of experience have found that the best of calves can be raised on good separator milk, and every intelligent butter maker knows how to return it in good condition.-- (North western

RAISING CALVES IN ENGLAND.

A method of raising calves, as practised at the County Council School in Newton Rigo, was given by the principal of the school to the Northumberland Dairy Farmers' Society in England at a recent meeting. The calf was taken away from the cow as soon as born, rubbed dry with straw and well bedded and covered with more straw, and then about a half hour afterward was fed about a pint of the mother's milk blood warm. Afterward the feeding was as follows:

First week—Its own mother's milk warm.

three times a day, commencing with about a pint and a half at a time, and increasing to two quarts on the fourth day.

Second week-Two quarts of warm nev milk, not necessarily its own mother's, three times a day.

Third week—Two quarts of warm milk,

half new and half skim or separated, three times a day, with a half pint of linseed soup to each quart of skim milk.

Fourth week—Same as third, with hand-

ful of sweet meadow hay to nibble at.

Fifth week—Two and a half quarts of warm skim milk three times a day, a half pint of linseed soup to each quart, and a little sweet meadow hay after morning and evening meals, to be continued with gradually increasing quantities of hay till the end of the eighth week.

Nineth week-Omit the linseed soup, and after the midday milk give a single handful of broken linseed cake and a little pulped swedes; grass instead of swedes in

numer; hay as before
Twelfth week-Omit milday milk and give three-fourths pound of mixed linseed cake and crashed oats, and half a gallon of pulped swedes (grass in summer) at midday, continuing morning and evening skim

day, continuing morning and evening skim milk and hay as before.

If necessary milk may be entirely discontinued at five months old, and one pound a day of mixed linseed cake and crushed oats be given to each calf, with increasing quantities of hay and roots, sliced or whole; but if skimmed milk be plentifulit cannot be put to better use than giving the calves one to two drinks of it each day up to the age of eight or nine mouths.

mouths.

To prepare linseed soup, put two pints of linseed to soak over night in four gallons of water; boil and atir the next day for half an hour, and five minutes before the holling is finished add half a pound of flour (previously mixed with enough water to prevent it being lumpy) to counteract the laxative tendency of the linseed.—Massachusetts Ploughman.

At the instance of Mr. Goodwin Brown, who caused to be enacted the law of New York making the maintenance of free public baths mandatory in cities, a bill has been introduced in the Legislature requiring that all holders of tax certificates permitting them to sell liquor shall keep on sale also milk, tea, coffee and chocolate. The theory of this bill is that many who frequent saloons as a kind of club where they find light, warmth, companionabing and frequently newspapers that they may read, would drink these gentler stimulants instead of intoxicants, if they were supplied, and so would go home sober instead of drunk.

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LITERARY NOTES.

LITERARY NOTES.

Only a brief summary of Mr. Cleveland's two recent lectures on the Ventuela Affair was given to the public,—the features having been especially copyrighted for appearance in the June and July numbers of Tre Century Magazine. Few except special students are aware of the long history of the connection of the United States with the subject. Among the interesting points brought out in the lectures, and not reported, may be menioned Mr. Cleveland's scathing remarks on the relation of the Senate to treaties formulated by the executive branch of the government. The lectures constitute Mr. Cleveland's most important contribution to history. to history.

to history.

Sir Thomas Lipton, K. C. V. O., has written especially for The Saturday Evening Post, of May 11, an article on The Sports that Make the Man. He places yachting high on the list, and gives a.m. interesting anecdotes of his own career as an amateur yachtsman. Sir Thomas is hopeful if not confident, of "litting" the America's Cup next autumn. He says however, that if it were a certainty he would not cross the water; for there is no sporting interest in "sure things."

This article will appear exclusively in The Saturday Evening Post, of Philadeiphia.

HOW BIRDS ROOST.

The mechanism of the leg and foot of s chicken or other bird that roost on a limb is a marvel of design. It often seems sleep all night without falling off, but the explanation is perfectly simple. tendon of the leg of a bird that roosts is so arranged that when the leg is bent at the arranged that when the leg is bent at the knee the claws are bound to contract, and thus hold with a sort of death grip the limb round which they are placed. Pat a chicken's feet on your wrist and then make the bird sit down and you will have a practical illustration on your skin that you will remember for some time. By this singular arrangement, seen only in such birds as roost, they will rest comfortably and never think of holding on, for it is impossible for them to let go till they stand up.—The Book World.

ANXIOUS MOTHER.

"Tommy, your teacher says you are the poorest scholar in your class." Tommy—
'That's nothing It is only because I don't answer all the questions she is asking us every day. It isn't wise to tell all you know to a woman, even if she does happen to be a school teacher.'—Boston Transcript.

The most effective treatment for Catarrh of the HEAD and THEOAT is Dr. Slosum's OXORLL CATARRH CURE. This remedy has been endorsed by prominent people in all parts of Canada. It kills the germs, and soothes the inflamed rembrane. It is not at liguidedoes not irritate. You breathe OXORLL through the nostrils, a small portion at a time, and the healing properties are carried to the most remote passages and air cells. In order that every victim of Catarrh may have an opportunity to test the remedy, a FREE SAMPLE will be sent to any address by dropping a postal to the T. A. Slocum Chemical Co., Limited, 179 King Street West, Toronto, Ont.





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