## * The Farm.

COMMON FERTILIZERS.
We remember hearing some one net an old farmer, and a very anccensful one, why he did not keep more stock and not have to buy so much commercial fertilizer, Elis reply was, "If I kept twlee as many animals I shouid probably buy twice as much fertilizer." We think he had the correct idea of the proper use of commercial lertilizers. They are a subntitute for barnyard manure only when barnyard, manure cannot be obtained in sufficient quantities to utilize the land and the labor that caa be had to a profitable limit. They wil! serye to grow a good crop which will help to bay more stock or to feed more animals and thus create barnyard manure upon the farm. They help to une land and labor that would be unproductive, or nearly so If the land is not fertilized, but they are eldom more profitable than when nsed as an addition or supplement to the barnyard manure. They serve to give the mineral elements that are lacking in the manure and aoll, and they give them in an available form. Of course, to have them do this one must choose his fertllizer so that it will be sdapted to the barnyerd manure does not. - (American Cultivator.

ARE TREES UNQRATEEULLY SLOW
There is nothing that gives greater dignity to our premises than a few fine treen. And there are no handsomer specimens of arboreal growth anywhere than the beat of our own American trees. Our oake and elme maples and beeches are grand trees, of large atze, fire shape and attractive foliage. But when their planting is urged upon those engaged in lying out ornamental grounde, the objection is made that these are all forest trees, and too slow tn growth for the planter to get to see the good of his labor. Is this objection valid? We think not

A gentleman, in laying out his suburban home, planned to have a shade tree at a certain polnt on his aide lawn. A amall oak had ailrendy eatabilasied Itself there and an it was a pretty little apecimen of Quercus paluetris, the handsoment of the glossy leaved onks, the wife begged her husband to leave it standing. To please her he did a0, although he thought a lifetime's growth would hardly make it of ahade tree sizo. The little tree atood in good ground, ind had plenty of room for a aymmetrical apread of ita branches. It grew ateadily two or hree feet in height every year. It began to show for itself in five or six yeara' time,
and now, fifteen years after, in an fine a tree as any one could aak.

## NEW HUSBAND.

Quite an Improvement on the Old.
I have heen compelleil to atop drinking it," I aaid to the friend who asked me to atrengthen up on a cup of her good coffee.
"Wall," she said, "that needn't bother you, for I have Pontum Pood Coffee here, which completely cured a friend of mine of sick headaches." I tried her coffee and it was very good, but when I tried to make found that I was not mating it correotly but by putting in two heaping teatpoonfal: of Postum for each person aud letting it boil twenty minutes, it was deliciona. I had at that time been an invalid for several years, but did not know my trouble
was cansed by coffee drinking, of which I was very fond. I immedintely began to feel better after leaving off coffee and uaing Poatum, and atuck to ft . One day I met a lady who was troubled the same as I wes, and whose appearance on the street reelly shocked me, for she was so emaciated. She exclaimed in surprise at my improved had been doing. She asked me if I had had a healer of any kind. I said, "Yes, I have allowed Postum Food Coffee to worl the almost complete miracle of curing My husband has been absent in Georgla for come time, and has been in wretched health, haviog been in the hospital twice coffee and iry Postum, told him also juat how to make it. Yesterday I received a letter from him in which he says,
feeling very much better, thanls
feeling very much better, thanls to you and Pootum. I sleep better, eat better, and in fact, my dear, am quite an improve som, 805 Purk Ave., Salt Lake City, Utah.

The finent tree in our village is a superb pecimen of anger maple, Acer asceharlnum atanding near the puble square. It is the handsomest angar maple that the writer ever $\operatorname{anw}$, and the moat perfect apecimen of a rousd topped tree.
Thirty-four yearn ago a young lady found this tree growing in the forest, a tiny whip of a thing a toot high, She pulled it up carried it home, and set it out where it now, atands, using a common caseknife to dig the hole for ite roots. As she wes planting it a youligg lawyer came along and polked un limited fun at her "ahade tree planted with a caseknife," and wanted to know how old she expected to be before she could "silt under tte branches." The lawyer is yet In the prime of Hife, and she but a middle aged woman, but for more than a acore of yeare they have seen that tree the pride of the tawn.
These inatances ahow that we do live to see good reanalta from our planting of native trees. The Fuglishman loves his oaks, the Hindoo his bo tree. Why schouldn't the American love his elms and maples as well? Slapely little apeclmens, carefully taken up and as carefully transplanted, will grow ateadily and by no means slowly. - (Lora E Le Mance.

## THE FAMILY GARDEN.

The family garden nanally paye e greater profit on the labor bestowed upon it than any other portion of the farm, even when managed by the old fashioned method o amall plants and bede and cultivation. This being the case, It can surely be made to pay a much areater ratio of profit by planuing to platat everything posalble in long rowe far enough apart so as to work Hem with a horse and cultivator, thu the anving in cont of cultivation is only a amall part of the benefit of the long row arrangement. It will naturally lead to much more frequent and thorough cultiva. don of our garden crope.
The important advantage of a frequent atirring of the sarface aoll among all our growing crope, we are convinced, is too often greatly uneatimated. It is said that it paye to hoe cabbage every moraing during the early part of the neason, and although this may be carrylug it to an ex treme, we are convinced that a more fre queat cultivation than is ordinarily given might prove profitable. The frequent breaking of the cruat admita of a freer circulation of the air to the roote, and aide them to make the most of all the dews and rainis which fall. Next to actual irrigation, frequent and continued surface cultivation alda in securing and retaining moletare and aupplying it to the growing plantare-(New-England Farmer.

SPRAYING AND WET WEATEER
Thid hae beet an ident season tor development of the fungous enemies of the orchard and garden, Moiature and 'mug ginesa" combined with ocsasiomal coolish temperatures produce ideal conditions for the growth of vegetable paraitea. Fine weather it is for apple acab, plum rot, grape mildew and the like. Rain almost every day I The experiment atation man says apray to prevent the growth of these diseasen. Cultivated plants are protected from thelr fungons enemies by covering them up with a film of blue stone and lime in combination. This is effective as long as it atijy on. The question then arises, Is there any good in apraying during this ahowery weather? Experience and common sense both may yes. Spraying during rain will certalaly kill some spores, and the planta will be protected to that extent. This matter is diseussed somewhat fally in "Lessons oir Orcharding". (Farmers) Reading Comuse, Cornell Univeralty, It haca, N. Y ), which is free to New-York State fermers.
Peach curl in doing a great deal of damane. Thls car be controlled by apraying wwell; late opmer misture before the bude - iwell; late apraying is ineffective. Now is
the time to look ont for apple, pear and quince scab. The soft rots of the plum, njury. Spraying are likely to cause much nd the ripening season wils between now asving the frutt.- E .

THE GIRL WHO KNOWS HOW.
There's such a thing as being too mart," sighed the ambitious giri. "It a really a miafortune to have the reputation of being able to do thinge, for the one who possenses the knack of doing anything, from millinery to scrubbing, is almost sur o be imposed upon,
It is true that such a girl is apt to be ove worked by her friends, who, seeing the deft fingers work so quickly, are too forge ful of the atrength used in gratifying their request to "just help me out of this, dear ou do it so beautifully.
However, seys a writer in an exchance, believe in teaching girls to do everything that they are likely to need to know in very-day life or emergencies, and I am not like the mother who would not teach her girls how to cook, believing that if they didn't know how they wouldn't have to do.
But, with all the reat of the knowledge, impress upon the girls a regard for the thelr
own strength, and the power to gay no when the ne'ves cry out that the limit of when the ne-ves cry out that the hmit of

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doeen not come home laden no moon. but
When it doee come home it has a richer freight. Mere "coasters" whll bring your coalm, or such the ordinary thingo ; but they that go afar to Tarshish return with gold and ivory. Coasing prayera, auch as we pray every day, bring na many neceeHise the old Spaniah galleons, crose the main ocean, and are longer out of night, but come home deep laden whth a golden

Prealding at a banquet of the United Club, in London, on Wednesday, the Marquie of Salisbury anid the Unioniat might almost be said it had been too sucpesity has By some subtle infuence the party has deatroyed the power of the op-
ponition. This was regretable, even for itself, because it resulted in the larneme observed in the reduced majoritien in the pen if th Commons which would not happem If there was a strong and united oppotheir to keep the and to Som miter th prime mininter sald it was imperative that the party remain true and inflerible in the nilesion it had undertaken, Any fallure

