of The Farm. of

Evergreen Hedges for the Farm-

In the vicinity of cities, where the homes of the wealthy are more often located than they are in the country, an evergreen hedge is to be found on almost every estate. Often it is to form a boundary division, sometimes along the highway, or lining a driveway to the dwelling, or again in forming a division between the ornamental grounds and the vegetable garden.
The farmer is not often in a position to
plant hedges for other purposes than
profit, otherwise to have them as his richer neighbor may have would be very gratifying. But as a boundary to an orchard or to a fruit or vegetable garden a hedge of evergreens is of much profit, because of the protection from cold winds in winter and early spring.

Every one knows the pleasure of getting on the lee side of some bushy evergreen of a cold, windy day in winter. To get from the windy side of a hedge to the opposite means being where the temperature is many degrees warmer, besides freedom from the wind, which is as hard on many trees as it is on human beings. The three ev rgreens commonly used are American arbor vitee, Norway spruce and nemlock spruce. There are others which would do as well, but these are to be had at a cheaper rate than most others. The Norway spruce is a strong and vigorous grower, and I have seen it used in New-York State and in other places as a protection hedge to fruit orchards; and when it is of from six to twelve feet high it is indeed a great protection. Hemlock is of less rugged appearance, and is not quite as good for very windy places as the Norway, but where it is used it forms one of the most pleasing of hedges. The arbor vitre, like the hemlock, is better fitted for less trying places. For boundaries where space is limited, owing to its columnar habit of growth, it is the very thing. When growing alone on a lawn a tree twelve feet high will be no more than three feet in diameter of branches at the ground. It is, therefore just the thing to plant where height is wanted without breadth. It is common to see it used as a boundary to a small garden for which purpose its natural habit of growth eminently fits it.

These evergreens, as well as any others may be pruned in almost any way desired. The tops may be taken off if getting too tall, or if more breadth and less height are desired. The sides, too, may be nipped off from time to time, to thicken the growth, which it will do to a great degree. pruning when growth is in full swing in early summer is a great promoter of bushiness, as two ar three smaller shoots, take the place of the one whose growth has been arrested. As to the planting season,

NURSING IN ALASKA. Need of Proper Food and Care for Miners.

The character of the food used in the mining camps is such that many strong men break down under it. Scurvy is a very common disease. They drink quantities of coffee and that does its work with

wity common disease. They drink quantities of coffee and that does its work with thousands.

A nurse, Mrs. L. Lovell, who has been employed in different places in Alaska for the past three years, writes to say that she has induced many patients to leave off coffee and take Postum Food Coffee, which is very popular now in many of the mining camps, for they have learned its value.

She says of herself that she has been a great sufferer from the use of coffee, and had a most chameful billions complexion. She says, "I not only suffered from the looks but had a very serious atomach trouble. When I flually quit coffee and began using Postum Food Coffee my stomach began to recover its normal condition, and my complexion gradually changed, until now, after a month or more use of Postum, my complexion is as fair as a school girl's.

I send you a list of many names of miners that have given up coffee and are using Postum, and in each case there has been a remarkable improvement in health.

I had one patient almost gone from scurvy. He could not retain any food but lived on Postum until strong enough to take other food and got well.

I am going to take up a large supply of Postum next trip."

authorities differ somewhat as to the best time, but all agree that early fall and early spring are good times. My own preference is for early fall. Trees become settled and new roots formed before cold weather comes, and if a good mulching of some kind, leaves or long manure, be placed about them, to keep frost from the roots, rarely fail to live. Early spring is good, especially if great heat does not come until a few roots have been made. Besides, for hedging, single specimens of evergreens should be planted about the place, both for protection and for beauty sake. Their green foliage is certainly a cheering sight when deciduous trees are showing their bare branches.-(Joseph Meehan, in Practical Farmer.

Footpaths.

Seven years ago I tried to induce farmers in this locality to construct good footpaths at one side of the highways, so that people, especially school children, would have a good dry place to walk on when the roads were well nigh impassable. To show how this could be done at little cost, I induced a live road overseer to assist me, and together we constructed a quarter of a mile over some difficult ground. I built up the grade four feet wide, placing the sods on the outside next to the ditch, and hollowing out the surface of the pathway from two inches at the outer edge to four inches in the centre. This hollow was then filled with coal ashes, obtained at a mill, and nicely rounded over. When the path was completed the ashes were about three inches deep at the outer edges and five or six deep in the centre. The actual cost of the work and material was very little, and the path is smooth and hard as a rock to-day. We offered this work as an object lesson to show how easily such paths could be constructed, that others, seeing what an excellent convenience such a path is, would continue the good work. But, though a great many people walk over it almost every day, not another foot has been constructed in the township. Where the expenditure of some labor and a little money for the public good is involved the average farmer is a wet blanket to the enthusiast.—(Fred Gundy, in Farm and Fireside

Rolling to Secure Moisture

Rolling is an advantage in preventing the loss of moisture from soils not compact enough to hold much water. The compacting of such soils by repeated rolling decreases the amount of water that passes through them and beyond the reach of When the object of rolling is to save soil moisture, a tooth harrow should be used, if possible, after rolling, so as to form a layer of loose soil on the surface otherwise rolling will decrease the soil moisture. The roller should be used with caution on clay lands.

The purpose of using the roller after seeding during dry weather is to compact the soil, thus increasing the capillary action, which carries the necessary amount of moisture to the seeds to cause germina tion. The roller is sometimes used after the plants are up, which, of course, favors the rise of water to the young roots. The addition of humus to soil deficient in organic material will greatly increase its capacity for holding water. This may be supplied by using vegetable mould, crops, rotations, green manures and stable manures. Soil moisture may be saved by other means, but those mentioned above are the most important - (Tennessee Experiment Station.

Veal Loaf.

Use two pounds of yeal, one-half pound of salt pork, two eggs, salt and pepper, one cup of milk, and one cup of bread crumbs, and make into a well-shaped loaf. Bake for two hours. It is nice for a luncheon served with peas around it .- L. E. S.

The girls in the box-coats they are wearing this winter look about as graceful as cinnamon bears.—Atchison Globe.

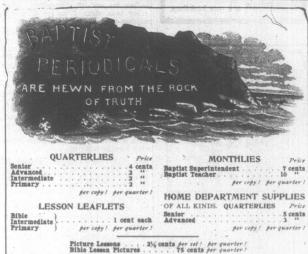


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