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REMEDY FOR BLACK KNOT.

Circular No. 30 issued by the State Horcircular No. 30 issued by the State Hor-ticultural Department of the Maryland Agricultural College, on the black knot, which affects plum and cherry trees, is a valuable document, though it makes its appearance too late to be as serviceable the mouths, or even weeks, earlier. The fungus that produces the black knot forms two sets of spores; one set known as sumtwo sets of spores; one set known as sum-mer spores, is produced early in the spring, usually in May; the other set, called winter spores, is formed in the late fall or early winter, usually in December. The summer spores are capable of germinating just as soon as conditions are favorable, just as soon as conditions are favorable, hence if they chance to lodge in a suitable place upon the tree they will form new knots. The winter spores germinate in warm, moist days of the following early spring. The spores cling to almost any part of the tree, and the fungi produced from them are able to penetrate the bark at all points, even on the trunks After the fungus has penetrated the bark and produced a knot, it grows along between the bark and the wood for several inches beyond the visible knot, so that the removal of the knot does not remove all of

With these facts in mind, the remedy for the trouble readily suggests itself. In the first place, the knots themselves should be cut off and burned. If they are growing upon twigs or branches, the affected parts should be cut off several inches below the knots in order to remove all the knot producing fungus. If the knots are growing upon the trunk or upon large limbs, they should be cut off, and the bark for several inches in all directions should be removed and burned with the knots and removed and burned with the knots and the surface should be washed with a fungicide (from sulphate, one pound in twenty galfons of water). If the trees are very surfounly infested they should be cut down and burned completely and promptly. Having removed and burned all the knots, the next step consists in spraying the trees thoroughly with some fungicide in order to destroy any spores that may be lodging upon the branches. Probably the most satisfactory fungicide is Bordeaux mixture, which should be applied just as soon as the trees can be free from knots.

The oppaying should not be confised to

The spraying should not be confined to the deceased trees, but all plum and cherry trees in the same vicinity should be sprayed in order to destroy any spores that may be

FOOD AND WEATHER Temperature Increased or Reduced by Food,

Food.

The old army ration for the tropics has been very sharply criticised for the reason that it consists of sriteles of food that any purpose even slightly acquainted with the elements of food knows is not adapted to the needs of the human system in hot weather. Nature shows forth in the selection of food by inhabitants of various countries; for instance, the Esquimaux in a coid climate selects heavy, carbonaceous foods, tallow, bacon and such; while the Hindoo and inhabitants of hot countries turn to the cereals for hot countries turn to the cereals for

We should follow this hint of nature, and particularly in hot weather should avoid much butter, meat or any of that class of food. Perhaps a little meat once a day is not amiss even in hot weather, but the breakfast and luncheon should be made of fruit, one or two slices of entire wheat bread ond some Grape-Nuts and cream. Grape-Nuts are mentioned, because they furnish the ideal cereal food in a most palatable and delicious form, in addition to which they are ready cooked and require no attention whatever from the cook.

A person can pass through weather We should follow this hint of nature.

A person can pass through weather that may be intensely hot, in a comfortable manner, if the food be properly selected, and the above suggestions can be put into practice with some excellent results.

lodging upon them. This treatment should be repeated several times through April, May and June. In spraying after the foliage appears it must be remembered that full strength Bordeaux mixture is liable to injure the leaves of Japan plums, hence a mixture containing a small amount of bluestone (two pounds in forty gallons of water) and a large excess of lime should be used at that time. The earlier the knots can be cut out in the winter the better, and they should by no means be left until the foliage appears, as they are then obscured and sometimes hard to find, especially when they are small. It is therefore a safe rule to cut out the knots whenever they are found, especially in the winter they are found, especially in the winter and spring. When work carefully done is followed by thorough spraying, it is entire-ly possible to control the black knot. Since the spores of this fungus may be carried long distances by the wind or by insects, it is necessary that all infested trees in any It is necessary that all intested trees in any plum or cherry growing section be properly treated. It is therefore desirable that all premises upon which black knot is present be reported to the State pathologist, who will see that the infested trees are treated or destroyed.

In appearance the knots are at first light brown in color, but gradually deepen with age until they become perfectly black.

The first indication that a knot is forming is a slight swelling under the bark ; the swelling increases until the bark splits, and the brown surface of the knot appears .-

## CALF REARING IN ENGLAND.

The system of calf rearing pursued by D. Cunningham on his Fifeshire farm, and described by himself in a paper read to the described by misself in a paper read to the members of a neighboring farmer's club, is worthy of notice by reason of the gener-osity and consideration revealed in the feeding and management of the animals. It is commonly urged in defence of the faulty methods met with in all parts that calves will not recoup the owner for liberal feeding or careful oversight, but in Mr. Cunningham's long experience we have a complete refutation of that convenient contention. Mr. Cunningham breeds and rears as many calves for fattening purposes as possible, and his custom is to let the youngsters suckle. Each cow has to rear three calves in the year. From the spring until August she nurses two calves—her own and a bought one—and from August when the spring calves are weaned, a third young calf is placed under her care until

young calf is placed under her care until about Christmas.

By this method good calves are reared, and there is the substantial advantage in favor of the suckling process, compared with hand or pail feeding that it involves less labor. After weaning the calves are very methodically treated. They are turned on for the day to a fresh pasture that had been specially reserved for them, and each night removed to a comfortable when or covered court, where they receive



SURE REMEDY.

Mr. F. Churchill, Cornell, Ont., writes: "We have used Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Straw-berry in the home and always find it a sure remedy for dysentery.

## USED 9 YEARS.

Mrs. Jones, Northwood, Ont., writes: "My baby, eight months old, was very bad with dysentery. We gave her Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry and it saved her life. We have used it in our

family for the last nine years and would not be without it."

ACTION WONDERFUL.

Mrs. W. Varner, New Germany, N.S., writes: "I have great con-fidence in Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry for various dis-eases in old and young. My little boy had a severe attack of summer complaint and I could get nothing to help him until I gave him Straw-berry. The action of this remedy was wonderful and soon had him perfectly well."

## MAKING THE CLOCK STRIKE.

MAKING THE CLOCK STRIKE.

"You can make the clock strike by moving the hands, but it will strike the wrong hour," is the way some wise body puts the folly of forcing things out of time. What is the use in it, this hurrying up of what we want before it is due? We cannot actually have our opportunities, our possessions, or achievements—anything that is coming in the way of good things—until the time comes, and bustling about to move the cloak hands till they strike the hour does not bring the hour. It only makes the hands speak falsely, while the meddling may work mischief among the wheels.

makes the hands speak falsely, while the meddling may work mischief among the wheels.

Many a fulfilment of promise is on the way to us, many a hope is coming to fruition, but we must wait the hour for it. Success it are not necessary may be certain in its time, but we do not foredate the day. It is not ready, it is not success, it is not the thing for us till the hands on the dial take, their steady way to the right point and the clock strikes the hour that is fully come. What harm it does to us, while it accomplishes nothing in hastening the desired end, to fall into a fever and flutter of impatience, to do perfectly useless things, and to meddle with machinery which we ought not to touch. Let us not do it, but wait for the slow unfolding of God's perfect plan, the good time of his bestowal, and spend our strength in preparation for the coming hour rather than in watching or in moving the hands of the clock.—Young People.

I have been selling Perfumes for the

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.

I have been selling Perfumes for the past six months. I make them myself at home and sell to friends and neighbors. Have made \$710. Everyone buys a bottle. For 50c. worth of material I make Perfume that would cost \$2.00 in drug stores.

I first made it for my own use only, but the curiosity of friends as to where I procured such exquisite odors, prompted me to sell it. I clear from \$25.00 to \$35.00 per week. I do not canvas, people come and send to me for the perfumes. Any intelligent person can do as well as I do. For 42c. in stamps I will send you the formula for making all kinds of perfumes and a sample bottle prepaid. I will also help you get started in the business.

MARTHA FRANCIS,

MARTHA FRANCIS. II South Vandeventer Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

in that had been specially reserved for them and each night removed to a comfortable shed or covered court, where they receive a good supply of cut clover, tares, cabbages, or suchilite, along with one and one-badges, or suchilite, along with one to the based of the best of humor. Some one had managed to give him a bad shilling, and he bestowal, and spend our strength in preparation for the coming hour rather than in watching or in moving the hands of the clock.—Young People.

Ex President Harrison in a recent must be many who will learn with aston-shment that the system is a profitable one-the animals are fed and tended with similar indulgence until they leave the farm fat at the age of about two years, Mr. Cunningham finding it unprofitable to keep them beyond that age.—(London Post.

St. Martin, Que., May 16, 1895.

C. RICHARDS & CO.

Gentlemen,—Last November my child stuck a nail in his knee, causing inflamation no severe that I was advised to apply the child, and I when his love would new expressions find, Me brought thee to me and he said, 'Behold a friend.''

When God calls upon us to trust him whilly our God's care is the highest possible kind of trust.

LOUIS GAGNIER.

LOUIS GAGNIER.

The horse-car conductor was hardly in the based managed to give him a bad shilling of the best of humor. Some one had managed to give him as bad shilling, and he best of humor. Some one had managed to give him as bad shilling of the best of humor. Some one had managed to give him as bad shilling of the best of humor. Some one had managed to give him a bad shilling of the best of humor. Some one had managed to give him a bad shilling of the best of humor. Some one had managed to give him a bad shilling of the best of humor. Some one had managed to give him as the same of the woman managed to give him a

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