

* The Farm. *

CULTIVATING THE YOUNG ORCHARD.

The cultivation of a young orchard insures better trees and quicker growing ones, so that of two orchards the one that is stimulated in its early stages will always show a marked superiority over the neglected one. Cultivation of the orchard means something more than the mere stirring of the soil and the turning under of weeds and plant growth. There should be some crops planted in the young orchard regularly, not for the purpose of raising crops therefrom, but for turning under to increase the fertility of the land. There is no better crop for the young orchard than cowpeas. These should be planted freely and turned under the following spring. In planting and cultivating it should be remembered that early cultivation is the best. Cultivation later than the first of July is dangerous. Up to this time any crop can be cultivated among the young trees, but after that the soil should be left alone.

By properly planting crops and turning them under when the orchard is young we store up fertility for future use that will pay. The young trees may not be able to absorb and use up all the fertility stored there by an annual crop of cowpeas or clover, but in time the roots of the trees will spread and find this stored up energy. Thus some orchards get a splendid start in this way, and continue to develop through long years of after neglect. It is because the soil was made so rich by early cultivation that it takes years to use it all up. If a little cultivation is given to such an old orchard the life of the trees will be greatly prolonged.

As a rule we do not pay sufficient attention to the cultivation of our orchards, contenting ourselves in many instances in merely adding a little fertilizer or grass around the trees. It is only by enriching all the land between the rows of trees that we assure to ourselves successful trees and crops. When we do this systematically and continuously we cannot fail to be gratified with the results. The trees will be stronger and healthier, the fruit larger and finer and the annual harvest heavier throughout. —(James S. Smith, in Germantown Telegraph.)

USES OF LIME.

The best disinfectant for ordinary use about the sewerage is chloride of lime of the best quality. Common lime is also a very good disinfectant. A coat of whitewash applied to damp cellar walls, even after a long rainy period, when the ground

FAMILY FOOD.

Crisp, Toothsome and Requires No Cooking.

A little boy down in N. C. asked his mother to write an account of how Grape-Nuts Food had helped their family.

She says Grape-Nuts was first brought to her attention on a visit to Charlotte, where she visited the Mayor of that city who was using the Food by the advice of his physician. She says, "They derive so much good from it that they never pass a day without using it. While I was there I used the Food regularly. I gained about 15 pounds and felt so well that when I returned home I began using Grape-Nuts in the family regularly."

My little 18 months old baby shortly after being weaned was very ill with dyspepsia and teething. She was sick nine weeks and we tried everything. She became so emaciated that it was painful to handle her and we thought we were going to lose her. One day a happy thought urged me to try Grape-Nuts soaked in a little warm milk.

Well it worked like a charm and she began taking it regularly and improvement set in at once. She is now getting well and round and fat as fast as possible and on Grape-Nuts.

Sometime ago a number of the family were stricken with LaGrippe at the same time, and during the worst stages we could not relish anything in the shape of food but Grape-Nuts and oranges, everything else nauseated us.

We all appreciate what your famous Food has done for our family."

seems permeated with water, will absorb the moisture in the air and cause a musty cellar to lose its odor and become pure and dry.

Lime-water should always be kept in the house. Put a lump of unslacked lime in a bottle, and fill the bottle with filtered water, if possible. After shaking well and letting it stand an hour or more, until all cloudiness disappears, the clear water that remains may be decanted off as pure lime-water. It is as good as the lime-water sold at a drug store, except that the water used in preparing lime-water is filtered with special care and may be purer for that reason. It is especially necessary that lime-water should be added to baby's milk if it shows signs of curdling after the little one has had its meals. Keep two nursing bottles in use—one at night and one during the day. While the bottles are not in use they should be cleaned and filled with clear, cold water, with a tiny lump of lime in the water.—Rx.

FANCY STRAWBERRIES.

If a poor man is industrious and willing to work, let him move on to a small piece of ground where there is a comfortable house for his family, and go to raising fancy strawberries, and he will be more independent and make a better living than in town, says a writer in "Gardening" in connection with the following items:

A glossy appearance goes a long way in attracting the attention of passersby to a fancy grade of strawberries, and the merchant who handles them can always get from two to three cents more per quart.

Clean and attractive boxes are necessary to make even a fancy strawberry look well on the market. While box material is so cheap it would be mistaken economy to use any but new boxes.

When growing fancy strawberries on poor soil, I prefer barnyard manure to any other material for a winter mulch, as it contains numerous fertilizing elements to be washed into the soil.

The grower of fancy strawberries receives more profit from one-third of an acre of land than the person who grows a common grade receives from a whole acre.

The careless person cannot grow fancy strawberries, because he never gives them the right kind of attention at the proper time.

If the right conditions are provided, one person can grow as many fancy strawberries as another.—(Connecticut Farmer.)

HOW TO CLEAN CANS.

The cans, pails, dippers—in short, every utensil that comes in contact with the milk, should not only be thoroughly washed, but they should be immersed in boiling water for several minutes. The seams and joints in all utensils should be filled with solder plumb with the surface of the vessel, as these small receptacles form excellent breeding places for all kinds of germs. To many these precautions may seem unnecessary, but they are not, for analysis shows that milk put into cans that have been treated in this manner contains a much smaller number of bacteria or cubic centimetre than does milk from the same lot put into cans washed in the usual way; and it will remain sweet from six to twelve hours longer. In many communities the same cans in which milk is taken to the factory are used in carrying home sour milk and whey. While this is a custom that should not be encouraged, it cannot always be avoided, but when practiced it is doubly important that the cans should be thoroughly boiled before they are again used for milk. Milk is often taken to the factory in cans covered with a green coating inside of the neck and along the seams; such cans are alive with destructive organisms, and to have them in such a condition shows unpardonable neglect. Milk put into such a receptacle for a single moment, besides its mixing at the factory with other milk is sure to infect the whole lot, often resulting in much inconvenience and pecuniary loss. Where the cans are taken home empty it is advisable to wash them at the factory, where steam can be used in sterilizing them. It should not be necessary for the creamery management to employ an extra man to do this work: a wash box and steam jet can be provided, and the farmer be permitted to wash his own cans. When this is done the cans should be closely covered with a canvas to keep out the dirt while returning from the factory. —(George H. Blake, in "Common Sense Ideas for Dairymen.")



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TO DRIVE AWAY FLIES.

Druggists who desire to keep flies away from the soda fountain and serving counter, sponge the marble over with a liquid made of one ounce each of oil of pennyroyal and oil of sassafras dissolved in one pint of alcohol. By putting a little of this mixture in an atomizer, such, for example, as is used for cologne, and spraying it about an invalid's bed, a dining table (over the linen before the food is put on,) etc., equal relief can be had in the home from flies.

Last summer a paragraph went the rounds advocating spraying "oil of lavender in a little water" as an anti-fly remedy. Neither it nor the oils mentioned above can be cut with water. Alcohol is needed, and the oils of pennyroyal and sassafras are much superior to lavender as a fly driver.—Gentlewoman.

An English clergyman once preached a sermon on the fate of the wicked. Meeting soon after an old woman well known for her gossiping propensities, he said: "I hope my sermon has borne fruit. You heard what I said about the place where there shall be walling and gnashing of teeth?" "Well," as to that," answered the dame, "if I as anything to say, it be this: let them gnash their teeth as has 'em—I ain't!"

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"In the recent biography of Dr. Benson, Archbishop of Canterbury," says "The Buffalo Commercial," "is an entry from the Archbishop's diary to the effect that 'the free kirk people of the North of Scotland are strong anti-establishmentarians'—twenty-six letters. It is a peculiar fact that the longest words in the English language have an ecclesiastical meaning."