

Sunscaid Among Fruit Trees.

In some parts of the country sun scald is one of the most important factors in growing fruit trees. Especially is this true in the southwestern states, where the danger from sun-burning controls the whole practice of cultivation and pruning. In that country the trees are headed low, even down to within a foot or six inches of the ground, in order to protect the trunks. At the same time any considerable pruning in the tops is avoided, because it would expose the larger branches to the deadly sun scald. This difficulty is less frequently met in the northeastern states, but the writer (F. A. Waugh, in *The Country Gentleman*) has lately visited an orchard as far north as Canada and New England line, where nearly 50 per cent of the trees were ruined by this trouble. They were pruned too high, with heads six seven and eight feet from the ground.



Sun scald is usually worse on apples and pears, but it may appear on almost any tree. The accompanying illustration is from a tree of Downer's Late Red cherry grow (or dying) in Maryland. When the damage is as old as this, where it has been accumulating for several years, it is doubtful if any remedy can be applied, though one can see in the photograph how persistently this tree has tried to heal over the wound. When taken in the early stages, sun scald may be cured by protecting the trunk with boards, papers, straw or some similar material. At the same time the scaly, burned parts should be cleaned away, and some sort of wax may be applied. The best treatment for sun scald, however, is to avoid it.

Sunburns are usually only the beginning of other serious troubles. Bacteria and molds gain access and cause increased damage to wood and bark, and the rain and sun check and crack the exposed tissues, to their great and permanent detriment. It is doubtless a fact that sun scald is a more important enemy of fruit trees than many of the fungi that have been extensively studied and elaborately discussed in recent books and bulletins.

More Sure of Success.

Agricultural success is becoming more certain. We are acquiring more of a love for the occupation, raise more of a diversity of crops, till smaller farms and are acquiring a better knowledge of the business. A great deal more interest is being taken in the surroundings and we see many farm homes with nice level lawns, kept as neat as those in the city, and the house supplied with modern conveniences. The brighter side of agricultural life is more discernible, diversified farming causes the agriculturist to be less discouraged with a partial or even an entire failure of one or more of his crops. He has thus fortified himself against disastrous failures and has become a contented and successful business man.

The Rose Slugs.

To get rid of rose slugs the work must be undertaken before a bug is to be seen. While buds on rose bushes are very small and before the bugs have begun to appear, the surrounding soil should be soaked with kerosene emulsion and have plenty of soot sifted on. I treated two or three large rose bushes by stirring the soil for about two feet around the bush, digging down as deep as I could without disturbing the roots, then mixed in a lot of manure. After smoothing and pounding it down with the spade, I laid flat stones all over to keep the chickens off. Two or three times before the roses were in bloom, I lifted the stones and picked out the grub-worms which I found very thick directly under the stones, then sprinkle the ground with kerosene emulsion and soot. When the bushes were covered with roses what a relief it was not to see the bugs. Soot is also good for killing currant worms and should be put on while the bush is damp.—*Marie, in Farm and Home.*

In Germany 11,585,000 persons are insured. All workmen, assistants, journeymen, apprentices, sailors, domestic servants and clerks above 16 years of age earning not more than \$500 yearly are bound by law to insure.

Well-Warranted Obfuscation.

"If nothing prevents, I expect they'll decide to take me to the asylum, along about the last of the week," pessimistically said the proprietor of the corner grocery at Allegash, addressing the baking-powder drummer, for whom he had formed something of a liking.

"You see, I went over into the adjoining state, for a couple of weeks, to help collect my half-sister Georgiana's second husband—who got considerably pulled to pieces by the picker in the twine-mill to which he was attaching a labor-saving improvement that he had invented—and to help settle up the loose ends of his affairs; and I got my niece, Daysey Mayme Snoddy—who has been away to boarding-school, and is cultured and romantic, and all such as that—to keep the books here for me during my absence. "Well, in the first place, she used this fashionable handwriting that looks like a string of fine-tooth combs with three-sixteenths of their fangs knocked out; and then she worked on the pages of my account-books in the up-to-date manner in which educated girls turn the pages when they write letters—the fourth page first, then the second, next the first, and lastly the third. Then, to fill my cup of befuddlement full, she used her refined ideas on the spelling of a good many of the names, and put Smith as 'Smythe,' Link Brown as 'Launcelot Brown,' Perry Fifer as 'Perrhyn Ppherre,' and Jim Jones as 'Jaymes Joughnes;' and to spill considerable of it over into the saucer, as it were, when she didn't happen to know the customer's name, she just jotted down his most prominent peculiarity, and let it go at that. Thus, we have a ghynde-stone charged to a phlegmatic man whose hair had been cut with the sheep-shears; two dozen clothes-pins to the talkative old lady with a wart right here; a plug of tobacco to a lame man, and so forth; together with several items against the professor, the deacon, and the nice-looking stranger who said he'd be around to pay the last of next week. Besides all this, she scented the whole store with heliotrope, made eyes at the clerk till he doesn't know yet whether he's a-foot or on horse-back, and scornfully declined to have any axle-grease, yellow calico, or hog-cholera medicine sold at all.

"My eyesight ain't what it used to be; that little clerk had indigestion, anyhow. There are in the surrounding region about sixty different sorts of professors; at least thirty deacons so close-fisted that they are not in the least likely to pay anything they don't have to; goodness knows how many nice-looking strangers; folks that patronize sheep-shears; lame men, and worthy old ladies with warts; and any self-respecting Jones would fight me for calling him 'Joughnes.' In consequence of all of which, when I look at the books one way, I don't know but I've become a millionaire in two short weeks, and when I look at them the other way, I'm dead sure I am going over the last hill to the poorhouse. Day before yesterday seems like to-morrow to me, to-day is last Friday, and right now is week after next. I am continually putting things in my mouth, mistaking it for my watch-pocket; and, at times, I wake up in the night with the impression that I am my own stepson.

"All in all, I can't see anything but the asylum ahead of me. If they do the square thing by me there, they'll put me in cell 13, and give me a collection of foreign postage stamps to assort and paste in a book. Come around and see me; I don't think I'll be dangerous, and I guess likely I'll be highly amusing."—Tom P. Morgan in "Smart Set."

Cinderella Revised.

With some petulance Cinderella notices that the pumpkin has been transformed into a golden carriage.

"Does it not delight you?" asks the fairy godmother.

"Oh, of course it is very pretty and all that," concedes Cinderella; "but surely you do not expect me to go to the ball in such plebeian style!"

"Plebeian?" asks the fairy godmother. "Why, that's the finest transforming act I ever did in all my career."

"Yes; but the automobile is the thing now."

"All right," grumbles the fairy godmother. She gives her wand another sweep, and the golden carriage becomes a huge tonneau, puffing and panting and ready for the spin.

"How sweet!" chirps Cinderella. "But are you not going along?" she exclaims as the fairy godmother begins to vanish.

"Not much!" declares the fairy godmother. "No automobiles for me. Even a fairy has to adopt some measures of self-protection."—"Judge."

Lord Russell's Quick Wit.

One day (a legal correspondent writes) before the late Lord Chief Justice took sick, he was sitting in court when another barrister leaned across the benches during the hearing of a trial for bigamy, whispered: "Russell, what's the extreme penalty for bigamy?" "Two mothers-in-law," instantly replied Russell.

On one occasion Lord Russell went to help the Liberals in a certain campaign. He began his speech of set purpose with some very badly pronounced Scotch. After the confusion caused by his apparent blunder had subsided Sir Charles Russell (as he then was) said: "Gentlemen, I do not speak Scotch, but I vote Scotch." Tremendous applause followed, whereupon Sir Charles proceeded, "and I sometimes drink Scotch." With this his hold on the audience was secured.—*London Daily News.*

Men who marry school teachers should be pretty sure that they themselves are well grounded in grammar.

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Trent Valley Lodge No. 71. Meet in the Orange hall on Francis street west on the first and third Mondays in each month.

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LON Falls Circle No. 127, meets in the True Blue hall in McArthur's Block the first Wednesday in every month.

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R. B. SYLVESTER, Secretary.

A. F. AND A. M., G. R. C. THE SPRY
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ST. JAMES' CHURCH, BOND ST. EAST.
Rev. A. S. Dickinson, Rector. Sunday service: Matins 10.30 a. m., evensong 7 p. m. Celebration of Holy Communion first Sunday of every month at 10.30 a. m. and third Sunday of every month at 8 a. m. Sunday School 2.30 p. m. Thursday every week as follows: Catechising of children at 7 p. m., evensong at 7.30 p. m., choir practice at 8.15 p. m.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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Librarian. Reading Room open daily Sunday excepted, from 10 o'clock a. m. till 10 o'clock p. m. Books exchanged on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 2 p. m. to 4 p. m., and in the evening from 7 to 9.

POST-OFFICE—F. J. KERR, POSTMASTER.
Open daily, Sundays excepted from 7.30 a. m. to 7 p. m. Mail going south closes at 7.35 a. m. Mail going north closes at 11.25 a. m. Letters for registration must be posted half an hour previous to the time for closing the mails.

NEWSPAPER LAW.

1. A postmaster is required to give notice by letter (returning the paper does not answer the law), when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office and state the reasons for its not being taken. Any neglect to do so makes the postmaster responsible to the publisher for payment.

2. If any person orders his paper discontinued he must pay all arrears, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether it is taken from the office or not. There can be no legal discontinuance until the payment is made.

3. Any person who takes a paper from the post-office, whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the pay.

4. If a subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it if he takes it out of the post-office. This proceeds upon the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the post-office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.