

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson IV. July 27, 1919. Christian Fellowship. Print Phil. 4: 10-20.

Commentary.—I. Fellowship in the early church (Acts 2:42, 46, 47). It was not by any process of education or training that fellowship came to exist among the early Christians.

II.—Fellowship Manifested (vs. 10-13). I. I rejoiced in the Lord greatly.—When Paul wrote this letter to the Philippians, he was a prisoner at Rome, yet he was full of rejoicing.

III.—Fellowship Manifested (vs. 13-18). I. I rejoiced in the Lord greatly.—When Paul wrote this letter to the Philippians, he was a prisoner at Rome, yet he was full of rejoicing.

IV. Giving glory to God (vs. 19, 20). 19. My God.—This expresses the closeness of the relationship which existed between Paul and his God.

QUESTIONS.—What evidences were there of fellowship among the early Christians? Who wrote the Epistle to the Philippians and under what circumstances? How did the Christians at Philippi show their love to him?

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FARM GARDEN

When the grower enters his well kept garden, in which a day or two before he has set out a fine lot of cabbage or tomato plants, and finds that a goodly part of them have been cut off near the roots by some invisible and incidious foe, he is likely to become discouraged at the effort to fight the stealthy attacks of these nocturnal marauders, and to wonder whether the game is worth the candle, especially after the plants which he re-sets are attacked in the same manner.

It is familiar with the habits of cutworms, however, he will, before replanting, make a search in the soil within a few inches of the base of the damaged plant, and will probably be rewarded by uncovering a smooth, greasy looking, gray or brownish caterpillar from an inch to an inch and a half in length, the foe which he is seeking.

Cutworms are the young or larvae of a number of kinds of medium sized grayish or brownish moths, and are likely to be found wherever a garden has been allowed to grow up in weeds the previous season. They pass the winter as half-grown caterpillars buried in the earth, and in spring come forth with a several months' appetite which they satisfy with the first edible vegetation that comes to hand, this often being the gardener's choicest transplanted vegetables.

If the garden is known to have been weedy last season, the proverbial ounce of prevention may be exercised by scattering, thinly over it, just before setting out the plants, a poisoned bait. This is prepared by mixing thoroughly a quart of dry bran with 4 or 5 level teaspoonfuls of white arsenic or paris green. It is then made into a wet mash by the addition of a quart or more of water, into which has been stirred a half cup of cheap syrup or molasses. It may be scattered thinly over the field a day or two before planting, or will serve as a protection to the newly set plants if a little is sprinkled around the roots after wetting them down. Better results are secured by putting out poison after sunset, since cutworms begin to feed about dusk.

Care should be taken that this bait is scattered thinly, as it might be dangerous to children or domestic animals. In small gardens transplanted vegetables may be protected by surrounding their stems when setting them out with a somewhat stiff paper band extending from about an inch below the surface to two or three inches above. Tin cans with ends removed afford similar protection.

A fertilizer distributor is now offered that distributes the fertilizer in a ring about the plants in the position where it is needed and cutworms will not cross a ring of lime or the caustic material contained in commercial fertilizers.

CABBAGE WORMS. One of the earliest spring butterflies to haunt our gardens is the dancing white sprite recognized by few as the parent of the disgusting velvety green caterpillar which in midsummer and fall works such destruction to our cabbage plants. This pest, the imported cabbage butterfly, passes the winter in the chrysalis, attached to old cabbage stalks and fences, buildings and similar protections. As soon as cabbage, cauliflower and like crops are available, the eggs are deposited singly upon the leaves. The caterpillars reach their growth in a short time, and there may be several generations annually. By fall they may readily become so abundant as to riddle considerable plantings of cabbage, and their work may not cease with the winter, as they burrow into the heads and may thus be carried into storage.

Spraying or dusting with arsenate of lead or the use of bordeaux lead

or pyrox will prove effective. The treatment should be begun when the plants are quite small and should be repeated two or three times during the season. Since a cabbage head grows from the inside, and the outer leaves are usually removed before cooking, there is no danger that persons eating cabbage so treated will be poisoned.

The common paper wasp which nests beneath the eaves of porches and outbuildings will prove its friendliness if given opportunity to effectively freeing cabbage plants near its abode from these destructive caterpillars upon which it feeds its ever-hungry young.

for root crops is to plow about seven inches deep in the fall and double disk and harrow it thoroughly the following spring. It is considered advisable to subsoil four or five inches deeper than the ground is plowed for deep-rooted crops, especially where the ground has been plowed at the same depth for several years.

Lots of milk makes big lambs. It requires a good sum of money to buy a good cow to-day. The surest way to get a good one is to raise the heifers from the best cows, bred to a good bull.

A little pinch of gingerin hot milk will help to put life into a weak lamb. The cost of producing milk in Ohio was found to be last year \$3.08 per 100 pounds for 4.3 per cent. milk, or \$2.75 for 3.5 per cent. milk. The total cost of keeping a cow was \$209.22, and her average production was 5,884 pounds of milk. The cost of production ranges so widely from month to month that a stiff price for several months in advance is not fair to either producer, distributor or consumer.

Experience proves that it pays well to topdress the poor spots in the pastures. The peach is a rapid grower; consequently it requires plenty of available food. The first requisite to successful peach growing is rich land in the different elements of plant food, especially potash, as much depends upon that particular element in flavoring and developing the fruit.

The practice of successful potato growers indicates the best policy to be: (1) High fertility of soil; (2) close planting; (3) heavy rate of seeding per acre. One ounce of celery seed should produce in the neighborhood of 20,000 plants. However, gardeners do not count on more than about 5,000 strong plants at the time of transplanting. Too much emphasis cannot be placed on the necessity of procuring good seed, true to name.

A good grass mixture for seeding lawns is made up of seven parts by weight of Kentucky blue grass, four parts reseeded red top, three parts perennial rye seed and one part white clover. Sow four or five pounds per 1,000 square feet, rake in and roll lightly.

For digging strawberry plants there is nothing better than a potato digger that elevates the tubers, shakes them clean and drops them in the rear of the machine. It gets all the roots and leaves the plants in perfect condition for training and bunching. Destroy the mummied peaches and plums when pruning the trees, either by burning them or burying them several inches deep. The mummied fruits carry over the spores of brown rot, which causes such serious loss every year.

The biggest pig in the litter at birth will generally make the fastest growth and greatest weight. The most desirable soil for root crops is a well-drained rich loam, or sandy loam. A clay soil is not desirable, as the young plants may be pinched off when the soil dries after a rain, thus giving a poor stand; the roots do not develop well, and it is difficult to harvest them.

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THE RAVIN'. Once upon a midnight dreary, When I pondered weak and weary O'er many a joyous revelry of bottled goods galore. As I thought of bar and railing, All the while my spirits falling, Suddenly I heard a wailing, As if someone had been trailing— With goblets clinking as of yore. "Just the prohibition chain Bind around my throat and brain? Who is it that waits outside?" Here I opened wide the door. "Tell me, raven," I demanded, Speak to a poor soul who's stranded— Will the dry law be remanded To some gilded clinking as of yore? "Quoth the raven, "Never more." "Must our lusty German brewers With their beer be into the sewers, Just because a proclamation Closed the grogshops during war? Cannot dry decrees be broken By a word so lightly spoken? Is there any a hopeful token? Quoth the raven, "Never more."

A PLUCKED 'UN. Courtroom (to dentist): "I wouldn't pay nothing extra for gas. Jest pull her out, even if it does hurt." Dentist: "You are plucky, sir! Let me see the tooth." Courtroom: "Oh, 'taint me that's got the toothache; it's me wife. She'll be here in a minute."

NO TIGHTWAD. "Ain't that the guy that married Rosemond sort of a tightwad?" asked Heloise of the rapid-fire restaurant. "Gosh, no!" returned Claudine of the same establishment. "Why, he borrowed every cent she's saved up and spent it all in three days!"

AN AIR OF PROSPERITY. A breeze swept lightly o'er the sea, The summer landlord laughed, "That means," said he, "more guests for me. I think I'll cash that draft."

JUST THE THING. Little Jackie: "I want another box of pills like these for mother yesterday." Chemist: "Did your mother say they were good?" Little Jackie: "No, but they just fit my air-gun."

Steamed Eggs. Break eggs into an oiled griddle. When white begins to set pour on half a cupful of warm water. Cover and let steam for two to four minutes. The only things it is advisable to put off till to-morrow are the things we shouldn't do at all.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS

Table with columns for PRODUCE WHOLESALE and MEATS WHOLESALE. Items include Eggs, new-laid, Butter, Creamery, Choice, Ordinary dairy prints, Bakers', etc.

Table with columns for TORONTO CATTLE MARKETS. Items include Receipts, Export cattle, Choice, Medium, etc.

Table with columns for OTHER MARKETS. Items include WAINIPPEG QUOTATIONS, Duluth-Linseed, MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN, etc.

Table with columns for BUFFALO-LIVE STOCK. Items include Calves, receipts, Hogs, receipts, Sheep and lambs, etc.

Table with columns for SCIENCE NOTES. Items include Duluth-Linseed on track, MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN, Buffalo-Live Stock, etc.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN. Minneapolis—Flour unchanged; barley, \$1.14 to \$1.23; rye, No. 2, \$1.65 to \$1.68; bran, \$2.00 to \$2.10.

BUFFALO-LIVE STOCK. Calves, receipts 625; 50c lower; \$6 to \$22. Hogs, receipts 650; steady. Heavy mixed and yorkers \$23.60; light yorkers \$23.25 to \$23.50; pigs, \$23 to \$25.00; roughs, \$21 to \$21.50; stags, \$12 to \$18.

SCIENCE NOTES. Small reinforced concrete tugboats of a total dead-weight carrying capacity of about 80 tons are being built in quantity in Paris for the French Government. No small part of the speed of production is due to the simple method of launching. The yard is on the quay wall of the Seine River, and the boats are built some 20 or 30 feet from the edge of the wall.

The wearing qualities of leather are said to have been greatly improved by the invention of a Norwegian engineer, whereby sole leather can be hardened so that it attains two or three times its usual strength. The hardening may be done in several degrees, until the leather becomes stiff as wood. It is claimed that, after suitable hardening, sufficient for common shoes or boots, it does not lose any of its elasticity. Another advantage claimed is that after the treatment the leather better resists moisture and heat. It is alleged that leather not otherwise suitable for anything but insoles may through this treatment become a satisfactory sole leather. The engineer is patenting his invention, and sole leather treated after his method will soon be placed on the market in Norway.

Fireplaces as we know them came into use in the sixteenth century. Prior to that the hearth was in the middle of the room and the smoke escaped through an opening in the peak of the roof.

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COMPLETE. Youngly—"Did you ever notice that the matrimonial process is like making a cake? You go to doze, you ring the bells, and you give your name to the maid." Synic—"Yes, and then you're taken in."

PREPARING NATIONAL EXHIBITION GROUNDS FOR GREATEST FAIR IN ITS HISTORY. The top picture shows a floral design, depicting the Victoria Cross. The other picture shows what is being done to repair the ravages of the last fire which damaged the huge grand-stand.