

sson IV. July 27, 1919. Christian Fellowship Print Phil. 4:

Commentary.-I. Fellowship in the early church (Acts 2:42, 46, 47). It was not by any process of education or training that fellowship cane to one hundred twenty followers of Jesus who tarried in the upper room at Jerusalem for the coming of the Holy Spirit and the enducement of power from on high were in one place with one accord and when the holy deptism came, their hearts were still more closely knit together; and when others were converted, the new converts were in close fellowship with them. This fellowship had its expression in mutual love and helpfulness, as well as in frequent seasons of worship togeth-er. They felt for one another. They shared their goods with those who were in need. They partook of the shared Lord's Supper together and they were constant in their services of prayer. Both in the temple and in private houses they continued in worship. Their joining together in praising the Lord had its influence upon the be-Their holders, and great numbers were con The fellowship that was thus verted prominent in Jerusalem after Pente cost has ever characterized God's peo ple. II.—Fellowship Manifested (vs. 10-

13). 10. I rejoiced in the Lord great-ly-When Paul wrote this letter to the Philippians, he was a prisoner at. Rome, yet he was full of rejoicing, for he speaks repeatedly in this strain. His rejoicng was not particularly in his circumstances, but it was in the Lord. at the last—"At length."—R. V both flourished again-Paul rejoiced that the Christians at Philippi continued to enjoy Christian fellow-This attention to supplying his ship. was proof of their love for him. He rejoiced less in the good he re-ceived from their gifts than in the good their interest in him would be to them, ye lacked opportunity-Their love had been continuous, but they had not been able to show it practically until now. They had been helpful to him in the past and their care for him had not failed. II. not that I speak in respect of want—Paul was desirous that his rejoicing in the expressed love of the Philippians should not be interpreted as in any sense selfish. He did not deny that he was in want but his rejoicing in the expressed love of the Philippians should not be interpreted as in any sense selfish. He did not deny that he was in want but his rejoicing was in the fact of their Chris tian affection for him and for one another. I have learned to be con-tent—His life of service for Jesus Christ had brought to him a great variety of experiences, some pleasur-able and some painful. He had suffered in almost every way, and the mat ter of his being temporarily in want did not disturb him. His consecration was complete and his faith in God was strong. All things were work-ing together for his good. He knew whom he was trusting. 12. to be abased—He had had repeated exper-iences of this sort. He had been stoned at Lystra, driven from Philippi and Thessalonica and hunted at Ephesus; he had been repeatedly flogged and imprisoned, and had suffered from hung-er and shipwrecks. He understood what it meant to suffer with well Christ. to abound—His life in Christ's service had not been all hardship and privation. He had experienced sea-sons of freedom from want, but he had learned not to be elated over an abundance or distressed over a con-dition of want. instructed—He had dition of flearned the lesson from having been divinely instructed in the midst of the experiences through which he had passed, and whether he was abounding in what was necessary for his existence or suffering content. 13. I can do all things-The apostle was writing from prison, but the circumstances under which he was living did not depress him so but that his courage and faith were active and strong. His work was not done and would not be finished until his earthly career was closed. III. Fellowship and love (vs. 14-18). 14. Ye have well done-The Philippians were to be commended for the expressions of genuine love and sympathy which they had given to Paul. He was thoroughly appreciative of their affec-tion, as it was practically shown. That ye had followship with my affliction (R. V.)—Christian fellowship does not stop with words of symapthy, but it finds its expression in deeds of helpfulness. It rejoices with those who rejoice and mourns with those who. It goes even further than that. mourn It reaches out a hand to bring relief to the one in distress Christians are members of the body of Christ, and if one member suffers, the other members suffer with it. 15. Ye Philippiansirrom the beginning shown an active interest in the apostle and his work. Beginning of the gospel—From the time of the reception of the gospel by the Philippians they had shown their affection for Paul by contributing to his support. Their fellowship had been genuine. When I departed from Macedonia, etc.—After Paul went to Macedonia, etc.—After Paul went to Corinth he was assisted by contribu-tions that the Philippian church sent by Silas and Timothy (2. Cor. 11:9). Paul was supporting himself by working at his trade of making tents, and the aid he received was timely and appreciated. But ye only-Off all the churches that Paul had been instrumental in founding only the one at Philippi had fellowship with him in the matter of giving and receiving. 16. Even in Thessalonica-Even before he

left Macedonia and soon after he left Philipji, while he was laboring to plant the gospel in Theseslonica, the Christians of Philippi contributed to his support. Not once only did they send help, but "once and again" they gave him relief. The Theseslonians had done little toward his support while he labored with them. His sup-port had come from his own efforts and from the Philippians (1" These 2: 9; 2 These 3: 7-9). 17. Not because I desire a gift—Paul would have the Philippian church spiritually strong atid aggressive, hence his interest in their being active in helpfulness to-ward others. He knew that if they

ward others. He knew that if they should become self-centred and satis-fied with the little interests that were ned with the intre interests that were present with them, they would become spiritually dead. His desire was for them and not for their gifts. 18. I have all, and abound—Paul was not them in want, for their gift had been brought to him by the hands of Epaph roditus, and the gift was most accept-able. It declared the fellowship that existed between theracand himself. A sacrifice—While the, Philippians in-tended it as a gift to Paul to enable him to prosecute his ministry in spreading the gospel, they were in fact offering a sacrifice to God. They were indeed giving a cup of cold water in the name of a disciple and would not lose their reward.

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. The ownership was mutual. He be-longed to God and God belonged to longed to God and God belonged to him. shall supply all your need— The Phillippians had been supplying Paul's need and Paul's faith declared that all their needs, both temporal and spiritual would be supplied by the Lord. He gave glory to his God, and theirs, by expressing this faith in him. according to his riches in glory—God is infinite in all his resources, and through Christ he will bestow upon the truting one all they need. This his trusting ones all they need. This promise covers, all the ground of our need and there is no reason for the children of God to be anxious. 20. unto God and our Father-The aposthe breaks out in a wonderful ascrip-tion of praise to God.

Questions.-What evidences were there of fellowship among the early Christians? Who wrote the Epistle to the Philippians and under what circumstances? How had the Chris-tians at Philippi shown their love to him? What was Paul's greatest defor the Philippians? What desire claration did he make regarding contentment? What expression does he give of his faith in God? What is the basis of fellowship among Christians?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

- Topic .- Basis and benefits of Christian fellowship.
- I. Christian fellowship.
- II. Its basis.
- III. Its benefits.

I. Christian fellowship. Fellow-ship is the mutual association, communion and friendly intercourse arising from common affections or in-terests. There are three grounds of fellowship: taste, occupation and character. Christian fellowship springs from the deepest sources and expresses its highest possibilities. It is the companionship, affection and mutual interest existing among the children of God. Its importance and pleasure are increased by the forfeiture of the friendship and fellowship with the world, and this forfeiture is inseparable for a genuine Christian experi-ence and life (James 4: 4; 1 John 2: 15, 16). There are properly two great brotherhoods among men: that of a common humanity, and the sacred forotherhood of (Christianity, Others are at best superfluous. They com-monly have their origin in selfish impulses and sometimes in sinister pur-Their tendency is toward an poses. unchristian clannishness and cumscribing of beneficence. Fellowship is as inherent in Christianity as It warmth in sunshine 'Psa. 119:63).

THE ATERNS



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 porche

and outbuildings will prove its friend ship if given opportunity to effec-tively freeing cabbage plants near its abode from these destructive cater-pillars upon which its feeds its ever-

DIG OUT THE BORERS.

Peach trees that have been plante

a year or more must be closely ex-amined for borers. This should be done twice a year, in November and early in June. Properly done, this pre-vents the borers from extending their work, which may kill the tree. This prevents the development of the borer

and the moth, which lays several hun

dred eggs. A stiff wire wormed around in the hole until the very end of the burrow is surely reached means the destruc-

maple and birch trees suffer greatly and require careful attention to pre-

CALF RAISING.

Calves which are so reared as to

attain ample size, constitution and capacity are most valuable. Hence economical rearing is the attainment

of these desired characteristics at the

least possible cost. No matter how good the calves are at birth they must

be stunted and ruined as future pro-ducers, or else reared at a loss, if not

The following basic principles

1. The only sure way of herd im-

2. Poor calves of poor breeding are

4. The safest way of keeping a here

free from tuberculosis and abortion is

nent is to rear the best calves

calf rearing are well proven:

hungry young.

tion of the grub.

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 tomate plants, and finds that a goodly part of them have been cut off near the roots by some invis-ible 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 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 resets are attacked in the same man-

If he is familiar with the habits of cutworms, however, he will, before re-planting, 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 cat-erpillar from an inch to an inch and a half in length, the foe which he is eeking.

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 has been allowed to grow up in weeds the previous season. They pass the winter as half-grown catarpillars buried in the earth, and in spring come forth with a several months' ap-petite which they satisfy with the first belible vegetation that comes to hand, this often being the gardener's choicest transplanted vegetables. As As the season goes on, they become mature and enter the ground, there undergoing the transformation which are completed by the issuance of the moth in midsummer.

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 be-fore 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 af-ter wetting them down. Better results are secured by putting out poison after sunset, since cutworms begin to feed about dusk.

is scattered thinly, as it might be dangerous to children or domestic

tables may be protected by surround-ing 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

to rear it. where it is needed and cutworms will

two or three times as much at six months of age as calves fed skim-milk, buttermilk, whey or saif meal.

7. Skim-milk is the best single sub-stitute for mothers' milk, but if not available may be replaced with buttermilk, whey or a good calf meal. NOTES.

Apple trees should be planted 25 to 30 feet apart each way and plum and peach trees 16 to 20 feet apart. One-year-old trees should be selected for nough in the case of apple, sour cherry and pear, two-y-arold trees will usually transplant successfully if they have not grown too large. The trees may be planted large. The trees may be either in the spring or fall. They should be set just about as deep as they stood in the nursery. As soon as they are planted the pops should be pruned back somewhat. Give the roots of any plant se plenty of room and then make the sold firm over them. Leave the top soil 0056

for root crops is to plow about seven inches deep in the fall and double disk and harrow it thoroughly the fol-lowing spring. It is considered ad-visable to subsoil four or five inches deeper than the ground is plowed for deep-rooted crome, ensetably where

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 heiters from the best cows, bred to a rood bull lind boo

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 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 eith-er producer, distributor or consumer. Experience proves that it pays well to topdress the poor spots in the pas-tures

The peach is a rapid grower; conse-quently it requires plenty of available food. The first requisite to successful peach growing is rich land in the dif-ferent elements of plant food, especially petash, 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 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 eed. true to name.

Up to the present there has been no effective spray or wash for preventing the destructive work of the borer. There are several different kinds, at-tacking different trees, apples, pears and various ornamental trees. The soft A good grass mixture for seeding lawns is made up of seven parts by weight of Kentucky blue grass, four, parts recleaned red top, three parts perennial rye seed and one part white clover. Sow four or five pounds, per 1000 crumers fort rate, in and roll square feet, rake in and 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 the rees, either by burning them or burying them sev-eral inches deep. The mummid 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 desir-able, as the young plants may be pinched off when the soil dries after a relative drift a second the safter 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'



TOBONTO MARKETS

PRODUCE WHOLEBALE.	HUNRS 3
ggs, new-laid 0 48	0 49
Biect 0 52	0 53
reamery prints 0 64	0 55
rdinary dairy prints 0 47	0 44
akers' 0 33	0 34
leomargarine (best gr.) 0 33	0 37
herries, sour, 6-qt. bkt. 0 65	0 75 .
do., 11-quarts 1 25	1 35 .
ooseberries, 6-qts 0 75	0 90
do., 11-quarts 150 ed Currants, 6-qts 065	0 80
do., 11-quarts 1 25	1 50
	2 75.
aspberries	0 30
lackberries 0 25	1.12
lueberries 1 75	2 25.
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nions, dried, hamper 4 25	
otatoes, Ont., bag 1 25 do., new, No. 1 bbl 6 50	7 00
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MEATS WHOLESALE.	
	17 00

MEATS WHOLESALI	Sir
Beef, forequarters 15 00	
do., hindquarters 28 00	30 00
arcasses, choice 21 00	23 00
do., medium 19 00	21 00
do., common 18 00	19 00
/eal. choice 26 00	28 00
do., common 18 00	22 00
leavy hogs 20 00	60 00
hop hogs 29 00	
hop hogs	
futton, light 19 00	
ambs	
ipring lambs, choice, H 0 35	

Turonto Cattle Markets 263 calves, 1.856

Treccipie! Hand Angered		-
ogs. Sid sheep and lambs.	221 2	12 1 1 10
xport cattle, choice	13 25	14 25
do., medium	12 25	13 25
xport bulls	1 00	11 50
utcher cattle, choice		13 25
do., medium,		12 00
do., mountain	9 50	10 50
do., common	10 75	11 25
utcher cows, choice	10 75	
do., medium	9 50	10 75
do., canners	4 75	
utcher bulls	9 50	11 00
eeding steers	11 00	12 50
		10 50
tockers, choice	9 50	
tockers, light	8 00	9 00
lilkers, choice	90 00 -	135 00
pringers, choice		145 00
pringers, choice	9 00	10 75
heep, ewes		
ucks and culls	6 00	10 50
ambs	19 00	21 00
logs, fed and watered	24 25	26 75
		23 75
ogs, f.o.b		
alves	18 00	20 50

OTHER MARKETS. WINNIPEG QUOTATIONS.

Oats-		Open.		H							
July					87		89		87		89
Oct.					831/4		84%		831/5		84%
Dec.					81%		831/8		81%		83
Fla											
July				5	92		93		87%		
Oct.				5	46	5	53	5	46	5	53
Bas	rley-										
July				1	261/2	1	27%	1	261/2	1	27%
Oct.				1	20%	1	21%	1	20	1	20%
Dec.				1	161/2	4				1	16%
		DU	LU	T]	HL	IN	SEE	D.	•		
					10.000						

Duluth-Linseed on track, \$5.94; July, \$5.93 asked; September, \$5.85 asked; Oc-tober, \$5.72 asked; November, \$5.62 asked; December, \$5.51 bid. MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN.

Minneapolis-Flour unchanged; barley, \$1.14 to \$1.23; rye, No. 2 \$1.53% to \$1.58%; bran, \$26.00: flax. \$5.88 to \$5.90.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK. Calves, receipts 625; 50c lower; \$6

0 \$22. Hogs, receipts 650; steady. Heavy nixed and yorkers, \$23.60; light york-ers, \$23.25 to \$23.50; pigs, \$23 to \$23.60; roughs, \$21 to \$21.25; staga, \$12 to \$18. Sheep and lambs, receipts 200; steady. Lambs \$12 to \$18.50; yearlings,

\$8 to \$14; wethers, \$9.50 to \$10; e \$4 to \$9; mixed sheep, \$9 to \$9.50. ewes,

SCIENCE NOTES.

Small reinforced concrete tugboats of a total dead-weight carrying capacity of about 80 tons are being built in quality production 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. Eack of the boat is a track or pathway on which rolls the double-member balanced crane. This crane con-sists in effect of two sheer legs spaced some 30 feet apart and thoroughly crossbraced in the plane of the front masts. They are balanced by a counter-weight, made up of a reinforced-concrete box, which is filled with stone to provide the proper weight. Dependent from the top of each mast is a hanger working in a jackscrew at the top and provided with a spread grip at the bottom, which can be car-ried around the hull of the ship. When the ship is to be launched the crane is moved up to it on the longitudinal roadway and the boat is fixed in the izws of the hangers, and the crane is then moved transversely on rollers un-til the boat overhangs the river. The ackscrews are then lowered until the boat is in the water. The wearing qualities of leather are said to have been greatly improved by the invention of a Norwegian engin-cer, whereby sole leather can be hard-ened so that it attains two or three times its usual strength. The hard-ening 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 s that after the treatment the leather better resists moisture and heat. It is alleged that leather not otherwise suit-able 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 mehod 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.

animals tilizers. CAEBAGE 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 cab bage plants. This pest, the imported cabbage butterfly, passes the winter in the chrysalis, attached to old cab-bage, stalks and fences, buildings and

Mounding the trees / about eight inches high about the base tends to keep the borers from gaining entrance where it is difficult to get at them Remove the mound a day or two before worming so the borers may be located by the sawdust of exuding gum.

Care should be taken that this bait

which are sired by a good pure brea In small gardens transplanted vegesire. not worth rearing. 3. Calves inheriting size, vigor and constitution are reared most cheaply.

The cans with ends removed allord similar protection. A fertilizer distributor is now offer-ed that distributes the fertilizer in a ring about the plants in the position

5. The calf reared on its dam costs 25 to 50 per cent. more than the pailfed, whole-milk calf unless land pasture are very cheap. 6. Whole milk, pail-fed calves cos not cross a ring of lime or the caustic material contained in commercial fer-

fed most carefully.

and

the proper relation of the "body," sustaining a common realtion to the "head," a mutual de-pendence upon each other and united in one purpose. Its source and strength are expressed in Jesus' prayer, "I'm in them, and thou in me. II. Its basis. There can not be fel-

lowship without agreement. The foun-dations of Christian fellowship are two fold: the universal and the intwo fold: the universal and the in-dividual. The universal basis is the love of God revealed in Jesus Christ and imparted by the Holy Ghost' (Rom. 5. 5. I. John, 1. 3). Christian-ity overleaps national or ecclesiasti-cal boundaries. The followers of Christ have a common object of faith and effection one nurnese in life. and Christ have a common object of faith and affection, one purpose in life, and cherish the same great hope. Christ is the centre where human diversities converge. The bend is "the unity of the Spirit," submerging all lesser dif-ferences. Harmony is possible only through diversity, and is the universal low of extense. Parfect individuality law of existence. Perfect individuality with perfect unity is the glory of Christianity. The personal basis of surfer with it. 15. Ye Philippians-Paul would place emphasis upon what he was about to say. This church had from the beginning shown an active interest in the apostle and his work.

unity of affection and interest. HI. Its benefits. No life can com-plete itself. It is only in association that its highest possibilities can be attained. Alone, it is partial, unsym-metrical and inefficient. The benefits of Christian fellowship are inclusive and universal. The psalmist compares it to the precious ointment of the sanctuary, beautifying and sanctifying the individual; and the dew of Her-mon and Zion, refreshing and reviv-ing (Psa. 132; Exod. 30. 32-33). God's people openly encouraged one another ing (F8a, 133; Exol. 50, 25-05, 604 people opénie encouraged one another in the midst of utter moral and re-sulting material desolation (Mal. 3, 16), The unity and variety of Chris-tian experience constitute a source of difficution W.H.C. W.H.C. edification.

W COLTS L'AUSPACIALITY The Great English Remacy. Tonce and invigorates the whole nerroux extern maker new Blood in old Veina, Derres Nerroux Probility, Mental and Brain Worry, Lespon-dency, Loss of Knergy, Palpilation of the Heart, Finiting Memory, Price St per box, eix for S5. One will please, eix will cure. Bold by all drugsiets or mailed la plain pkg, on receint of Neuroper philomatile free. THIT WOOD Status Co. Toolward free. THIT WOOD

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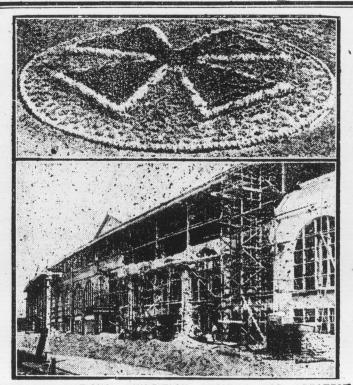
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Youngly—"Did you ever notice that the matrimonial process is like making a call? You go to adore, you ring the bells, and you give your name to the maid." Synicus-"Yes, and then you're taken

COMPLETE.

similar protections. As soon as cabbage, cauliflower and like crops are available, the eggs are deposited singly the leaves. The caterpillars their growth in a short time, upon reach 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

The usual method of perparing land



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.

THE RAVIN' Source upon a midnight dreary, While I pondered weak and weary Orer many a joyous reveiry of bottled goods galore. As I hought of bar and railing, Authe while my spirits failing, Suddenly I keard a wailing as if someone had been trailing-trailing takins before my door. "Must the prohibition thain Bind around my direct and brain" Who is it that white outside?" Here I opened wide the door. "Teil me, raven." I demanded. Speak to a poor soul who's stranded-With golets clinking as of yore?" Must be around my direct and brain? Whit golets clinking as of yore?" Must due lusty German brewers Just because a proclamation Closed the grougehops during war? Canot dry decrees be broken By a word so lightly spoken? I ubde snot a hopeful token?" Such the raver. "Never more."

-Walter Hubbard, in Philadelphie Record.

A PLUCKED 'UN.

Countryman (to dentist): "I wouldn't pay nething extra for gas. Jest pull her out, even if it does hurt." Dentist: "You are plusky, sir! Lee me see the tooth." Countrymau: "Oh, 'tagt me that's got the toothache: it's me wife. She'll be be here in a minute."

NO TIGHTWAD.

"Ain't that the guy that married Rosa-mond 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." -Boston Transcript.

JUST THE THING.

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



A safe reliable regulating medicine. Sold in three de-groes of strength-No. 1, 51, No. 2, 53; No. 3, 55 per boz. Sold by all drugates, or score prepaid on receipt of price. Proce pamphlet. Address 1 THE COCK MEDICINE CO. TORONTO, ONT. (Franty Maine.)