



GARDENING IN DOG DAYS.

Things Requiring Attention in the Vegetable and Flower Gardens.

In the way of planting and sowing, this is not a notable month, neither is it an especially busy one in the vegetable garden. When crops cover the ground, weeds get less of a foothold, still among the late planting there will be plenty to do with the hoe and cultivator, and the market gardener will be kept busy marketing the different summer crops as they come in. The onion crop will ripen during the month, the first requisite being to pull up and lay in rows until thoroughly dried off. Then clean and market or place in sheds for later use. Late plantings of celery may still be made. The stalks will have time to attain a fair size for late winter use.

Rutabaga turnips may be sown the early part of the month, and the white varieties as late as the latter part. In case of an attack of the fly endeavor to protect the plants by dusting with lime or wood ashes where these materials can be had. Spinach intended to be used in the fall may be sown. A late crop of bush beans and peas may still be tried. Remember also that if bush beans are not allowed to go to seed, they continue in crop much longer than if only partially picked. The same is true of cucumbers. Pick as often as the crop is ready. Repotting plants of many kinds will during this month be actively engaged in. For example the cala bulbs may



WINDOW PLANT, ACHANIA MALVAVISUS.

be shaken from the old, and reset with new soil in a 5 or 6 inch pot and given a place for a couple of months on the outside to be transferred to the house or greenhouse when cold weather comes. Young plants of Chinese primrose and Cyclamen will need larger pots as they make fresh growth. Calceolarias and Cinerarias seed may be sown at once. Fuchsias of known, good winter flowering kinds, may be partially pruned back, a part of the old soil being taken away, and be repotted with fresh earth to induce a full growth. The old Speciosa, set out in the free ground or in a large box in a conservatory makes a wonderful growth in one winter, affording masses of flowers all the time.

Usually the Harebell comes into the market this month and to get them in flower by November they should be planted in pots or in flats as soon as received. There is no better place for them at first than out of doors, covering the soil with four inches of loose manure. Medium-sized bulbs are the most satisfactory, and they may be flowered in 4 or 5 inch pots.

Oxalis is a very pretty flowering bulb. Such kinds as hirta, flabifolia, elongata and amena should be repotted this month. Eupatorium, astoria and poinsettias, all useful winter flowers, should be kept growing by repotting as they make growth. Geraniums intended for winter flowering and now in pots, should have the flowers picked off to encourage free growth and to insure flowers when winter does come.

The making of cuttings for next year's plants in the flower garden will begin with geraniums, as well as stock plants from many kinds of which cuttings will be taken towards the end of the month. Few care about bothering with the large old plants in the flower garden except enough large geraniums for filling vases, which may be taken up the last thing before frost appears.

An old hotbed is an excellent place to root cuttings. Place six inches of sand over the soil. The glass should be kept close and shaded during the day until new roots put forth, which will be in from two to three weeks, depending upon the nature of the plant. Even roses may be rooted in this way if a stock of young plants are wanted. If an amateur has no hotbed ash, a few old window sashes will answer.

Tuberous bulbs set out this month will flower in December. If planted in benches, give them the warmest end of the greenhouse; if in pots they are of course portable and can be taken into the house later. Leave about half the bulb out of the soil in a potting, or from where the neck begins to swell.

The Achania Malva viscus is a good old greenhouse or window plant, as it flowers continuously throughout the winter, it belongs to the mallows, the character of the flower being very well shown in the illustration. In color it is bright red. A plant once obtained it may be kept for years, as it is quite shrubby in its habits, being merely pruned back in the summer to make fresh growth by winter. Slips root readily when placed under glass, but for a time they are far less striking than older plants.

Habrothamnus is an excellent greenhouse plant with panicles of red flowers at the tips of the branches. It is easily trained up against a back wall in the greenhouse or does well for covering what is often an unsightly spot in the house conservatory. Still another of this old class of plants is Cestrum aurantiacum with orange yellow flowers. It is quite shrubby in its nature. It does not, however, flower so long as either of the others named.—Orange Judd Farmer.

THE ART OF BUDDING.

The Modus Operandi of This Interesting Operation.

The usefulness of any good variety of fruit may be easily and profitably increased by any farmer by budding which requires little experience and no preparation in advance such as grafting does. Budding may be done in summer while grafting must be done in spring and the scions carefully saved in winter for the grafts. The Stockman and Farmer says upon the subject that budding and grafting, though essentially the same, are different. Grafting is done in spring, budding in the latter part of summer or in fall. Grafting is done by taking a piece of wood—a scion—of the kind to be multiplied and placing it in the wood of the stock. Budding is done by inserting a single bud of the desired variety under the bark of the stock. The stock, it will be understood, is the young tree, or the branch of a tree, which receives the bud, or the scion of whatever fruit is intended to be increased. But though different, budding and grafting are the same in results. They are the same in that the leaves unfolded by the bud or by the scion when the work is successful are the leaves of the identical kind budded or grafted. These leaves make wood and fruit buds and blossoms and fruit of their own kind. All the stock does in the operation is to supply the life-giving sap.

"The scion overrules the stock quite," as Bacon wrote three hundred years ago. The right time to bud is when buds approaching maturity can be obtained, and while the bark of the stock still peels freely. This is when growth is nearly completed for the season and while the stock is forming its terminal buds. At this period the layer of new wood under the bark is still soft and in the right condition to receive the bud. And the bark must peel freely. If it begins to adhere only slightly the work will fail. The best place on a stock to put the bud is generally within a few inches of the ground. But when budding is done in the branches of a large tree one's own judgment must direct.

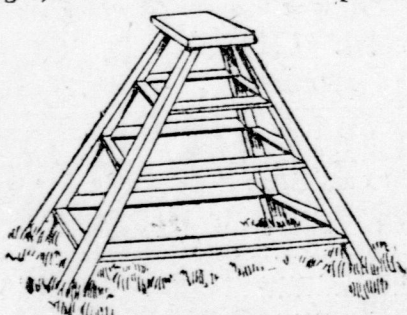
The buds are obtained from scions of the current season's growth. As soon as the scion is cut the leaves are to be cut off all but about a third of an inch of the footstock, this footstock being left to hold the bud by when putting it in place. The best buds are in the middle of the scion, so that the usual way is to cut off and reject a few inches of the immature point, and the same of the butt, the buds on the latter part usually being too small. These prepared "sticks of buds" are to be kept in a damp cloth and a cool place until used. In cutting the scions, it is best to get them from a bearing tree in order to insure accuracy. The budding knife should have a keen edge, a thin blade and a point rounded to nearly the quarter of a circle.

For tying material the best is prepared basswood bark. But woolen yarn does well and also strips of muslin or calico half an inch in width.

When ready for work a smooth place in the stock is selected, and there is (1) an upright incision made clear through the bark. (2) A short horizontal incision is made across the upper end of the first. (3) The bark is then raised by pressing the thin piece of bone—or the point of the knife—against the cut edges with a kind of lifting motion, beginning at the upper end of the incision and proceeding downward, with special care so as not to touch the soft new wood under the bark. This done (4) a bud is cut from the prepared "stick," the knife entering half an inch below the bud and coming out three-quarters or so above it, taking as thin a slice of the wood as may be along with the bud. Some take this thin slice of wood out but it saves time to leave it in and it does just as well, to say nothing about the danger of spoiling the bud in taking it out. (5) The bud is then taken by the piece of footstock left for the purpose, placed in the upper end of the incision under the bark and pushed gently down to the lower end. If a piece of the bark of the bud projects above the incision it should be cut off, making a neat fit. (6) Tying, to exclude air and moisture, should be done at once, beginning at the lower end and covering all the incision, but leaving out the footstock and the point of the bud. This completes the operation.

In a week or ten days it may be known if the bud has taken by the piece of footstock dropping off when touched. If it has dried and sticks fast there is failure. But if the bark still peels freely the work may be repeated, choosing a different place on the stock to make the incision. When successful, the tying may remain about three weeks, unless it begins to cut into the stock by reason of the growth of the latter; in which case untie and immediately replace the tying but not so tight. After untying at the end of the three weeks, nothing more needs to be done until the succeeding spring, when, if the bud is in good condition the stock is to be cut off two or three inches above the bud.

A Convenience in Fruit Gathering. Designs for fruit ladders are legion, some good, some bad, and some indifferent. The quadruple stepladder here illustrated must be classed among the good designs, for obvious reasons. Placed



QUADRUPLE STEPLADDER.

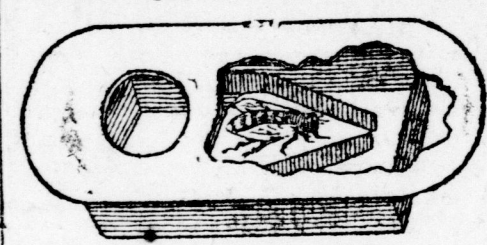
under low, branching trees its use permits one to move about within reach of a large portion of the whole side of a tree, because of its four sides, about which one can freely step. Moreover, when not occupied as "standing ground," the top affords an excellent resting place for the basket. It will be found exceedingly convenient for the home orchard, where one may desire to pick but a basket or two of fruit at a time, and wishes to make a selection of those in the best condition for picking. It should be made strong, but light, so as to be readily moved about.—American Agriculturist.

REMOVING NEW HONEY.

When to Take from Hive—Bee Escapes—Round-up in Apiary.

After honey is capped or sealed it deteriorates in appearance if it remains upon the hives and should be removed at once when a fancy article is desired. Its quality and flavor is improved if left with the bees, but what it gains in this way is lost by discoloration. And further, if a dearth of honey occurs the bees may open some of the cells along the bottom of the section, destroying their good appearance and injuring their sale.

Among the recent developments in aiding a honey producer to remove his surplus are bee escapes. British bee keepers call them super cleaners, and they are simply small cones through which bees can leave the section, but can not return. One of these escapes is fastened over a hole in



A BEE ESCAPE.

a board. If, towards evening, a case of sections is raised and this board put between it and the brood combs, the case will be free from bees by morning and can be removed without disturbing the colony in the least. There is no discoloring of the combs with smoke or tearing open the cells by angry bees. Some producers advise putting an empty case under a case of sections partially filled, raising them up, and putting underneath. In doing this great care should be exercised, for a case of completed sections are worth much more than two unfinished. When contemplated, a careful survey of the honey resources should be made, and if the flow promises to continue it may be done. Where the cases are so constructed that the finished sections can be readily removed, and there are unfinished ones in the outside row, these should be put directly over the brood and their places filled with empty sections.

When bees refuse to leave sections there is either a queen or brood in them, and it is better to remove and investigate at once. The brood will be drone and can be fed to the chickens, and the honey that surrounds it extracted. If there is a queen she can be returned to her hive.

Those who keep bees to produce honey simply for their own use, usually have it stored in small boxes. These boxes when full should be removed towards evening, placed near the entrance of the hive and covered with cloth. If the bees get started from the boxes before night there will probably be but few of them remaining in the morning. Take the boxes away early in the morning or robbers will find them. If all the bees have not gone out put the boxes in the bottom of a barrel, cover closely, leaving only a small hole at the top. The bees will pass out through this and those on the outside will not find it. When bees do not leave a box, it contains either a queen or brood and had better be returned to its hive and taken off at some future time.

It is a good time now to have a roundup in the apiary preparatory to a fall flow of honey. Where colonies have been allowed to swarm at their own pleasure, there may be parent colonies which have swarmed to death; that is, until they have too few bees to pass the winter in safety. Small afterwaxers or casters may also be found, which have only a small amount of comb. If these were returned to the parent colony before the fall flow of honey, they may be able to secure enough stores for cold weather. In my apiary there has not been a single afterwaxer this season and but few first swarms. In my experience with Italian bees I have had but few second swarms, and believe that they are far more provident than the common bees, for the little swarms that flit from tree to tree late in the season are usually black bees. At the present, says Mrs. L. Harrison in Orange Judd Farmer, strong colonies are little more than making a living, and the prospect for a fall flow is quite encouraging, as there has been abundant showers. Polygum (smartweed) which grows in corn and potato fields is now making its appearance. Spanish needles and beggar sticks which grow luxuriantly upon overgrown lands and along water courses, yield much honey in the fall.

The Queen's Work and Duty.

A prosperous colony of bees at swarming time consists of a fertile queen and a few hundred drones and many thousand workers. The queen is a perfectly developed female, and is the prolific parent of the whole colony. The only duty she performs is to deposit the eggs. This fact is well demonstrated by removing a common queen and introducing an Italian queen in her stead. During the honey flow the queen will deposit about 30,000 eggs per day. She is distinguished from the other bees by her size, form and color. Should her death occur when there are drones in the apiary and eggs in the hive, or if she is to leave the hive with a young swarm, the workers will construct large cells, supply them with "royal jelly" and the eggs or larval that would have produced worker bees are developed into queens. The young queen usually leaves the hive when five or six days old to meet the drones in the air, for the purpose of fertilization. The cells in which the workers are reared are the smallest in size, the drones about one-third larger, the queen cell still larger, and resembles a peanut in shape and appearance. In the movable frames which should always be used, the queen cells are readily found about the time swarms are expected.

A Grand Shrub.

Hydrangea-grandiflora is a grand shrub, with very large white and pink flowers, as large as the two hands. Blooms in August when flowers are scarce. Owing to the large number of flowers the plant should be supported during blooming time.

Like Interest—Always Growing.

Vegetation ceases when the winter appears, but live stock increases in weight during all seasons. For that reason live stock should be a specialty on all farms.

LIZARDS IN THE STOMACH.

A Reptile Swallowed While Drinking in the Dark.

Excruciating Agony Suffered by Mrs. Westfall—Nerves Shattered and Death Looked for as the Only Relief.

(From the Trenton Courier.)

The editor of the Courier having heard of this strange case of Mrs. Simon Westfall, made inquiry and learned the following facts—Mrs. Westfall said that one evening some three years ago she went to the well and pumping some water drank a portion. As she did so she felt something go down her throat kicking and told her mother so at the time. Little she thought of the agony in store for her through drinking water from a pump in the dark, for a female lizard found its way into her stomach and brought forth a brood. After a while the sight of milk would make her tremble and she had to give it up. The disorder increased so that the very sight of milk would produce effects bordering on convulsions. She lost her appetite but would feel so completely gone at the stomach that she had to eat a cracker and take some barley soup frequently to quiet the disturbance within. She took medicine for dyspepsia and every known stomach disease, but got no relief. She changed doctors and the new doctor having had an experience of this nature before, gave her medicine to kill and expel the lizards. For three years the poor woman suffered all kinds of physical and mental agony. Her whole system, kidneys, liver and stomach were all out of order. Her heart would flutter and palpitate so faintly as to be imperceptible, and a smothering feeling would come over her, that it was often thought she had given her last gasp. Her memory was almost gone, her nerves shattered so that the least sudden movement would bring on the most extreme weakness. Sitting or standing she would be dizzy and experience most depressed feelings and loss of spirits. After the removal of the reptiles, the doctor sanctioned the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and she took three boxes, but found no apparent relief. She then gave up, their use believing she was past the aid of medicine. At this time a Mrs. Haight who suffered twelve weeks with la grippe, and who was completely restored by taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, urged Mrs. Westfall to begin the use of Pink Pills again. She did so and soon she perceived their beneficial effects. Her appetite began to improve and for two months she has steadily gained strength, health and steadiness of nerve and memory. She can now do her household work and feels as well as ever. She says she cannot speak as strongly of Pink Pills as she would like to, and feels very grateful for the great good resulting from the use of this wonderful medicine. Mrs. Haight, before referred to, is enthusiastic over her own perfect recovery from the after effects of la grippe, feeling as well as ever she did in her life. She also corroborates the above statement regarding Mrs. Westfall's cure.

These pills are a positive cure for all troubles arising from a vitiated condition of the blood, a shattered nervous system, and by all dealers or by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y., at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50. There are numerous imitations and substitutions against which the public is cautioned.

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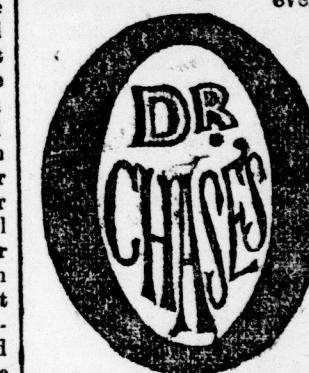
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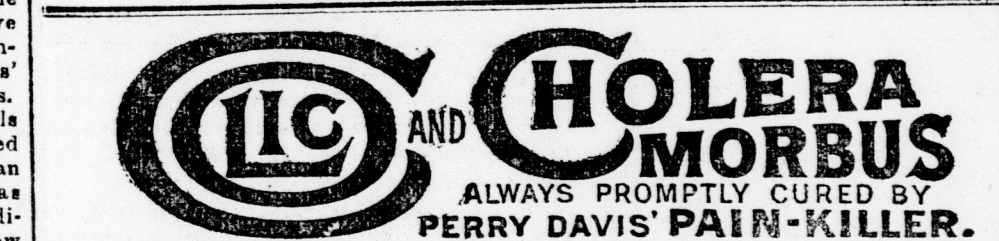
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