

# FRUIT AND FLOWERS

## WINDOW GARDENING.

### Suggestions for Those Who Mean to Cultivate Home Plants in Winter.

Most window gardens are filled with a miscellaneous selection of so-called flowering plants, whose few poor scattering blossoms scarcely pay for their care, and might with profit give place to those without beauty of flower, but whose foliage is at least attractive. Indeed, so often is this the case, that many householders are banishing all flowering plants, depending solely upon palms, aspidistras, etc., for their window adornment.

But if one prefers flowers to foliage—and most people do—this is all wrong. A few fine foliage plants are indeed attractive, but they do not take the place of fragrant blossoms, that never seem half as lovely as when all outside nature is hidden beneath snow and ice. It is not necessary for the window to be flowerless, even with the poor facilities of the common living room, if the following rules are adhered to:

1. Select only such plants as are winter bloomers.
2. Choose only those that will thrive in the temperature at which you keep your room. Select carefully to suit the amount of sunshine or shade in your window.
3. Examine every plant to make sure that it is entirely free from insects before bringing to the window in the autumn.
4. Shower the leaves of your plants once a week, to keep down dust and insects. If insects appear, fight them at once, and never give up until they are routed.
5. Keep flowering plants in small or medium sized pots. See that the soil is rich, the drainage an inch deep at bottom of pot, and a crust of hard earth is never allowed to form at the top of the pot.
6. Water only when dry, then give sufficient water to wet to the bottom of the pot. Be chary of water in severely cold weather.
7. Turn the pots frequently, pinch off withered flowers and faded leaves. Allow all Holland bulbs to root six or eight weeks in the dark before bringing to the window.
8. Give weak liquid manure once a fortnight to all plants showing buds—never to half-grown plants.

To comment a little on these rules, it is useless to select summer bloomers for the house in winter. A few begonias, abutilons and petunias are practically ever bloomers, but most plants must have their season of rest. Few roses, geraniums or fuchsias bloom well in winter, but these few any florist can name. Ailiums, ageratum, cannas, cyclamen, cinerarias, petunias, nicotiana, callas, the olatie orange, hyacinths, paper white and double Roman narcissus, and Chinese sacred lilies are among the surest bloomers for the beginner.

Nearly all plants can be grown in a moderately warm room, but in either a very warm or quite cool room the choice must be more restricted. For instance begonias, heliotropes, impatiens, salvia, and tarentula would soon come to grief in a low temperature (unless protected well at night), while they would flourish in the warm room. The exact reverse would be the case with carnations, ten-week-stocks and camellias. In the same way begonias, primulas, nicotiana, and a few other plants will flower well in a shady window, while roses, geraniums and heliotropes must have sun, and plenty of it, to bloom.

It is the attention to the minutiae of plant culture that makes the successful amateur. Yet these rules are not burdensome to the true flower lover, for it is not a task to minister to our friends' reasonable wants, as our plants' wants are? Clean, well fed plants are always ready to bloom if they have half a chance.

### The Cecropia Emperor Caterpillar.

This gigantic and strikingly colored caterpillar is probably the largest of all our insects, and if they were at all abundant would prove a devastating without an equal. However, they are too few in numbers to cause any great injury except to individual trees, and their large size and conspicuous coloring enable them to be easily detected, when they can be easily picked or knocked off and destroyed. The caterpillar is shown in figure above, and when it is full fed it will spin a large brown cocoon on the tree. Next



CECROPIA EMPEROR CATERPILLAR.

spring from such cocoons there will emerge a large, beautiful moth which proceeds to deposit eggs for other caterpillars. Although many eggs are deposited comparatively few develop caterpillars. Plum and pear trees are the objects of their ravages.

### Splitting Cabbage Stems.

A description is given of a method for arresting the growth of cabbage heads nearly mature, and thereby preventing their cracking. This is performed by cutting the cabbage stem half or two-thirds across with a sharp pruning knife and then extending the cut either up or down for a short distance. If the cabbage does not bend over by its own weight and should be inserted to keep the cut surfaces apart. By this means the further growth of the heads is arrested, and yet sufficient sap reaches them to keep them fresh until wanted for use.

### How the Best Results May Be Obtained by Cultivators.

A near neighbor of mine, says D. Hendricks in Country Gentlemen, has succeeded so well this season with sweet peas that I have learned a lesson or two about their growth and what is needed to secure the best results, which may be unfamiliar to some. The first desideratum is a wet soil—not merely a moist soil, but one which remains continuously wet all through the season. That is the spot where this popular vine thrives best and blooms most abundantly. He thinks they would grow nicely in a tank of undrained soil, but I do not put them in the list of aquatics quite yet. His garden is low and wet, with a heavy soil that never gets dry, though he has supplied partial drainage. There he planted Eckford's varieties, mixed, as early last spring as the ground could be worked, making the drills rich with stable manure, and using plenty of seed. He has four rows, with a total length of perhaps 100 feet. The plants received no special after-culture, except to provide upright support. For this the ordinary wire netting was used to good effect. The vines grew rapidly and with great vigor from the start, and came into bloom very early.

From that time to the last week in August, they had continued to bloom with marvelous abundance and great beauty, surpassing anything I have heard or read of. He and his family, his friends and neighbors from far and near, have been picking them daily, by the peck and half-bushel; and yet the bright, sweet blossoms are there anew, to greet the beholder each succeeding morning, as abundant as ever, and "Mac's" sweet peas are the wonder of the city in which they grow. He is a newspaper man, without moral knowledge or garden experience, but he loves flowers, and his sweet pea harvest has made him enthusiastic. He has had a world of pleasure in gathering the blossoms and supplying his friends with the fragrant beauties. The vines are now about twelve feet high, and still running upward as rapidly as ever, with no sign of stopping. Sections of wire netting have been added from time to time, and a series of scaffolding has been erected on either side of each double row.

He estimates that from the middle of June, when he began to gather the blossoms, until September, the daily picking has averaged one peck for last two weeks of June, two pecks through July, and three pecks for August, making a total product to September of 42 bushels. The flowers have been closely gathered each day. It would be idle, of course, to attempt any estimate as to the number of sprays contained in such a mass of bloom. The vines are to-day as green and fresh as ever, and nothing but frost is likely to end their luxuriant career.

The gentleman thinks that next season he will set ten-foot posts along on either side of the double rows at convenient distances, at the time of planting. To these he will nail cross-pieces, upon which the plank scaffolding can be placed, having steps at each end to reach the platform, from which the flowers can be gathered.

The secret of his success seems to be—wet soil and plenty of sunshine; although I should add that his garden is partly shaded late in the afternoon, it being on the northerly side of a ridge upon which is a row of buildings. All other sweet peas in this vicinity have ceased to bloom weeks ago, and many of the plantings are dead.

### Fertilizers in the Garden.

The effect produced by applying nitrate and superphosphate to flowers, vegetables and lawns is often wonderful. I have seen plants change from a sickly yellow to a luxuriant green within two days after applying nitrate of soda to them. The effect on grass is to keep it green and healthy during dry weather. This is accomplished, in part, by causing the roots of the grass to penetrate deep into the soil, following the nitrate, which has been washed down by rains earlier in the season, and thus enabling the grass to procure water from the moist soil below the surface. Where the food is, there you will find the roots.

### There are a few plants known as "leguminous plants," among which are peas, beans and clover, which do not require an additional supply of nitrogen. To fertilize these, all that is necessary is superphosphate, ground bone, or some other form of phosphoric acid, and muriate of potash, or wood ashes. For all other crops or plants nitrate of soda should be added to the above materials.—S. M. Harris, in Florist and Gardener.

### Sheep After Plowing.

Where plowing is done for wheat, sheep are the best stock to keep on the plowed land to compact its surface. They will eat down weeds and the growth of scattered grain and thus prevent any need of cultivation which makes the soil too light. Their manure is scattered more evenly than that of any other stock. Sheep can be put on wheat in the fall to crop its growth with advantage to the crop.

### How?

How does the green get into the grass?

How does the look get into the grass?

How does the sweet get into the roses?

How does the smell get into our noses?

How does the blue get into the skies?

How does the see it get into my eyes?

How does the twinkle get into a star?

How does the sunshine come so far?

## SWEET PEAS.

### How the Best Results May Be Obtained by Cultivators.

A near neighbor of mine, says D. Hendricks in Country Gentlemen, has succeeded so well this season with sweet peas that I have learned a lesson or two about their growth and what is needed to secure the best results, which may be unfamiliar to some. The first desideratum is a wet soil—not merely a moist soil, but one which remains continuously wet all through the season. That is the spot where this popular vine thrives best and blooms most abundantly. He thinks they would grow nicely in a tank of undrained soil, but I do not put them in the list of aquatics quite yet. His garden is low and wet, with a heavy soil that never gets dry, though he has supplied partial drainage. There he planted Eckford's varieties, mixed, as early last spring as the ground could be worked, making the drills rich with stable manure, and using plenty of seed. He has four rows, with a total length of perhaps 100 feet. The plants received no special after-culture, except to provide upright support. For this the ordinary wire netting was used to good effect. The vines grew rapidly and with great vigor from the start, and came into bloom very early.

From that time to the last week in August, they had continued to bloom with marvelous abundance and great beauty, surpassing anything I have heard or read of. He and his family, his friends and neighbors from far and near, have been picking them daily, by the peck and half-bushel; and yet the bright, sweet blossoms are there anew, to greet the beholder each succeeding morning, as abundant as ever, and "Mac's" sweet peas are the wonder of the city in which they grow. He is a newspaper man, without moral knowledge or garden experience, but he loves flowers, and his sweet pea harvest has made him enthusiastic. He has had a world of pleasure in gathering the blossoms and supplying his friends with the fragrant beauties. The vines are now about twelve feet high, and still running upward as rapidly as ever, with no sign of stopping. Sections of wire netting have been added from time to time, and a series of scaffolding has been erected on either side of each double row.

He estimates that from the middle of June, when he began to gather the blossoms, until September, the daily picking has averaged one peck for last two weeks of June, two pecks through July, and three pecks for August, making a total product to September of 42 bushels. The flowers have been closely gathered each day. It would be idle, of course, to attempt any estimate as to the number of sprays contained in such a mass of bloom. The vines are to-day as green and fresh as ever, and nothing but frost is likely to end their luxuriant career.

### The gentleman thinks that next season he will set ten-foot posts along on either side of the double rows at convenient distances, at the time of planting. To these he will nail cross-pieces, upon which the plank scaffolding can be placed, having steps at each end to reach the platform, from which the flowers can be gathered.

### The secret of his success seems to be—wet soil and plenty of sunshine; although I should add that his garden is partly shaded late in the afternoon, it being on the northerly side of a ridge upon which is a row of buildings. All other sweet peas in this vicinity have ceased to bloom weeks ago, and many of the plantings are dead.

### Fertilizers in the Garden.

The effect produced by applying nitrate and superphosphate to flowers, vegetables and lawns is often wonderful. I have seen plants change from a sickly yellow to a luxuriant green within two days after applying nitrate of soda to them. The effect on grass is to keep it green and healthy during dry weather. This is accomplished, in part, by causing the roots of the grass to penetrate deep into the soil, following the nitrate, which has been washed down by rains earlier in the season, and thus enabling the grass to procure water from the moist soil below the surface. Where the food is, there you will find the roots.

There are a few plants known as "leguminous plants," among which are peas, beans and clover, which do not require an additional supply of nitrogen. To fertilize these, all that is necessary is superphosphate, ground bone, or some other form of phosphoric acid, and muriate of potash, or wood ashes. For all other crops or plants nitrate of soda should be added to the above materials.—S. M. Harris, in Florist and Gardener.

### Sheep After Plowing.

Where plowing is done for wheat, sheep are the best stock to keep on the plowed land to compact its surface. They will eat down weeds and the growth of scattered grain and thus prevent any need of cultivation which makes the soil too light. Their manure is scattered more evenly than that of any other stock. Sheep can be put on wheat in the fall to crop its growth with advantage to the crop.

### How?

How does the green get into the grass?

How does the look get into the grass?

How does the sweet get into the roses?

How does the smell get into our noses?

How does the blue get into the skies?

How does the see it get into my eyes?

How does the twinkle get into a star?

How does the sunshine come so far?

## A SPORTING PARADISE.

### A PICTURESQUE REGION OF THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

The North Shore of New Brunswick—A Glimpse at the Prosperous City of St. John—Notes of a September Outing in a Delightful Country.

Every city and hamlet in Ontario has its particular north shore, but the one spoken of in this article is the north shore of New Brunswick, and it is washed by the waters of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, with its gigantic bays and inlets. There are no speckled trout to be caught from the rocks, though there are millions of them far up the rivers and streams which flow into the gulf; but the salmon, that king of fish, abounds, as do mackerel and bass and an almost infinite variety of food fishes, including in its season the princely—bony—shad. The oyster, too, is a denizen of the coast, and epicures declare that the world renowned bivalve only reaches complete perfection in the native beds around Prince Edward's Island, Point du Chene and the vicinity. Without pretending to be an epicure, I give them my modest but sincere approval. To taste them for the first time is to experience wholly new sensation in oyster-eating, and if one does not feel as Thackeray did when he first essayed a Saddle Rock, as if he had "swallowed a small baby"—the north shore oyster is not large—one certainly does emulate the great humorist in feeling profoundly grateful.

The north shore of New Brunswick seems at first blush a great way off from Ontario cities and towns, but railways in these times have almost annihilated distance. One steps on board a palace car on the Canadian Pacific Railway in Windsor, say, and in thirty-six hours by the watch steps out again at St. John, the metropolis of the province of New Brunswick. It is a trip that is well worth one's while even if one has no interest in the objective point. The scenery, though less rugged and startling than that on the western portion of the Canadian Pacific—which is unsurpassed anywhere—is varied and pleasing. After leaving Montreal, where the St. Lawrence is crossed on a splendid specimen of the cantilever bridge, the road runs to the southeast and presents the traveler with a panorama which includes the Green Mountains of Vermont, the White Hills of New Hampshire and what is left of the once magnificent pineries of Maine. There are glimpses, too, of Katahdin and Moosehead Lake, most charming of inland waters; and after the frontier is again crossed the wooded shores of the St. John and the Kennebecasis furnish pictures which will linger long in memory's gallery. St. John is rather a solemn city and conveys the impression rather of staid re-



ST. JOHN, N.B., HARBOR.

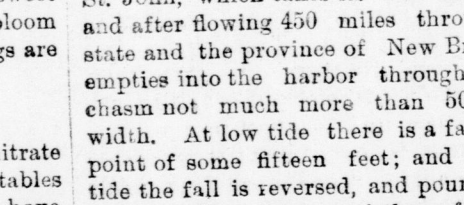
chi from the water front of this quarry is connected with a fact that is of historic interest. When the British ship was returning with the body of Wolfe, slain at Quebec, the convoy sailed up the Miramichi to get fresh water for the voyage, and it was on this elevated point that an encampment was made. While the forces were in camp an attack was made from an Indian village on the other side of the river and the commander, believing it to come from the French, destroyed the village and practically made a clean sweep of the settlement on that side of the river, including the oldest church in the province a few miles below. The village which has since sprung up on the site is known to this day as Burned Church.

Another historic incident was on one of the greatest forest fires in history. It occurred in October, 1825, and swept over the entire Miramichi country from the head waters of the river, in a sheet of flame 100 miles broad, and devastated an area of more than 4,000 square miles, 400 of which were pretty well settled country. According to the accounts of the early historians, the loss, aside from that of the forests, which was incalculable, was over \$1,000,000 in property, including 600 houses and 300 head of cattle. In addition there were at least 180 lives lost and probably many more. The light of the fire was seen as far as the Magdalen Islands and the cinders rained all over the streets of Halifax, hundreds of miles away.

### A HANDY RULE.

One That Will Oftentimes Get Men Out of Bothersome Scrapes.

The rule often called "the 6, 8 and 10 rule" is not nearly so well known as it should be, as this would often get men out of scrapes that now bother them. For example: we are out at the lumber pile and want to cut a piece six feet long and have



SIX, EIGHT AND TEN RULE.

the ends square. We have only the ordinary two foot rule with us, no try square or carpenter's square, and how shall we get the ends square. If we had one square—we could measure down each side an equal distance, but as neither end is square we shall have to use our "6, 8 and 10 rule." We begin by measuring along the straight edge of the board (and supposing it to be a board not exceeding twelve inches) lay off six inches, marking each point, making one point where we wish to cut. Now, measuring across the board, we lay off eight inches and makes an "arc," by swinging the rule from the first point. For the final mark we take ten inches on the rule, and placing one end on the second point we marked, swing it until "ten inches" crosses the arc swing. A line drawn through the first and third points will be at right angles to the edge of the board. In other words, we form a triangle with a base six inches; a height of eight inches and a hypotenuse of ten inches, which makes a right angle triangle. The cut will show this plainly. It will be seen that it is marked 6, 8 and 10, but it is the same proportion and may be 12, 16, 20 inches or feet, according to requirements. Start with the point marked one and lay off two just three inches from it. Again, using point 1, lay off point 3, which is just 4 inches from it, and from point 3, when just where the line will cut point 1 and 5 inches long. Then draw at right angles to the edge of the board. It may be interesting to note that this valuable rule, (which is really that a "right angled triangle can be formed by having the sides in the proportion of 3, 4 and 5") was discovered and published by the Greek philosopher Pythagoras several thousand years ago.

From St. John to the north shore the route is by the Intercolonial Railway, one of the finest and best-equipped railroads in the country, the connecting link between Quebec and the maritime provinces, with the terminals not only at St. John, but at Halifax, N. S., and at Sydney, Cape Breton Island. Upon the route the traveler strikes for the first time the logical method of dividing the day into hours, treating it as a whole day instead of two halves. Midnight instead of being 12 o'clock is 24 o'clock, and when one travels over the road for the first time it seems a little odd to be out so late. Recklessness comes with practice, however—as it does under the commoner enumeration—and he learns to stay up until 23 or 24 o'clock without a murmur.

The twenty-four hour system is not, however, the only distinguishing feature of the Intercolonial. Although it runs, very largely, through a new and comparatively little settled country, it has one of the best roadbeds and finest equipments to be found anywhere. There are few of the best roads anywhere where one finds the ordinary day car lighted at night with incandescent electricity, but that is what we found on the Intercolonial, and the contrast with the oil lamps which are such a vexation—and in hot weather such a discomfort—was very pleasing. The road is one with a future before it, which it justly merits; for aside from its commercial importance

### as the connecting link between the provinces it passes within easy reach of more and better fishing territory than any other route in the country. There are moose and caribou, also, to be had in the region if one braves the rigors of winter travel, and has acquired the art of snow-shoeing.

The centre of the fishing district—or as good a centre as any—is at Newcastle, on the Miramichi river, about forty miles from the mouth, where this magnificent stream is seven miles wide. Salmon, not very large, but exceptionally fine, are taken in the river, and mackerel, bass and cod in the bay; while trout abound in the streams that find their way into the river as well as in the numerous brooks and lakes of the surrounding country. In the winter smelts are taken in enormous quantities and shipped all over the country, as the curious can satisfy themselves if they will look at the brands on the packages that are taken in the fish markets. Partridge, plover and snipe abound, and English woodcock are still found, though not as plentiful as they once were. In the spring and fall there are ducks, geese and brant in myriads. In a word, it is the paradise of the sportsman; and as the game laws are being carefully and wisely enforced, it is likely to continue such. Newcastle itself is not a very imposing place, except as a point of departure for the sportsman. In the harbor, however, may be found the ships of almost every nation taking on cargoes of lumber; and a new enterprise has been put on foot within the past few years in the quarrying of building-stone, grindstones and stones for the reduction of wood pulp. The "Fish" sandstone, so called from the owner of the quarry, Mr. Charles E. Fish, is famous throughout Canada for beauty and durability; and some of it has found its way as far west as Chicago.

### A promontory overlooking the Miramichi.

## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

### LESSON II, FOURTH QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, OCT. 14.

Text of the Lesson, Luke v, 1-11—Memory Verses, 4-6—Golden Text, Mark 4:17—Commentary by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

1. "And it came to pass that, as the people pressed upon him to hear the word of God, He stood by the lake of Gennesareth." After He was expelled from Nazareth, as we saw in last week's lesson, He for a time made Capernaum His center (Math. iv, 13) that prophecy might be fulfilled. About that time Andrew and Peter, James and John received a call to follow Him and did so (Math. iv, 18-22). Among the many sick and suffering whom He healed in Capernaum were the man in the synagogue with an unclean spirit and the mother of Simon's wife. Throughout all Galilee He healed all manner of disease, and preached the gospel of the kingdom, so that His fame spread everywhere (Math. iv, 23-25). In the midst of this popularity today's lesson finds Him preaching to the people hungering for the word on the shore of Galilee's sea. From my present experience in 15 Bible classes, held in as many different cities and towns, in which I meet from 2,000 to 8,000 people weekly in all kinds of weather, I most earnestly testify to all preachers and teachers that people still hunger for the word of God. Why should there be a famine? (Amos viii, 11, 12.)

2. "And saw two ships standing by the lake, but the fishermen were gone out of them and were washing their nets." This is clearly a different incident from that in Math. iv, 18-22, for there the men were in the ships, two of them casting a net and the other two mending their nets. How interesting it is that all we do is seen and noted, and the Spirit thinks it worth while to record whether these men were washing or mending or casting their nets! If we would live always as under the eye of the Lord, what a difference it might make!

3. "And He entered into one of the ships, which was Simon's, and prayed him that he would thrust out a little from the land. And He sat down and taught the people out of the ship." To appreciate this fully one must remember that a fishing boat is not always the sweetest nor cleanest kind of a vessel, and some Christian people would consider well before stepping into a fishing boat, even to do people good. Let us consider Jesus and have more of His spirit. What He would teach the people we may imagine from His discourse with Nicodemus and the woman of Samaria, etc. It would surely be concerning the kingdom and how to reach it and walk worthy of it.

4. "Now, when He had left speaking, He said unto Simon, Launch out into the deep and let down your nets for a draft." He had been in a figure, casting the net for souls, and His word would surely accomplish His pleasure and bear fruit to the glory of God. But He has been using Simon's boat and taking Simon's time, and He will let no service go unrewarded. He is not unmindful of the needs of the body and will surely make good Math. vi, 33.

5. "And Simon, answering, said unto Him, Master, we have toiled all night and have taken nothing—nevertheless at Thy word I will let down the net." We cannot help thinking of that other night long after when they toiled all night and caught nothing (John xxi, 3). Is there any connection? It is well for Christians to remember that no labor is ever in vain in the Lord (1 Cor. xv, 58).

6. "And when they had this done they inclosed a great multitude of fishes, and their net brake." At His word something was accomplished. When it is God who worketh there will always be results, perhaps not what we would like or wish, but always what He pleases. He controls even fishes, and fishes more easily than men, for they do not resist Him. In the post resurrection incident the net did not break (John xxi, 11). Consider why?

7. "And they beckoned unto their partners which were in the other ship that they should come and help them. And they came and filled both the ships so that they began to sink." What a giver the Lord is! How abundantly He rewards these partners for the use of one of their boats! Why do we know so little of the Lord's fullness, of His exceeding abundance? Is it not because we do not yield fully to Him? We are so loath to present our bodies as a living sacrifice, so afraid of losing our bodies, so much of us or in some way afflicted or grieved us, when all the while He desires to fill us with all His fullness (Eph. i, 19). Hear Him as He says that if His people would only hearken unto Him He would feed them with the finest of the wheat and satisfy them with honey from the rock (Ps. lxxxi, 13, 16).

8. "When Simon Peter saw it, he fell down at Jesus' knees, saying, Depart from me, for I am a sinful man, O Lord." Nothing gives such a deep conviction of sin as a sight of the Lord and His goodness. It is the goodness of God that leads us to repentance (Rom. ii, 4). Consider what abhorrent views of self were wrought in Job, Isaiah, Daniel and Paul when they saw the glory and goodness of the Lord (Job xli, 6, 6; Isa. vi, 5; Dan. x, 8; Ps. lxxviii, 7, 8). If we have a good opinion of ourselves, we need only to see Jesus in order to have all our comeliness turned to corruption and be enabled truthfully to say, "I know that in me—that is, in my flesh—dwelleth no good thing" (Rom. vii, 18).

9. "For he was astonished and all that were with him at the draft of the fishes which they had taken." All their night's toil had accomplished nothing, but now, with one cast of the net, both boats are filled almost to sinking. What an illustration of Prov. x, 22, R. V., "The blessing of the Lord, it maketh rich, and addeth nothing thereto." If we would addeth nothing thereto! If we would only abide always and wholly under His control, how much would He might accomplish through us! His name is wonderful, and there is nothing too wonderful for Him.

10. "And so was also James and John, the sons of Zebedee, which were partners with Simon. And Jesus said unto Simon: Fear not. From henceforth thou shalt catch men." Earthly partnerships are helpful if in the Lord, as these four were, but we must avoid all partnerships with the ungodly (11 Cor. vi, 14-15). Esteem above all things the partnership with this very same Jesus, who in our lesson so blesses these men, for He condescends to let us be laborers with Him (1 Cor. iii, 9).

11. "And when they had brought their ships to land they forsook all and followed Him." On a previous occasion it is written that they left their nets and followed Him (Math. iv, 20), but now they forsook all. Yet, after the resurrection, tolling some of them, at Peter's suggestion, tolling at that occasion that Jesus said to Simon, "Lovest thou me more than these?" (John xxi, 16, 17.)

### Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

## Only a Step

### from Weak Lungs to Consumption, from Depleted Blood to Anemia, from Diseased Blood to Scrofula, from Loss of Flesh to Illness.

## Scott's Emulsion

the Cream of Cod-liver Oil, prevents this step from being taken and restores Health. Physicians, the world over, endorse it.

Don't be deceived by Substitutes! Scott's Emulsion, Belleville, All Druggists, 50c & \$1.

## Hellmuth Ladies' College

LONDON, ONTARIO.

The next term begins on Wednesday, Sept. 12. The omnibus leaves the postoffice at 8:20 a.m.

## COURSES.

Academic, Music, Art, Elocution and Elective.

Charges for Day Students—For FULL ACADEMIC COURSE, including Literature, Mathematics, French, German, Science, etc., \$100 per year.

The above charge includes the use of the omnibus. For circulars address REV. E. N. ENGLISH, M.A., Principal, 721 St. St.

Lee King, Chinese Laundry. The best work in the city, 407 Richmond Street, London, Ont.

Shirt collars ironed straight so as not to hurt the neck. Stand up collars ironed without being broken in the wind. Ties done to look like new. Ladies' Dresses Altered and Vests Ironed—This work is done by Joe How, late of San Francisco, and the proprietor will guarantee satisfaction in this line at cheapest rates. Give me a call. If you are not suited, no pay. Washing returned in 24 hours. Please open card and see that your work is properly executed. If our work suits you, please recommend us to your friends. xt

## THE PEOPLE'S BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

LONDON, ONT.

Are you living in your own home? If not, call and see how "The Peoples" can put you in possession of one.

Are you going to build? "The Peoples" lend money for that purpose.

Are you going to buy? Get particulars of our easy plan of payment.

Over twenty new houses were built for our members in London alone this season.

"The Peoples" is the peoples' company. Borrowers and investors share alike in the profits.

Get yourself posted on our plans.

W. M. SPENCER, President.

LEUT.-COL. W. M. GARTSHORE, Vice-President.

WM. SPITAL, Secretary-Treasurer.

A. A. CAMPBELL, Managing Director.

Office Open Every Saturday Evening from 7:30 to 8:30.

## HUMPHREYS'

Dr. Humphreys' Specifics are scientifically and carefully prepared Remedies, used for years in private practice and for over twenty years by the people with entire success. Every single Specific is a cure for the disease named. They cure without dragging, purging or reducing the system, and they do not do the slightest harm to the body.

LIST OF PRINCIPAL DISEASES CURED BY HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS.

1—Fever, Consumption, Inflammation... 25

2—Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic... 25

3—Teething Colic, Crying, Wakefulness... 25

4—Diarrhea, Cholera, or Adults... 25

5—Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis... 25

6—Nervousness, Trembling, Fainting... 25

7—Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo... 25

8—Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation... 25

9—Suppressed or Painful Periods... 25

10—Whooping C