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# Sunday School.

LESSON XIII.—JUNE 25, 1910.

Parable of the Tares.—Matt. 13: 24-30, 36-43.

Commentary.—The parable stated (vs. 24-30). 24. Another parable.—This is the second of the eight spoken on this day, the first being that of the sower. The kingdom of heaven.—It is a system of divine government and grace through Jesus Christ. It is a kingdom because Christ is King, saved men and women are subjects, and God's will is law; it is of heaven, because its origin, its nature partakes of the nature of heaven, and heaven is its consummation. It is likened unto.—As like it in that there exists a mixed condition of good and evil. Sowed good seed.—The seed was not only seed of the right kind, but there was no mixture of evil or undesirable seed with it. It was both good and clean. It required much care in the part of the Eastern farmer to obtain "good" seed. In his field.—The field which he owned and over which he had control. 25. While men slept.—During the time usual devoted to sleep. No blame is attached to them because they slept. Sleep is an necessary to man's well-being as work. His enemies came.—Some one who hated him and planned malicious mischief. Sowed tares among the wheat.—This is the story of a despicable deed. It was the farmer's own field. He had carefully prepared the soil, procured good seed, had sowed it and was expecting a harvest, and now his care and labor were ruthlessly and maliciously rendered useless. They might spring up a few scattered seeds, carried there by birds and winds, but there was a deliberate sowing of tares upon the wheat. Went his way.—He came secretly, did his work, and went away secretly. Evil seeds.—Brought forth fruit.—The blades of wheat and tares could not be distinguished, but the difference became apparent when the ears, or heads, appeared. Tares.—This is literally "darnel," the weed that grows among the wheat. It had a close resemblance to the stalks of wheat, and was bound all over the farmer. The taste is bitter and when eaten in bread causes dizziness, and often acts as a violent emetic. It must be carefully winnowed and picked out of the wheat, grain by grain, before grinding, or the flour is not healthful.—Thompson.

27.—The servants of the household.—This expression brings to us the picture of an extensive farmer with a large farm and several servants. Didst not sow good seed.—The question expresses their belief that wood seed was sown, and their surprise at seeing the tares. It indicates a well-conducted, orderly business. Whence tares.—A most natural question, for the tares could have come only from seed in the soil. 28.—An enemy hath done this.—The household had not seen him, but such a lastardy deed could not have been done by any but an enemy. An enemy lurks about to destroy all good. Will thou then that we...gather.—The beauty of the field was marred, and the appearance reflected upon the household and the servants. "An Oriental grain dealer in harvest time is a model of cleanliness and beauty."—Hastings' Bib. Diet. The servants desired to right the wrong at once. 29.—Nay, ye root up also the wheat.—In fields of grain where the tares were comparatively few, it was customary to gather out the tares and other weeds before the time of harvest, but in this case the tares were sown thickly among the grain and the roots would be so thoroughly entwined, that it would be impossible to gather out the tares without destroying much of the grain. 30.—Let both grow together until the harvest.—For the sake of the wheat spare the tares, but the word "until" shows that the time of destruction was coming. In the time of harvest.—The grain could be ripened, hence would not be a mode of using the removal of the tares. Gather...tares.—To burn them.—This was the usual disposition made of weeds. They were burned in the ovens to beat them, and by burning the noxious seeds would be destroyed. Gather the wheat into my barn.—The wheat was valuable and a place was provided where it could be guarded and preserved for future use. No application has thus far been made, that being reserved until the interpretation of the parable is considered.

II. The parable interpreted (vs. 36-43).

36. Went into the house.—Having finished His public instruction for the time being, He withdrew with His disciples for a quiet interview with them, as well as for rest and refreshment. Declare unto us the parable.—The disciples seem to have been unable to comprehend the spiritual truth conveyed by the parable. Edersheim says "True to the parable, Edersheim says 'True to the life as the picture is, yet the Jewish was, of all, perhaps the most un-Jewish and therefore mysterious and unexplainable. Hence the disciples specially ask for an explanation of this only.' 37. He that soweth.—is the Son of man.—No that soweth.—is the Son of man.—No doubt our Lord claimed the title Son of man which was already given Him in the Old Testament (Dan. 7:13), in the idea of man, the second Adam, who, unlike the first, should maintain His position as the head and representative of the race. All good influences in the world are set in motion by Jesus Christ. All others can move only through the power furnished by Him. 38. The field is the world.—The whole world, which God created in the beginning, and which exists to-day with its history of good and evil, the world which is the scene of human activities in time. The children of the Kingdom.—In the parable of the sower the seed was divine truth given to men; in this the good seed represents those who accept the gospel and are transformed by it. We are carried back to the beginning when God placed man, made in His own likeness, on the earth. The tares are the children of the wicked one.—Those who partake of the nature of "the wicked one." Their desires, their hopes, their prospects are utterly unlike those of the "children of the Kingdom." 39. The enemy.—is the devil.—Observe here, as elsewhere, the personality of the devil recognized by our Lord in unmistakable terms. This is no parable, but the interpretation of a parable; it is consistent to popular prejudice, for it is

# IN PAIN FOR YEARS

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" BRINGS RELIEF



MRS. FRANK EATON  
Franklin, Ont., Sept. 27, 1909.  
"I suffered for years from headaches and pain in the back, and I consulted doctors and took every remedy obtainable without any relief. Then I began taking 'Fruit-a-tives', the famous fruit juice tablets, and this was the only medicine that ever did me any real good. I took several boxes altogether, and now I am entirely well of all my dreadful headaches and backaches."  
(Signed) MRS. FRANK EATON.  
50c a box, 6 for \$2.50 or trial box, 25c. At dealers or from Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

uttered to his own disciples alone. Abbott. It was by his agency that all evil seed has been sown. The sickly death and suffering of every man existing, that ever has existed, and that ever shall exist are all chargeable to him. End of the world.—When the present order of things shall close. The reapers.—God's messengers who do His bidding.

40. Tares are burned.—That which is worthless will be destroyed. Fire is a common figure in the New Testament to describe the retributions of the wicked. The wicked will be destroyed, but not annihilated. There will be no hope or possibility of a restoration from the region of remorse, despair and suffering to which they will be eternally consigned. End of this world.—The day of judgment, when Christ will come and the probationary state will end.

41. His kingdom.—The world is here regarded as belonging to Christ.—Hurlbut. That offend.—Those who cause others to sin, as well as those who are openly wicked, shall be cast into hell.

42. The figures of the verse express the terrible state of a lost soul. They indicate indescribable ruin. "The fires of the valley of Hinom were to the Jews the emblem of future penalty. What fire is to the body that the element of hell will doubtless be to the soul and to the immortal resurrection body." 43. Then.—When the probationary state has ended, and when the wicked and every evil thing have been removed. Shine forth.—A picture of heaven. The righteous may have seemed to be under a cloud, but now they shine forth in glory. See I. Cor. 13, 12.

Questions.—Where, when and to whom was this parable spoken? What is meant by the kingdom of heaven? What are some of the truths taught in this parable? Who is the sower? What is meant by the seed? What is the field? Who injured the field? How was the field injured? What is taught by this? Why did the servants discover? Why were they not allowed to gather up the tares? When will the harvest be? What will be done with the tares? With the wheat? Explain v. 42.

PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS.

The King. "A man" (v. 24). "The Son of man" (v. 37). While holding to Christ's divinity there is great strength and comfort in appreciating His humanity. He came to earth in the likeness of man. As a man He was faultless, pure and patient, humble, honest, courageous and long-suffering. As Son of man He died and rose, and is now on His Father's throne (Rev. 3, 21). As Son of His own coming some day to sit on the throne of David (Matt. 25, 31) and on the throne of Isaac (Isa. 9, 7; Luke 1, 32, 33; Acts 2, 30).

The territory. "His field" (v. 24). "The world" (v. 38). There are here two Greek words for world: Aeon (vs. 39, 40, 43), the world-period, age or dispensation, a period of the time during which the human family occupies the earth (Matt. 12, 32). Kosmos (v. 38), the world-place, the created earth, the material world, the habitable planet God I, 26-28; Psa. 8, 3-8).

The subjects. I. "The wheat" (v. 25). "The good seed...the children of the kingdom" (v. 39). Children of God, born of water and of the Spirit (John 3:5); childlike, trustful and guileless (Matt. 18:3); humble (Matt. 5:3); persecuted (Matt. 5:10; Acts 14:22); the living epistles of Christ (2 Cor. 3:3). 2. "The tares" (v. 25). "The children of the wicked one" (v. 39). Cain was the first child of the devil (1 John 3:12); Elymas, the sorcerer, was another (Acts 13:10). Those Jesus rebuked were others (John 8:44). Which are you? Wheat or tares? A child of the King, or a child of the devil?

The usurper. Satan is the usurper, a temporary despotism. God never gave the reins of government into his hands. Where man might have ruled Satan rules, but God overrules. All the devil's designs shall rebound to God's glory and the accomplishment of God's greatest purposes. Our lesson tells of Satan I. His personality. "His enemy came...and went" (v. 25). Webster defines Satan as "a subtle, malicious person." His titles are: Satan, adversary (Zech. 3:1, marg.), devil, accuser (Job 1:9; Rev. 12:10). Serpent, seducer (Gen. 3:1). Dragon, devourer. (Rev. 20:2; 12:3, 4). God of this age (2 Cor. 4:4). Author of all its pomp and pride, fashion and its luxury and lust. Prince of the air, the spirit that is now inwardly working in the sons of disobedience (Eph. 2:2). The head of wicked spirits (Eph. 6:11, 12). A roaring lion (1 Pet. 5:8). The prince of the world of light (2 Cor. 11:12-15); the watchful and His power. "His enemy came and went" (v. 25). The devil has power to deceive (Rev. 12:9; 20:8). Hence the unanointed (Luke 22:31; 2 Cor. 11:11). Kill the soul of the sinner (Luke 12:8). Bring sickness (Job 2:7; Luke

13:16). Blind men to the beauty of salvation (Luke 8:12; 2 Cor. 4:4). Blind men God's saints (1 Thea. 2:18). Possessed (John 13:27; 30; Acts 5:3; 10:16). His malignity. He sowed tares; sowing are: sectarianism (1 Cor. 3:4-7); secret organizations, spiritualism (really demonism), theosophy (2 Cor. 11:13; Phil. 3:2); Christian Science, falsely so-called (1 Tim. 6:20; 2 Pet. 2:1-3); church festivals, fairs and entertainments (John 2:13-17). Satan is the great counterfeiter of all God's good things. 4. His doom. "A furnace of fire" (v. 42). Satan's tares will be burned (v. 30). His work shall be destroyed (1 John 3:8; 1 Cor. 3:12, 13; 15:26). He will be cast down (Rev. 12:12), shut up for a thousand years in the bottomless pit (Rev. 20:3), and cast into the lake of fire (Rev. 20:10).—A. C. M.

# FARM GARDEN

POINTED PARAGRAPHS ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS OF INTEREST.

Complete fertilizer is a general name applied to all fertilizers which contain phosphoric acid, potash and nitrogen. This name does not in any way indicate how much of each element is found in the goods.

Owing to the abundance of straw is added to barnyard manure, but it can be made more serviceable if made fine with the feed cutter before being used. While straw may soon rot after being mixed with manure, yet in a fine condition it is a much better absorbent and can be ferbed into the manure with advantage. When loading and spreading manure there is a saving of labor when handling that which is fine, and the manure will be more valuable because the loss of ammonia will be arrested by the use of suitable absorbent materials.

Probably the census to be taken this year will show about 200,000 more farmers than at the time of the census ten years ago, and the total should be about 6,000,000 farmers and the corresponding number of people employed in agricultural pursuits. Any increase in number is owing, not only to new farms taken up, but to further division of farms in the older sections.

It is claimed that Rev. Benjamin M. Nyce, of Leicestershire, Indiana, was the first man to apply refrigeration to the storage of fruit. One capitalist offered him \$100,000 for the patent rights for the city of New York, and \$250,000 was reported to have been offered him for the Louisiana concessions. He firmly declined all such offers, but failed in business at last. The Union Cold Storage Warehouse Company, of Chicago, is the first concern to engage in the business of preserving fruits, beginning in the early fall, and keep them until the early fall, and keep them until the price may be obtained in the spring.

A farmer in New York State brought suit to recover value of some of his fowls that had been run over and decapitated by a speeding automobile on a back country road. The court held that under the highway law in relation to stray fowls on any public thoroughfare, even in front of the residence of the owner, these are not only unprotected from such an accident as being killed by a motor car, but may be taken and impounded the same as cattle, horses or sheep. Owners or drivers of automobiles are not liable for the values of poultry in New York, but they are liable for the loss of a public highway, the owner must take the risk of accidental loss.

A recent publication from Cornell University illustrates the importance of breeding from vigorous stock. Chicks hatched at the same time showed a great difference in vigor, hardness and health, and the object lesson was not to be overlooked. Birds bred from vigorous stock.

The periods of incubation recognized as approximately correct are as follows: Common hen, 21 days; pheasant, 25 days; duck, 28 days; prairie fowl, 28 days; Guinea, 25 days; goose, 30 days; turkey, 28 days.

Do not delay trimming the grapevines too long. They will "bleed" and suffer if trimmed in the spring.

Several Attempts to Poison Mr. Sheridan, of Breckville.

Chas. Landon Alleged to Have Been Seen Putting Powder in Tea.

Breckville despatch: Charles Landon, a well-known tinsmith, is in custody here, charged with the offense of attempting to poison Mr. Thomas Sheridan, of the firm of Sheridan & Power, one of his employers. The facts are that three weeks ago Mr. Sheridan, who took his lunch at his place of business, discovered a peculiar taste to his food, and threw it out. The same thing happened the following day and it was decided to investigate. Henry Dyer, a constable, was placed in concealment in the building, and through an opening, claims he saw Landon take from his pocket a paper and shake its contents into the tea. The two following days warm water alone was left in the tea bottle, and Landon's arrest followed.

Specimens have been sent to Prof. Ellis, of Toronto, but as yet no report has been received, and Landon is in jail. He was a quiet, inoffensive man, with a highly respectable family, and his friends are at a loss to account for the strange action with which he stands charged.

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# MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

LIVE STOCK.

Receipts of live stock at City Yards were reported by the railways to be 103 car loads, consisting of 1750 cattle, 2180 hogs, 1154 sheep and 414 calves. The bulk of the cattle on sale were of medium to good quality, although there was quite a number of grassers that were slow of sale, as many of them should have been kept still longer on the grass. There was a good trade for the best stall fed cattle, and those that had been fed meal while on the grass. Prices for these were a little easier and slow, but the common grassers were hard to sell, as few of the dealers seemed to want this class, and prices for them were easier and likely to go still lower.

Exporters—George Rowntree bought export steers at \$7.25 to \$7.55, but only 4 at the later figure, and some export bulls at \$5.40 to \$6.40.

Butchers—George Rowntree bought for the Harris Attor Co. 400 cattle, all sold. Butchers' steers and heifers at \$9 to \$7.10; cows, \$3 to \$6.15.

Stockers and Feeders—H. Murby reports a light trade in stockers and feeders, but expects trade to pick up in the near future, as light grass stockers were easier on the market to-day.

Mr. Murby handled about 150 at following quotations: Steers, 800 to 1,000 lbs., \$5 to \$5.75; steers, 600 to 800 lbs., \$4.25 to \$4.75; stockers, \$3.50 to \$4.50.

Milkers and Springers—Receipts were large for the two days. The demand has fallen off from what it was a few weeks ago; in fact, from last week. The let was not good, except for the Choice backward springers sold about, as well as any of the cows on sale. Dealers all agreed that prices were from \$5 to \$8 per head lower than last week. Some good cows sold from \$50 to \$60, and the medium grades at \$35 to \$45, and common down to \$30.

Veal Calves—Moderate deliveries met a steady market, prices being unchanged from \$3 to \$6.50 per cwt., or an average of about \$5.75 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs—There was little change in sheep prices, but lambs were fully a cent per pound cheaper. Eyes of light weight sold at \$4.50 to \$5.25; heavy fat ewes, \$4 to \$5.50; rams, at \$3.50 to \$4 per cwt.; spring lambs, 8c to 8 1/2c per lb. alive.

Hogs—Mr. Harris reported the market steady for hogs, at \$0.35 for select fed and watered, at the market, and \$9, f.o.b. cars, at country points. There were some sales made at \$0.40, fed and watered, and \$0.15, f. o. b. cars, at country points.

# SUGAR MARKET.

Granulated, \$5.30 per cwt. in barrels; No. 1 golden, \$4.90 per cwt. in barrels; Beaver, \$5 per cwt. in bags. These prices are for delivery here. Car lots 5c less. In 100-lb. bags, prices are 5c less.

# FARMERS' MARKET.

The only grain to-day was a couple of loads of oats, which sold at 23c per bushel.

Hay quiet and firmer, there being sales of 20 loads at \$18 to \$22 a ton for timothy and at \$12 to \$15 for mixed and clover. Bundled straw nominal at \$15 a ton.

Dressed hogs are unchanged, with quotations ruling at \$12.50 to \$12.75.

Wheat, white, new, \$0.92 to \$0.95.

Do., red, new, \$0.83 to \$0.90.

Oats, bushel, \$0.18 to \$0.22.

Hay, timothy, ton, \$12.00 to \$15.00.

Do., mixed, ton, \$10.00 to \$12.00.

Straw, per ton, \$12.50 to \$15.00.

Dressed hogs, \$12.00 to \$12.25.

Butter, dairy, \$0.18 to \$0.20.

Eggs, dozen, \$0.22 to \$0.24.

Chickens, spring, lb., \$0.30 to \$0.34.

Turkeys, lb., \$0.10 to \$0.15.

Fowl, lb., \$0.14 to \$0.15.

Apples, Wb., \$0.10 to \$0.12.

Potatoes, big, by load, \$0.45 to \$0.50.

Onions, sack, \$2.50 to \$2.75.

Beef, hindquarters, \$12.00 to \$13.00.

Do., forequarters, \$0.09 to \$0.10.

Do., choice, carcass, \$13.50 to \$12.00.

Do., medium, carcass, \$9.00 to \$10.00.

Mutton, per cwt., \$10.00 to \$11.00.

Veal, prime, per cwt., \$11.00 to \$12.50.

Yearling lamb, lb., \$0.15 to \$0.17.

Spring lamb, lb., \$0.13 to \$0.20.

# WOOL.

Local quotations are: Washed fleece, 15c to 20c; unwashed, fleece, 12c to 13c.

# OTHER MARKETS.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

London.—London and Liverpool cattle quote live cattle (American) steady at 14 to 15c, dressed weight; refrigerator beef steady, at 12 to 12 1/2c per pound.

WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat—June 90 1-2c, July 90 3-4c, October 81 1-2c.

Oats—July 31 7-8c, October 32 7-8c.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK.

Montreal.—About 725 head of butchers' cattle, 1,200 calves, 745 sheep and lambs, 640 hogs, 25 small pigs and 65 milch cows and springers were offered for sale at the first sale. About 10 this morning. There were only a few prime heaves on the market, and these were not cheap; pretty good animals, including a number of large fat cows, sold at from \$14 to \$18.40; milkers' strip stock 3 1-2 to 4 3-4c and the common stock 3 1-2 to 4 3-4c per head. There were more than the usual number of good large milch cows, but prices are declining, ranging from \$50 to \$60 each, while ordinary cows sold at from \$20 to \$45 each. Calves sold at \$3 to \$10 each. Sheep sold at 4 1-2 to 5c per pound; lambs at \$4 to \$6 each; good lots of hogs sold at about 19 1-2c per pound; young pigs at \$3 to \$4 each.

# BRADSTREET'S TRADE REVIEW.

Montreal reports to Bradstreet's (at the week has seen another little lull in the volume of seasonal and retail, following upon an improvement in weather conditions.

Toronto reports to Bradstreet's say a good business is moving in all lines of trade and prospects for the future

# Absolutely Perfect

EVERY single telephone we put out is an perfect as the pattern instrument from which it is made—the original instrument that cost \$10,000 and years of time from the best electrical engineers in the country.

There are our newly designed No. 317 Type Telephone Set we're talking about—the best rural and farm phone made anywhere. Listen to these details of it. The transmitter is standard long-distance type; the receiver entirely practical; your hearing local noises while using it; the generator will ring more phones on a longer line than any other 5 bar generator in use to-day; our new 38 type ringer operates on from one-quarter to one-third the current ordinarily required; our extra large brass gongs make half as much noise as any gongs on other sets; the switch hook makes all contacts on the best grade of platinum points.

But there's more to know—more that we haven't space to tell here. Send for our Free Book, Bulletin No. 1933 and let it tell you the whole story in detail. It also tells all about organizing a rural phone company. Send to-day.

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# A CHEAP GARDEN PLAN

BY NINA R. ALLEN.

Before beginning operations in your yard, study it as to soil and exposure. It will take some time fully to determine its possibilities, you can decide as to the kind and quality of soil and learn where the sunshine falls and ingers longest.

Lay out borders along the fences, raising them a few inches above the general level. If a building or trees interfere with this plan, make beds for annuals in the sun, but arrange them, if possible, so that the centre of the yard may be given over to grass.

If you rent you may wish to use annuals alone. They, with the exception of mimosas and nemophila, can scarcely have too much sunshine. In a hot, dry place, like the south side of a building, sorrel, portulaca, Godetia also thrives in poor soil, but it must save a cool situation. Nasturtium want sun and sand.

THESE GROW READILY.

Bachelor's buttons, poppies, snapdragons, sweet alyssum, calliopsis, candytuft, cosmos, annual sunflowers, California poppies, annual larkspurs, marigolds, nigella, four-o'clocks, petunias, phlox drummondii, scabiosa and zinnias are all of easy culture, and not too particular as to soil.

ABOUT PERENNIALS.

Perennials once established require less care than annuals. The tall-growing sorts, like hollyhocks and rudbeckia golden glow, are most effective screens for high board fences, and some of our most beautiful garden flowers are numbered among them.

Many of the hardy plants will do well in the shade. Among them are monk's rood, lily of the valley, bleeding hearts, ferns, plantain lily, day lily, double buttercup, spiraea, spider-wort, forget-

# A THIRD LINE

Grand Trunk to Utilize Lake Steamships in Route to Atlantic.

Plan to Ship Wheat From Northwest to Sea Board.

Montreal, June 20.—It was stated today that Mr. Charles M. Hays, President of the Grand Trunk and Grand Trunk Pacific Railways, that by this fall there would be a third line connecting the head of the great lakes with St. John and Halifax, furnishing a third through line for Atlantic coast wheat and other exports. This line will be as yet a composite one, but it will enable the Grand Trunk to carry to the coast the wheat, and the making up through trains these clear through to the Atlantic ports. Included in this plan are the use of the Grand Trunk boats on the great lakes, the Grand Trunk system to Lewis, the use of the completed Grand Trunk Pacific from Moncton and the Intercolonial from Moncton to Halifax and St. John. According to the statement of Mr. Hays, this will be in operation this fall, probably before the close of lake navigation, so that the new through system from the lakes to the Atlantic will be an accomplished fact in time to take part in the transportation of wheat. At the same time the completion of the Grand Trunk Pacific from Fort William to Winnipeg, where it connects with the western system to Edmonton, will prove a great factor in getting the crop out, and that by this fall the new Transcontinental will become a very important factor in the transportation system of the Dominion.

# Many Women who are Splendid Cooks

dread having to prepare an elaborate dinner because they are not sufficiently strong to stand over an intensely hot coal range. This is especially true in summer. Every woman takes pride in the table sets, but often it is done at tremendous cost to her own vitality through the weakening effect of cooking on a coal range in a hot kitchen.

It is no longer necessary to wear yourself out preparing a fine dinner. Even in the heat of summer you can cook a large dinner without being worn out.



Convenient life: Be sure you get this stove—see that the name-plate reads 'New Perfection.'

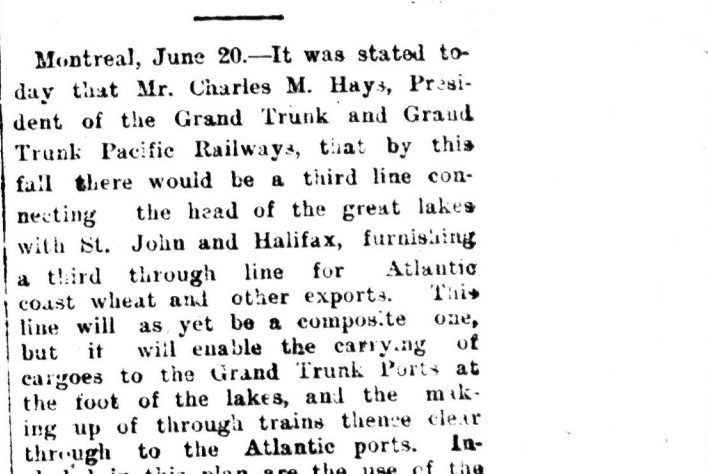
# New Perfection Oil Cook-stove

Gives no outside heat, no smell, no smoke. It will cook the biggest dinner without heating the kitchen or the cook. It is immediately lighted and immediately extinguished. It can be changed from a slow to a quick fire by turning a handle. There's no drudgery connected with it, no coal or wood to chop, and no ashes to carry. You don't have to wait fifteen or twenty minutes till its fire gets going. Apply an intense heat on the bottom of the pot, pan, kettle or oven, and nowhere else. It has a Cabinet Top with shelf for keeping plates and food hot, drop shelves for coffee, teapot or saucepan, and even a rack for towels. It saves time, worry, health and temper. It does all a woman needs and more than she expects. Made with 1, 2, and 3 burners; the 2 and 3-burner sizes can be had with or without Cabinet.

Every dealer everywhere; if not at yours, write for Descriptive Circular to the nearest agency of the

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