



### Flowers for the Gardening Beginner.

To make his flower garden a continual delight, the amateur should study the characteristics of the flowers he grows and see that each serves a purpose. If he loves fragrance, noctitana affinis, with its abundant star-shaped white flowers, is excellent, and a fragrant novelty which presents a striking contrast to this is noctitana Sanders, with deep pink, almost red flowers. These, above all, are excellent for borders, planted in front of taller growing shrubs.

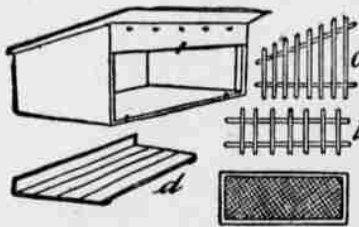
For a bed where a mass of yellow is desired, golden California poppy is useful. It must be sown where it is to bloom, as it does not transplant well. Its flowers are not adapted for cutting. For side and back fences clumps of single and double hollyhocks in mass are good. A flower which grows nearly as high as the hollyhock is radbeckia golden glow, which produces a wealth of golden flowers good for cutting. It is a good plan to devote the space in front of one fence to dahlias and cosmos, for these are sure to please the most fastidious flower lovers. The cactus and decorative forms of the dahlia are becoming more and more popular every year. The tubers may be stored in the cellar in winter like potatoes. If there happens to be a sunny exposure in the garden, plant a few pompon chrysanthemums, which are hardy. They will give an effective display of tiny flowers in the autumn. The Drummond phlox are exceedingly pretty, slow growing annuals, exceedingly showy in mass. In warm and exposed situations they last but few weeks in bloom.

### Coops for Small Chickens.

A farmer's wife writes: The coop I use, shown in sketch, is much better if made of pine. It is made in three separate pieces, the roof and bottom being removable. The roof projects over the coop on all sides, but much farther in front and back. This is to keep rain from beating in. The roof boards are nailed to two narrow pieces, which are just the length of the inside of the coop, and are placed far enough from the front and the back to fit inside the coop. The cracks are battened.

The floor, d, is made to slip in at the back like a drawer. This coop is very easily sunned and cleaned on account of the removable floor and roof. The 8-inch board at the top in front has holes bored in for ventilation. A wooden button on top board and a 2-inch strip at the bottom holds on the frame of wire screen which is used stormy days when the chicks are too young to run out, and on warm nights. At other times a slatted wooden front, b, is used.

I make this coop in two sizes—a sin-



DETAILS OF A CHICKEN COOP.

gle coop 20 inches square, 24 inches high in front and 16 inches in the back, and a double coop is 30 inches long and 24 inches wide. A removable lath partition, c, divides it.

### Hampshires and the Bacon Type.

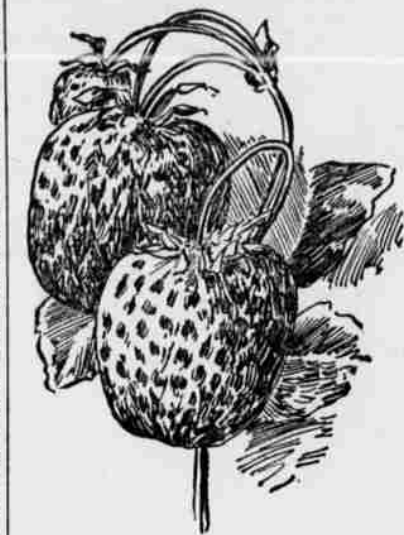
At the last International I was much amused at the discussion in various quarters as to whether the Hampshire swine are of the bacon or lard type. The individual who calls Hampshire swine bacon animals has not yet learned the A B C of what the term bacon means, remarks Professor T. W. Shaw in American Agriculturist.

### Cure for Sheep Foot-Rot.

For sheep foot-rot an English veterinarian gives the following as an excellent remedy: The sheep are walked once a month through a 5-per cent solution of copper sulphate, the hoofs being previously cleaned where necessary. Regular monthly treatment of this kind has been found a good preventive of foot-rot as well as a cure in mild cases. Where the disease has reached the advanced stage, the solution should be twice as strong, and the sheep should be walked through it about once a week.

### Promising Late Strawberry.

The Fremont Williams strawberry is one of the new late sorts for which much is expected. When it is introduced the name will doubtless be shortened, in accordance with the general plan of using but one name for a variety when possible. The variety has been under test throughout the country for two years, and has shown every indication of being all that was claimed for it by the originator. Its one bad feature, and this will be mainly in the opinion of the consumer, is its rather mis-shapen form. It is full as late as the Gandy, generally considered the best late sort, of much better quality and is large and firm. In color it is an attractive, bright crimson, and this feature ought to offset, to some extent, the bad shape. If it does as well under general culture as it has under tests, it will be a valuable acquisition. It has not yet, so far as the knowledge of the writer goes, been introduced, but doubtless will be offered a year from



now. Those who raise late varieties of strawberries for market should keep track of this sort.—Indianapolis News.

### Don't Forget the Lettuce.

Lettuce plants that have been wintered over in the cold frame should be planted at the earliest possible date in spring, and a sowing of the seed should be made at about the same time. Many kinds of vegetables will yield good returns on land not moderately enriched, but lettuce can only be grown to perfection in very rich and heavily manured ground. Plant in rows twelve or fifteen inches apart; plants should be set eight inches apart in the row, and the seed sown in drill and when large enough thinned out to about eight or ten inches. Give clean and thorough cultivation. Varieties of lettuce are exceedingly numerous, and the selection of a few good kinds is not without difficulty.

### Fertilizing an Orchard.

Nothing is better for fertilizing an orchard than raw bone meal and potash, says an expert orchardist. The bone will have nitrogen enough for the orchard in sod, and the phosphoric acid will become soluble by degrees as the trees need it. The principal need of your sandy soil in apples is potash, for not only is such a soil usually deficient in potash, but apples take a large amount from the soil. We would apply 400 pounds per acre, mixed 350 pounds of the bone meal and fifty pounds of muriate of potash. Then mow the orchard and use the cut grass as a mulch for the trees. In short, keep the orchard for apples alone, and devote all that grows on the land to the trees.

### The New Flax Industry.

An industry new at least to Minnesota has been introduced during quite recent years. It relates to the manufacture of flax straw into binding twine. Professor Shaw affirms in Orange Judd Farmer that one of the finest features of the new industry is that it will tend very much to lessen waste on many farms of the west. Nowhere probably in all the United States has the sin of waste prevailed to such an extent as in the western and north-western states. Flax straw was almost a complete waste. The greater the number of acres devoted to the growth of flax the greater was the waste.

### Give Hogs Little Salt.

In reference to proper proportions of salt and sulphur in mixtures for sheep and hogs, Professor Richards writes: "The mixture of salt and sulphur that we feed our sheep is made up of one part of sulphur and five parts of salt. It is not necessary that it be made up of any definite proportion, as there is no danger of feeding too much of either substance. We try to mix it in the proportions mentioned. A good mixture for hogs is one-fifth of sulphur, two-fifths of charcoal and two-fifths of salt."

### AMBITIONS HERE AND THERE.

#### American Boys Not Like Youths of Europe in Future Hopes.

"There isn't a decent servant to be had these days; no, not one, and why? Just because everyone is so ambitious," complained a comfortable-looking woman to her friend, who was out in quest of a domestic. "All the American girls are too good to go into service," she continued, "and the foreigners are fast getting into the same way of thinking. Just to show you the aspirations of the young generation—you know my husband is interested in boys. Well, he likes all kinds of boys, big and little, rich and poor. They all appeal to him, and whenever he gets a chance he enters into conversation with some youngster on the street, in a car, anywhere at all. When we were in England and traveling on the continent, it was the same way; he was always scraping acquaintance with the little boys, and he always asked them in the course of conversation what they wanted to be. It all depended on what the boy's father was. If he were a valet, why the boy had no ambition to be anything better than a valet, or a tailor, or shopkeeper, and so on up to a member of parliament. Whatever the father might be, that thing was what the boy wanted to become. Now, in America it's different. There are only two things that the average American boy wants to be. Until he is 11 he wants to be like the policeman on his beat, but after that—they always answer, 'What do I want to be? Why, president of the United States.' Talk about ambition!"—New York Times.

## TALKS ON ADVERTISING

"Don't advertise if you believe you are wasting money. Let your competitor waste the money on advertising, and perhaps in this way you'll soon put him out of business. Just stand back and laugh at him when you see him squandering his money for printer's ink. Once there was a boy named—we think his last name was Wanemaker, or maybe Moneymaker, anyhow, his name was John, with some sort of a maker attached to his last name. He owned fifty yards of calico, three pairs of jeans, a half a dozen pair of boots. He called this a dry goods store through a Philadelphia newspaper and offered to sell a pair of socks for 30 cents. The don't believe-in-advertising merchants just laughed. Young John spent \$65 with a Philadelphia paper to advertise just one time and less than \$100 worth of goods. He was cautioned by the merchants who knew it didn't pay. It was through sympathy that they offered him advice. But John did not listen to them and went and blew his money foolishly; and to-day poor John sees the result of his misdoings—he has so many large dry goods stores that he can hardly find time to study his Sunday school lesson. Can you see a lesson in this? Be a progressive up-to-date business man. Advertise your wares if you want to sell them."—New York World.

### Contagion and Infection.

The terms contagion and infection are too often used promiscuously, though they are by no means synonymous. The dissemination of mycotic diseases takes place in different ways. There are those which cannot be communicated from person to person, but spread only by the microbic cause invading the individual. To this class belong malarial fevers produced by spasmidia. There are, secondly, those which are not communicable from person to person, but through external carriers only, such as soil, water, food, air, clothing and utensils. To that class belong yellow fever and Asiatic cholera. They are infectious. There are, finally, those which may be transmitted directly from a person or indirectly through carriers. To this class belong scarlet fever, measles, diphtheria, variola, influenza, erysipelas and vari-cella, perhaps also whooping cough. They are contagious and infectious.



Where They Felt It.

"I always put my best foot forward." "Some of my callers complain, pa, that you put it too far forward."—New York Press

## THE POPULAR PULPIT



### RIGHT NOT ALWAYS RIGHT.

By Rabbi Emil G. Hirsch.

The philosophy of Rousseau, Montesquieu and Diderot that all men are created equal, which was made the basis of the declaration of independence and many other documents, is not accurate and has been proved untrue. We know that all men are not equal. This has been proved, and out of this has come the doctrine, prevalent to-day, that the strong have the right to use the weak. This has built up the system as we now have it, so that those who can make gold elastic can make the law elastic. And if there is confession of law violation on the part of the powerful they can through the services of clever lawyers get an "immunity bath" by reason of their confession.

There is coming to be a change of sentiment that the vast resources of capital should not be used as personal caprice dictated. This but acknowledges the oninous feeling of discontent which is rising and to which it would be the grossest folly to be blind.

This type of civilization is unsafe. It is like building in the shadow of Vesuvius. The smoke wreaths curling skyward are thin, maybe, but they are like the frown of the mountain, which, deepening, suddenly breaks forth in wrath and destruction as if to punish man for his temerity in building his vineyards on its sides, in raising his palace in fancied security in the continual presence of danger. So with the popular displeasure, first smoldering and unnoticed and then finally the popular passion breaks out as does the wrath of the volcano. This is not the civilization which we in this country wish to cultivate.

To prevent this we want an awakening to the fact that men are men—not things. Men, like ourselves, not things to be used to the limit for our benefit and then cast aside when worn out. Men in power should realize this and use their power as a thing held in trust for society. Then there will be no objection to a man's having power.

### THE HOPE THAT SUSTAINS.

By Rev. John Edwin Triplett.

I know whom I have believed and am persuaded that he is able to keep that which I have committed unto him against that day.—II. Tim. 1: 12.

If Paul had been a millionaire, these words would not appeal to the great mass of Christian people. The average Christian earns his bread by toiling amid privations and temptations. In this fierce struggle for existence he is often crucified on unseen crosses and caused to fight many a silent battle. Hence the faith of the average Christian is often temporarily eclipsed by his trials, and then it is hard for him to say: "I know whom I have believed."

Now, Paul was a penniless, hard-working Christian, and he uttered these words under the most trying circumstances. After enduring the hardships of these missionary journeys he was now in a dismal Roman dungeon awaiting his execution. If he had been like many brethren of to-day, we would find him complaining about the unjustness of his lot, and this comforting text would not have been. But Paul forgot his sufferings in his sympathy for Timothy. He wrote the last letter of his life to comfort a sorrowful heart. Such was the faith of Paul—he trusted Christ until that day when the sea shall give up its dead and every man shall receive his reward.

But Timothy was like many Christians of the past and present. For instance, the prophet Elijah, after fleeing eight miles to escape the wrath of Jezebel, flung himself beneath a juniper and sobbed to God to let him die. Then John the Baptist, while languishing in the prison of Herod, began to wonder why God should treat him so. Had his ministry been false? And so he sent his disciples to the Master to ask: "Art thou the Messiah that was to come or do we look for another?" And these dark days of doubt and uncertainty are common to every Christian. Sometimes temptations entice us; we fall and with bitterness we cry: "The good that I would do I do not; and the evil I would not do that I do."

Now the anguish and doubt suffered

by so many Christians is occasioned by failing to distinguish between the questions, "Are you saved?" and "Are you free from hardships?"

"Are you sinless?" and "Are you as good as Paul (or some one else)?"

Once a man said to me: "Well, I can't believe that if I were a Christian that God would treat me so"—he had lost his wife and only child.

I replied: "Don't you know that these trials are necessary to develop the Christian graces? Is it not the night—the dark night—that brings out the stars? Now, how could you manifest that sweet grace of forgiveness unless the Lord first permitted an enemy to do you some injustice?" Hence, it is self-evident that the question, "Are you a Christian?" does not mean, "Are you free from hardships?" For God gives every Christian some cross to bear. That is the Father's way of conforming the Christian to the image of His son—"by following in His steps."

Nor does the question "Are you a Christian?" mean "Are you sinless?" For Paul sinned and all have sinned and come short of the glory of God.

"None are righteous—no, not one." To be saved from the guilt and power of sin does not mean to be proof against sinning.

And lastly, "Are you a Christian?" does not mean "Are you as good as some one else?" Salvation is not sanctification. One is an act, the other is a process. We are saved from the guilt of sin as soon as we put our trust in Christ, but it requires a lifetime to become sanctified—that is, to become holy, to get the badness out and the goodness in us. In other words, becoming "good" is a development, a slow, gradual, imperceptible process like a brook gradually becoming a mighty Hudson, a grain of corn bringing forth a full ear at harvest or the lump of leaven that gradually permeates the whole bowl of meal. Therefore Christians should not mourn because they are not as good as some one else. God is not through with them yet.

Hence when Christians like Elijah, John the Baptist and Timothy lack the assurance that they are God's children, the fault is not with God, but with them. They lost sight of his promises as they grope among life's tribulations. They look down when they ought to look up!

### Short Meter Sermons.

Only weariness can sweeten rest.

To revenge a wrong is to repeat it.

Where no love is lost no life is found.

Souls are not cemented by soft swarder.

You never find truth by losing the temper.

Straight lacing will not cure crooked living.

Delight is never found in flight from duty.

Fruits of faith come from roots in character.

There are no riches where the heart can find no rest.

He seals himself to-night who sins against the light.

Only through personal character comes permanent civilization.

He cannot control the output of his life who does not guard its inlets.

A man is often best known for the things he thinks he keeps to himself.

There is no virtue in the good turn that you hope to turn into a good trade.

An imperfect deed of right is better than the most complete analysis of it.

It takes the gold a long time to learn not to pray to be delivered from the fire.

The best life is that which immediately and implicitly obeys the best it knows.

Tapering off a bad habit is often only the whittling of the kindling for a new start.

Some men never find anything they can stick to until they get in the slough of despond.

Some men think they are flying to glory when they are only feeling from the chores.

The man who lets greed block up the windows of his soul always talks about this as a dark old world.

You cannot measure your fidelity to your friend by the facility with which you find fault with him.

It is worth while to remember that it is a good deal easier to learn a thing than it is to forget it.

You may buy a million with your manhood; but you cannot redeem it with many millions, when once it is sold.

There is only one man on earth who thinks that a holy tone is a heavenly tune, and that is the man who is making the noise.