

FARM AND GARDENS

Quail Needs Protection.

It is said that the quail has been known to destroy sixty different kinds of weed seed, and in fact that about five percent of his food is made up from seeds that are harmful to the farmer. He also destroys large numbers of injurious bugs, and, therefore, the farmer should protect him from the hunter—with a gun, if necessary.—Epitomist.

Root Crops Need Attention.

Where mangels or rutabagas are crowded, pull the superfluous roots for the cows. The fresh feed will be useful, and those remaining will occupy the vacant space, and make a better growth by the thinning. White turnips may yet be sown if the land is rich or made so. A vacant potato stubble treated with 250 pounds of fine bone dust per acre, will give a vigorous growth of turnips.—Weekly Witness.

Raising Wild Ducks.

The wild Mallard ducks are being raised on several farms in Illinois. The eggs were found along the Illinois river and hatched under hens. By clipping the wings of the Mallards the ducks were restrained from wandering, and several generations were raised successfully. When the wild ducks fly overhead the tame ones show a desire to join them, but are restrained by their clipped wings. They are somewhat like tame ducks in general qualities, and the owners find more or less demand for them as decoy ducks and as market poultry.—American Cultivator.

The Moulting of Fowls.

The chickens ought to be moulting quite freely by this time. The quicker the new feathers come in now, the better; for the early moulters are the ones that make the best winter layers. Moulting fowls do not require essentially different feed and treatment than at any other season, with the one exception that more meat and other feather forming foods may well be supplied. Give occasional feeds of sunflower seeds and linseed meal, if possible.

The four essentials during the summer and fall are shade, cleanliness, fresh water and pure air. At this time these things are necessary because the fowls are moulting. Both factors taken together make it doubly imperative that the fowls receive the best possible attention at this time. Don't forget to supply green stuff every day if the fowls have not free access to plenty of growing greens, but on every farm where it is possible, the fowls should be allowed to range and pick up all the green food, bugs and worms that they can find. It saves expenses and is the best thing possible for the fowls.—Epitomist.

Testing Cows.

The Vermont station has been making experiments to find a simple method as possible of learning about what returns a cow gives.

It has been found that for practical purposes the productive value of a cow may be ascertained as follows:

1. Weigh the milk of each cow for three days monthly. At the end of the year add these results and multiply by ten, making such corrections for time of calving and drying off as circumstances indicate. This gives the annual yield of milk.
2. Test the milk of each cow twice or three yearly using two composite samples taken as follows: (a) For cows calving normally in the months of September to February inclusive and due to calve again in a reasonable time; in the third, fifth, or in the second, fifth and seventh months after calving. (b) For cows calving normally in the months of March to August inclusive, and due to calve again in a reasonable time; in the third, fifth and seventh months after calving. (c) For cows calving normally and tending to go dry early; in the third or sixth months after calving. (d) For cows which have aborted; in the third and fifth or in the third and sixth months after calving.

In each case add the results and divide by the number of tests, two or three as the case may be, for calculated average test for the year. Multiply the average test thus secured by the yield of milk for the year and it will give approximately the year's yield of butter fat.

Care of Horses.

The second day of a hot spell fatigues horses very much, the third day produces some heat prostrations or sunstrokes, and each successive day produces more in a greatly increased ratio. The fatigue of the second day increases until the horse goes down in complete prostration, soon becoming insensible and dying, in an hour or two unless he receives very prompt relief.

The first symptom of heat prostration is panting. This is usually accompanied by profuse sweating, drooping ears, slowing up, loss of animation, bloodshot eyes. If the horse is pushed along, he ceases to perspire, goes down and soon becomes insensible. Death follows in an hour or two.

To prevent heat prostrations: Don't overfeed. It is generally believed that

horses, which die from sunstroke are suffering from indigestion. Certain it is, that there are many cases of colic from indigestion in very hot weather, and the probabilities are that the stomach is out of order in a case of prostration. To keep this organ in good order, the best of hay and oats should be used, and a double handful of dry bran should be mixed with each feed a little less in hot weather than the horse has been accustomed to.

Another warning is, don't overwork. It is the overworked horse that usually gets sunstruck. He is not able to do as much in hot as in cold or mild weather; consequently horses should not be loaded as heavily nor driven as fast, nor as far, as in cool weather.

Then don't neglect to water often. Horses should be watered on a hot day every hour or so. When a horse begins to pant and show signs of weariness, he should be allowed to step in the shade and rest for half an hour. The owners of horses should give this order to their drivers, as it will be the means of saving their animals and consequently, their money.—Horse World.

How to Prevent Hog Cholera.

Keep feeding floors, sleeping places tanks and vessels in which swill is mixed, scrupulously clean.

Breed from mature sires and dams, which will give us litters of very much more constitutional vigor than where immature sires and dams are used.

Avoid inbreeding, which will invariably reduce the stamina and invite disease.

Avoiding Fall litters. The second litter invariably reduces the mother's vitality at just the time that cholera is abroad in the land, which leaves her and her litter easy prey for disease. More than ninety percent of cholera outbreaks are among the sows that raise fall pigs or their litters.

Avoid overfeeding or any sudden changes in feed, especially from dry to green. Anything that will derange the stomach and cause indigestion will derange and weaken the whole system.

Feed (especially the growing pigs) a part ration of feed rich in protein; such as wheat, middlings or ground oats, and avoiding an all-grain ration of corn. They need something to help build up bone, nerve and muscle, which corn will not give. Nothing is better for this purpose than a good run on clover pasture.

Take all the care possible that the disease germs are not carried to your herd. Dogs are believed to spread the disease in the majority of cases. The germs are found in the excrement of the hogging of men, or on the feet of animals and birds. It is not safe to allow stock buyers or anyone that is around stock cars or stock yards to be around hogs run. Doves and crows are also instrumental in spreading disease, and should be shot whenever they come onto the premises. A little care in these particulars will often save your herd.

Admit all the sunlight possible into your hog buildings and onto your feeding floors. One minute, yes, one second, of bright sunlight will kill the liveliest hog cholera germ in existence. No amount of cold will do this. See that your herd is always supplied with plenty of pure water and plenty of shade. Salt and ashes should always be at their disposal. In short, anything that will help build up a strong, healthy body will be a safeguard against hog cholera.—Weekly Witness.

Farm Notes.

The Oklahoma Agricultural College gives in its bulletin these suggestions about cream, and the cows that furnish it:

Clean cream, cold cream and rich cream are the three words which tell the secret of producing sweet cream.

Be clean and sanitary in milking. Have all pails, crocks, cans and daily utensils scalded and clean.

Keep the separator clean by washing after each separating.

Cool each lot of cream in cool water before setting it away and have it thoroughly cooled before adding to the general lot of cream. A good way is never to mix a fresh batch of cream with older cream, but keep each lot from the different separating separate and in one gallon crocks.

Have a well ventilated cave or cool cellar in which to keep the cream.

Strain each of the separate lots of cream every day to keep them uniform.

Have a wire screen for each crock so as to "air the cream" and keep out the flies and insects.

Skim a rich cream—35 to 45 percent—and it will keep sweet longer.

Deliver the cream to the creamery or receiving station three times a week in summer and twice a week in winter.

Insist on the creamery man weighing out the sample of cream for a test instead of measuring in pipette. The scales are more accurate.

Have the cows come fresh in September and October, and receive 25 to 30 cents a pound for the butter fat in winter instead of 15 to 20 cents a pound in summer.

Make a study of the herd of cows, select the best, sell the poor ones, buy or raise more good ones, grow more cow peas and alfalfa hay for winter feeding, and make the cows keep you instead of you keeping the cows.

The Pulpit

A SERMON BY THE REV. J. W. HENDERSON

Subject: Temptation.

Luke 11:4—"Lead us not into temptation."

This is a most sapient sentence in the prayer Christ taught His disciples. It reveals the philosophical insight and the philosophical acumen of the Master. It casts a white light upon the thoughtfulness of our Saviour, and not only illuminates our understanding of the subject in hand, but also glorifies the moral genius and the perspicacity of Jesus. It stamps Jesus as a sage. Few things that He ever said have differentiated truths more finely. This declaration and petition is sagacious, penetrative, profound. It cuts through sin to that which is antecedent. It shows us the hand and the artifice of the seducer, and the language is consonant with the text. You will find it central. It is suggestive, superlatively influential.

Temptation is a subject that is much misunderstood. Few grasp its significance, comprehend its power, or apprehend its fundamental relationship to sin. You will note that Jesus says, "Lead us not into temptation; deliver us from evil." He does not say, "Deliver us from evil, and lead us not into temptation." The ordering of the language is consonant with the sequence and logic of the thoughts the words express. Jesus was conversant with the general intelligence concerning the place of temptation in the life of man. Then as now the multitude was more concerned with overt wickedness than with precedent thought. Then as now men were more careful to keep out of the handcuffs of the police than to keep their thoughts pure and their hearts radiant with righteousness. We are no better in many ways than the men to whom Jesus intimatedly and immediately spoke. They didn't understand the viciousness of temptation or think about it any more than do we.

Temptation is subtle. Sometimes it appears to be superficial. Now it is an objective force, an influence moving us from without. Again it is subjective, a wrong desire or an evil wish leading us, as it were, from within.

But whether temptation be subtle or superficial, subjective or objective, whether it be a thought or a poison, a wish or a woman, temptation is dangerous. For it holds the seeds of sin. And sin is godlessness. And godlessness leadeth by the steep, sharp way that goes down to the place whose paving stones are reputed to be the good intentions of careless men.

How few of us pay any attention to subtle temptation. Most of us spurn it when the jail doors draw ajar or the loss of social or religious position is threatened. We cast Satan out when we can see the end of temptation at a glance. But we coddle and cuddle the temptation that we love to fondle. We hug it to our hearts. We stroke it and caress it. We wouldn't for the world commit the crime that is the offspring of the thought. What fools we are! Would you rub a rattler?

Temptation is dangerous. Most dangerous when it is subtle. It prepares the road for sin. It makes ready the heart of man to plan and the hand of man to execute the will of Satan. It lays a snare and a net. It is full of pretentious promises. It comes in fair array. It looks good. Its pretensions are pretences. Its promises are aerial. It is well dressed. But it is all clothes. The colors will not stand sunlight, nor the crease in inspection. It looks good. But its heart is bad. It is as dangerous as it was in Eden, as subtle, as cautious, as neatly-mouthed, as disastrous.

In the fourth chapter of the Gospel according to St. Matthew you may read how Jesus dealt with temptation. And reading you will understand, with a little thought, what was Jesus' conception of the relation of temptation to sin and why it was that He taught His disciples that temptation was the subtle antecedent of wickedness that faults itself, as it is. "The tempter came to Him, he said, 'If Thou be the Son of God, command that these stones be made bread.' "The devil," set- tled Him on the pinnacle of the Temple, and said play, 'If Thou art the Son of God, cast Thyself down.' "Again, the devil," showed Him all the kingdoms of the world." What did Jesus do? What would we do under like circumstances?

Jesus neither parleyed nor fooled with temptation. He dismissed the tempter instantly. He wasted no words in discussion. He attempted no compromise. He didn't ask further light or discuss the terms offered. He quickly, brusquely, energetically spurned the tempter and the temptation. He had an idea that the devil hadn't gone home. Christ would have moved on. "And, behold, angels came and ministered unto Him."

The answers of Jesus were as incisive as they were unequivocal. They were hot, surcharged with energy, in full play. They were aflame with a heat that shot light into the nature and danger and the method to be free of temptation's snare. And they were straight. They were not the sort of answers we return when the devil makes proposals to us. Jesus didn't toy with Satan's propositions. He didn't ask him to submit a brief. He delayed neither response nor judgment. He gave him cool hearing, unctional reply, no opportunity or occasion for rebuttal.

of Satan to be heard. It would have given him privilege in court. Jesus saw that discussion would be disobedience, argument a confession, debate damaging.

We are hardly wiser than Jesus. He would not parley, we ought not. If His moral sense and mental insight, His sense of religious responsibility, would not permit Him to argue with Satan we cannot as His followers do less than He. To parley is to listen. And the devil has many a sweet tone, plausible plan, fine sounding promise. And many there are who, with unstopped and ready ears, are misled thereby. No wise man would plot murder on a corner or bargain with a woman for her soul in the glare of noonday in the sight of men. Much less wise is he who parleys with Satan in the chambers of his heart.

Jesus didn't fool with Satan. He heard his propositions and had done. And that was the end of it. There were no dates for future conferences. The matter was closed at once. He was as fair with Satan as He was with Himself. Satan wanted an answer. And he got it hot and fast. Note you that he went away and left Him.

We ought not to fool with temptation any more than did Christ. It's not fair to the devil. It's not personally honest. It is dangerous. He who fools with tempters and temptations is a fool.

One afternoon last summer as I stood waiting for a car by the tracks where the electric trains course, two boys drew near. When opposite to me they deliberately jumped from a platform to the charged third rail. I nearly had heart disease. In a moment they jumped safely off. To my advice they offered this bit of wisdom: "We jumped off wood with both feet at once." A slip and they would have jumped—into eternity! A jump—a flash—a limp body by the track side covered with a paltry canvas—a coffin—a mound in Greenwood. A boy dead, a home desolate, a soul gone prematurely to its God. Because a boy would fool with death. Men and women and temptations! How many are not like the boys?

You wouldn't cross Niagara with a rope for a walk and a pole for a support and balance? No! Why? Because you're not a fool! You wouldn't jump the Twentieth Century Express. You're not a fool! You wouldn't put your hand next a whirling wheel. You wouldn't fool with death or danger. But you will fool with temptation. You will play with tempters. You will think a long while before you will do evil. But you will think evil and give audience to Satan now. Here! Now! Aren't you a fool? Wherein do you differ from the boys?

Jesus dismissed Satan. We would be better and safer did we the same. Repulse him. Get Christ to help you. Turn your back on him. Tell him to go to. Kick him out if you have to. But get rid of temptation. Dismiss the tempter.

If you can't get loose from the grip of the tempter any other way—then run. Better the woods than sin. Better retreat than disgrace. Better caution than dishonor. Many a man would be without a spot that cannot be blotted out to-day if he had only run away. It is better to run away from an affinity in sin than to embrace.

When Jesus refused to parley, when He showed no mood to fool, when He gave direct and unhesitating answer Satan left Jesus. Not otherwise is it with you. The adversary will go when you no longer bid him stay. "And, behold, angels will come and minister unto you." Irving Square Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, New York.

Carrying Out Our Plans.

When the doing of a proper thing has been decided upon, then it ought to be done at any cost save actual wrong-doing. There is nothing that so quickly and surely demoralizes our character and our will-power as failure to carry out our plans. There is nothing that so tones up and builds up character and will-power as the resolute, insistent carrying out of plans at heavy cost to ourselves. If you have made a plan for to-day's work, let nothing but the hand of God stop it. His hand may show in the arising of unforeseen circumstances that are wholly beyond our control, or in the pointing out of a new duty that would make the carrying out of the other plan clearly wrong. Nothing short of such providential hindrance ought to deter us. Yet most of us are more or less willingly turned aside from our plans for hard work by circumstances that were meant only to test us. Every time this occurs we have weakened our wills and sapped our characters. We say that we are going to do this or that, and then do a thing, we ought, for that one's sake, to insist on its being done. Why should we not be as fair to ourselves as we are to animals and children?

Teaching Nuggets.

Virtue is victory. They gain the glory who give it to God.

They who are fearless are never heedless.

There are no triumphant lives without their trials.

He only is fitted to rule who is afraid to rule wrong.

Reliance on the right is expressed by defiance of the wrong.

He is never afraid to be alone who knows he is never alone.

No one is too young to stand against that which he knows to be wrong.

Heaven never helps him who refuses the aid of that which lies at hand.

The proof of being worthy of responsibility is being ready for it.—Henry F. Cope.

The Second Self.

It is a simple yet wonderful comfort to have a second self which is a child; to possess a childhood of feelings in the midst of manhood; and, when the work of the day is passed, to lay our folded hands upon the knees of God as once we did upon our mother's knee, and, looking up, to say, "Our Father, which art in Heaven."—Stopford A. Brooke.

WOMEN WHAT ARE WEARING

New York City.—The coat that is closed with four buttons is a favorite one, and is to be noted in a number of variations. Here is a model that



can be made in cutaway effect or with straight fronts as liked, and with or without the points at the lower edge so that it really includes several in the one. In the illustration it is made of broadcloth, with

One Small Hat.

The one fashionable small hat seems to be a heavy fashion derived from the First Empire—full crown, no brim to speak of, and a wreath of flowers or twist of velvet round the edge. The single huge rose will be seen as a trimming for hats.

Newest Outing Hats.

If a woman sees a soft wide hat in fawn or brown velour trimmed with a grouse wing and a ribbon, she must not buy it for herself, but take it home for husband or brother. This is the newest importation in outing hats for men. So far they have not been worn, but the shops are making every effort to sell them.

Tucked Gimpes.

The tucked gimpes is unquestionably a favorite of the season, and is to be noted made from a great many pretty materials. This one can be trimmed with banding as illustrated or left plain as may be liked, and is adapted to the fashionable net, chiffon, crepe Ninon and all materials that are thin enough to be tucked successfully. It has the advantage of being snug fitting at the lower portion, so doing away with bulk at that point, and it allows a choice of long or three-quarter sleeves. In the illustration crepe Ninon is trimmed with effective banding finishing the neck and the arm-holes.

The gimpes is made with front and backs, all of which are fitted by means of darts. The upper portion, the sleeves and the collar all are tucked and the tucks in the sleeves are slightly overlapped at the seams to secure the most becoming and satisfactory lines.

The quantity of material required



collar of velvet and trimming of buttons, but all suiting materials are appropriate, and the seams at the under-arms can be closed for their entire length and the buttons omitted if a plainer coat is wanted.

The coat is made with fronts, side-fronts, backs, side-backs and under-arm garters. When the cutaway effect is wanted the fronts and side-fronts are cut off on indicated lines, and for the pointed effect the backs and side-backs also are cut to give the requisite shaping. There is a regulation coat collar finishing the neck and the fronts are turned back to form the lapels. The sleeves are full length, made in two portions each.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is seven yards twenty-seven, four yards twenty-four or three and three-quarter yards fifty-two inches wide, with one-eighth yard of velvet.

The Sleeveless Coat.

A coat that has made its appearance in silk is the sleeveless one. It is a compromise between a shirt waist and a genuine coat. It is worn over skirts of voile or thin cloth or crepe de chine, to match in color.

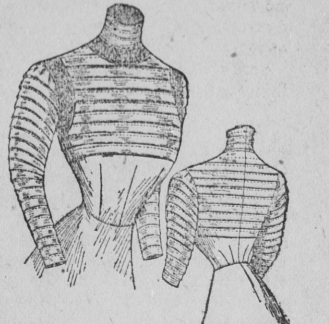
Satin Ribbon For Lacing.

Some of the prettiest of the new house gowns are laced from the edge of yoke to waist, front to back, with wide ribbons of Liberty satin, finished with deep silk tassels.

Cretonne Belts.

Among the novelties in belts is one of cretonne or stamped linen. The background is white or dull ecru, and on it are small flowers in bright colors.

for the medium size is five and three-quarter yards twenty-one, four and three-quarter yards twenty-four, four and five-eighth yards thirty-two or three and one-eighth yards forty-four inches wide when made with long sleeves; four and a half yards twenty-one, four and three-eighth yards twenty-four, three and three-



quarter yards thirty-two or two and five-eighth yards forty-four inches wide when made with three-quarter sleeves, two yards of banding.

Theatre Hoods.

The coming season will bring out in Paris the theatre hood. Some of the new ones are wired to keep them away from the face and from ruffling the coiffure.

New Coats.

In the new coat models the narrow shoulder is the most pronounced feature. This is rather unfortunate, as the American figure never looks well in narrow shoulders.