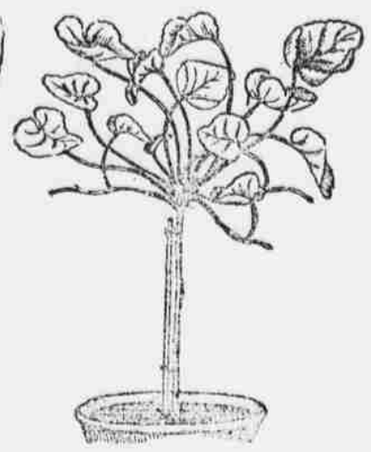
FARM & GARDEN

TRAINING THE VIOLET.

Experts Make It Climb or Grow Tree-Fashion.

The violet is one of those sweet garden flowers which is everywhere found, dispelling its fragrance in all directions, but when under cultivation it often resents the extra care given it. There are, however, many improved and highly bred types, which are more amenable to the dictates of the flower gardener.

Some special methods of growing it that may be unknown to the majority of readers, are nevertheless interesting. The violet is a universal favorite, and it is trained in various ways. It produces naturally every year a certain number of runners, like those by which the strawberry is propagated, and when a plant is established in a pot these runners may be attach-



Showing Trained Violets.

ed to a trellis, and the turfs in which each runner terminates will bloom, and when over other runners will come out, which should also be attached, arranging each one so that space is left for further growths. As they increase the older ones will gradually become nearly woody in texture, and during winter, according to treatment, will produce a profusion of bloom.

One is informed that the plants under good treatment will last for several years. Then there is a method of growing them as standards by rooting the stem end of the runner and tying it up to a stick in a pot. Let the top growth go until the desired length of stem is reached, keeping all lower growths cut away. Then let it fall over a wood trellis, and train the runners on it. These forms prove sources of interest and pleasure, and it is hoped the sketches indicate clearly how the plants are to be trained.

The Garden.

People can live without gardens. Vegetables are not necessary to the support of life, but they come in handy once a day in a well regulated family. Bread and water will keep one going, but it is a pretty weak motive power for the human body, even when meat and coffee are added. Variety is the spice of life, and it is certain that variety in food promotes healthful, vigorous life. Only a few leading vegetables are required by the ordinary family and they are easily raised. Beans, beets, lettuce cabbage, tomatoes, okra and turnips are all easily raised, and the garden that is abundantly supplied with these will add much to the table. Then the gardener can add as many others as he has time and space for. The man is a shabby sort of fellow who does not provide for a good vegetable garden. Plant beans every two or three weeks, so as to have a succession of crops. If beets are too thick, transplant them. They bear that well.

Money in Farm Animals.

Live stock of all kinds is now on a high basis and no doubt will continue so for some time to come. There is money in growing farm animals, both for the animals themselves and for the good they do in producing fertilizer at home. Keep all young stock growing on pasture, and do not be afraid to feed a little grain to supplement the grass ration.

A Good Rotation.

A good rotation for mixed farming is wheat, clover, meadow one year, cow pasture for one year, corn and oats one year. This makes a six-year rotation. Where there are permanent pastures on the farm one year can be cut out by not pasturing the clover the second year.

Do you know the size of your various fields, or do you merely guess at it? You ought to know exactly, not only that you may accurately estimate fertilizer needed for the land, but that you may know the crop yields.

Short Sermons For a Sunday Half-Hour

Theme:

DO WE PRAY?

✣ ✣ ✣

By Rev. George Wainwright.

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Text: Give ear to my prayer, O God; and hide not Thyself from my supplication.—Psalm lv., 1.

✣ ✣ ✣

Recent months have in some respects disappointed the hopes of the people of God, and the revival, so greatly needed, and so earnestly desired and sought by many, has not yet begun. In other parts of the world the fire is breaking out; and workers send home news that gladdens while it humbles us, telling of the working of the living, present, though unseen, Spirit; convicting and quickening Christians, and leading the unsaved to Christ. But for the most part, this bountry remains untouched. Naturally the problem still engages the attention of our leaders, and many are asking why so little has been achieved. And we confess to a feeling of disappointment when we find some encouraging themselves to hope for improvement because the churches are showing a disposition to abandon past methods of work or to modify such methods so as to suit present requirements. For what are methods? They do not create life, but rather are the forms in which life expresses itself. Granted that old methods are retained when the life that called them into being at the first has gone from them, yet new forms do not necessarily mean new life.

'Tis life whereof our nerves are scant,
More life and fuller that we want.

Is there a known condition on which this fuller life depends? There is, and we all know it; yet it is to be feared that we are not seeking to fulfill the condition.

For that reason we suggest the question: Do we pray?

We know that we should pray. The presence and power of the Spirit, the "greater works" than Jesus did, the miracles in the spirit realm as great as those wrought by our Lord upon the bodies of men—all these are promised; all depend on one condition—the prayer of faith in the name of Jesus.

The conviction is generally held that if the Church gave herself to the word of prayer, bearing on her heart the needs of the world, exercising prayer as a fighting force against the forces of evil, failures would soon be turned to victories. "Ye have not"—not because your organizations are not sufficiently numerous, or your methods not wise, but "because ye ask not." "Ask and ye shall receive" is specially true when our asking is for the power of the Spirit. "I will pour water on him that is thirsty, and floods upon the dry ground."

The great promise in Ezek. 36:37, 38 is God's contribution to the great question of the day. An increase of the best sort is possible on only one condition: "I will yet be inquired of by the house of Israel to do it for them." Is there, then, a more pertinent question than this: Do we pray?

We shall be reminded that other conditions are needed. True, but it is a question whether all are not included in true prayer. There are strifes and divisions and contentions among the people of God, and these render prevailing prayer impossible. This is sadly true; and we are persuaded that the continuance of such conditions as render strife necessary is a triumph of the great enemy of souls. But is it not true prayer the condition on which alone we may know how to conduct our warfare in the right spirit?

Personal feeling is exposed and condemned when we draw near to God in prayer. "If thou bring thy gift to the altar and there rememberest that thy brother hath aught against thee"—why "there rememberest?" Because coming to the altar is coming near to God, and God is Light, and Light searches—and the sin of wrong relationship towards others appears there as it is not seen anywhere else. The attempt to pray and prevail will discover the true hindrances to prayer.

The purpose of this message will not fail if those who read it will put the question to themselves. Let each one answer for himself, and recognize how great or how small a part prayer has in his life. Dr. Torrey created some stir, awhile ago, by asserting that Christians generally do not spend more than five or ten minutes a day in prayer. Many condemned him for making such a statement; but was he far from the truth?

Andrew Murray, in his book on "The Ministry of Intercession," tells of attending many conventions on the subject of prayer, in every one of which the confession was made by ministers, missionaries, and Christian workers in every station: "We pray too little."

He also quotes from an address given to ministers by Dr. Alex. Whyte, of Edinburgh, in which he said that "as a young man he had thought that he ought to spend as much as possible with his books. * * * But he had now learned that prayer was of more importance than study. He felt as if it was almost too late to regain what he has lost, and urged his brethren to pray more."

THE POWER OF WATER.

A Stream from a Fireman's Hose Will Knock a Man Down.

When a man goes in swimming at the seashore and slaps the water forcibly with his hand, or takes a back dive from a pier and lands squarely on his back, he realizes that the unstable liquid offers not a little resistance. Yet, says a writer in the New York Tribune, it would surprise almost anybody to see what water will do under certain conditions.

A stream from a fireman's hose will knock a man down. The jet from a nozzle used in placer-mining in the West eats away a large piece of land in a day, toys with great boulders as if they were pebbles, and would shoot a man over the country as though he were a projectile from a cannon.

There is a story of an Eastern blacksmith who went West and made a bet that he could knock a hole through the jet of one of these nozzles with a sledge-hammer. He lifted his arms, swung the sledge, and came down on the ten-inch stream with a force that would have dented an anvil. But the jet, never penetrated, whisked the massive hammer out of the blacksmith's hands, and tossed it several hundred feet away into the debris of gold-bearing gravel beneath a crumbling cliff. After this the blacksmith left out iron when he spoke of hard substances.

There is also a power plant near Durango, Colorado, where a United States cavalryman one day thought he had an easy job in cutting a two-inch stream with his sword. He made a valiant attack. The result was that his sword was shivered in two and his wrist broken.

A little thinner jet of water descending sixteen hundred feet to a manufactory at Grenoble, Spain, and traveling at the moderate speed of one hundred yards a second, fractures the best blades of Toledo.

Of course some people will not believe such stories without having seen the thing, and one may think it a proof of the scientific foundation to say that an inch-thick sheet of water, provided it had sufficient velocity, would ward off bomb-shells as well as steel plate.

Nevertheless, many persons, while traveling, have seen a brakeman put a small hydraulic jack under one end of a Pullman car and lift twenty tons or so by a few leisurely strokes of the pump handle, and the experience of riding every day in a hydraulic elevator tends to remove doubts of the magic power possessed by water hitched to a machine.

Children's Sayings.

Wordsworth's lines of the child at play, "as if his whole vocation were endless imitation," were recently recalled by a conversation overheard in the children's ward at the John Hopkins Hospital.

A little girl of mine, whose role was that of nurse, rang an imaginary telephone on the wall to talk to her companion at the farther end of the room, who played the part of doctor.

"Hello!" said the nurse. "Is this the doctor?"

"Yes," answered a deep voice; "this is the doctor."

"This lady is very sick," he was informed.

"Well, what seems to be the trouble?" a bit gruffly.

"She has swallowed a whole bottle of ink!" said the nurse.

The doctor, not flurried, inquired what had been done for the patient; but the nurse, too, was ready in emergencies. She answered,—

"I gave her two large pads of blotting paper!"

Ben, aged 5, was inclined last autumn to dispute the fact, as taught him by his father, that God gave him all he had. After an incredulous "Even those peanuts from the store?" he yielded to an older mind, and, screwing his eyes tight shut, continued his evening prayer.

After asking a blessing for each member of the family, he said,—

"Thank God for the peanuts and my express wagon," adding after a slight pause, "but, oh, Lord, you certainly did send baby some wormy chestnuts."

Cost of Railroad Ties.

The railroads of this country are each year calling for more crossties, and they are rapidly shrinking in number and increasing in cost. The total number of ties purchased in 1907 was 153,655,620, an increase of 50,865,578 over 1906. The total cost of the crossties purchased in 1907 was $78,558,895, an average of 51 cents a tie. The increase in total cost was, therefore, $30,139,571, or 61.7 per cent. For 1907 the highest average cost, 59 cents, was reported for redwood ties. Many experiments have been made with metal ties, with a view of finding a substitute for wood, but nothing satisfactory has yet been produced. Several of the leading roads have large tracts of trees growing, and man in a dozen years or more may be able to supply their own wants. Growing trees on railroad lands seems to be the most practical way to provide for the future.

Conservation.

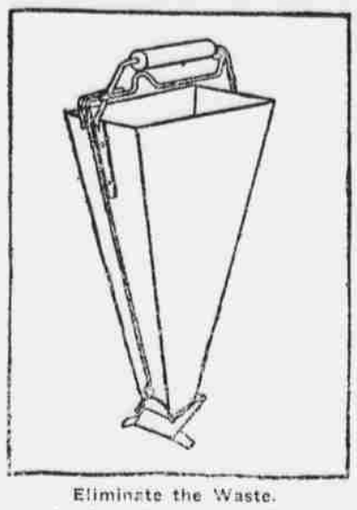
The resources of the earth are the basis of our national wealth. By means of them alone, in material things, comes leadership among the nations. The conservation movement now fully under way embraces the forest movement as one of its sources and great divisions. Thus the cause of forest conservation throughout the country has won a powerful ally and a more effective support for the work that lies just before us.—Gifford Pinchot in New England Magazine.

DAIRY AND CREAMERY

THE DAIRY PASTURE.

How it May Be Fertilized to Get the Best Results.

Fertilizer is expensive to the dairyman. By the old method of distributing it there was usually enough wasted to represent a pretty penny. Then came along a Virginia man and invented the hand fertilizer dropper. This device consists of an odd-shaped bucket, running to a point at the bottom and having a small opening there,



Eliminate the Waste.

through which the contents filters. A biased valve, operated by a rod that leads to the handle of the bucket, controls the flow. The top of the rod is connected to a cross-bar, which runs under the handle of the bucket. This bar is in close reach, and, when resting on the top of the bucket, the valve is open. To close the valve the operator merely extends a finger and lifts the bar, thus stopping off the flow of the fertilizer. The valve flares at the bottom, spreading the fertilizer in a broad, fine stream. For small farms, gardens and lawns this device is of great convenience, and is a money-saver.

Profit in Butter.

There is a good profit in making butter at home, if you can make a high grade product and have a good market for it. The creamery pays you only for an exact pound of butter fat, with two or three pounds of milk thrown in for nothing. Churning the cream at home, you save the cost of churning which the creamery charges for; you gain about 16 per cent. in weight of the butter; and you gain the buttermilk. These combined gains amount to about 25 per cent., or one pound in every four. In other words, you make about 25 cents on every dollar's worth of butter; and you gain the buttermilk. These combined gains amount to about 25 per cent., or one pound in every four. In other words, you make about 25 cents on every dollar's worth of butter, if you make as good butter as the creamery product.

By the use of the hand separator it is possible to make the highest grade of butter at home, provided the cream is properly handled and churned. By the use of the separator you are not only able to make a higher grade of butter and sell it for a higher price, but you will be able to extract more cream from the milk and hence make more butter. Also, the warm sweet skim milk will have a higher food value either for human use or for animal feeding. If you keep more than three or four cows, by all means buy a separator. It will soon pay for itself.

Valuable By-Product.

Manure is one of the by-products of the dairy which should be figured in, in estimating the profits. As farming land becomes more scarce and high-priced, farmers in general are coming to realize the importance of making their land as fertile and productive as possible. The large, final profit of the dairy to the man who owns his own land is the manure by which he is not only able to grow larger crops, but to increase the fertility and actual money value of his farm.

Transmitting Milk Qualities.

The influence of the male in transmitting milk qualities to his offspring is a point in which dairymen give too little heed. Who is there but has not been disappointed in his heifers from his best cows by the use of some unworthy bull, or, if he has been so fortunate as to secure a bull of some extra milking strain, has not found his heifers from cows good or bad excelling their dams in yield and quality of milk? Look well to the bull, for in his choice lies success or failure.

Coloring Butter.

There is no moral wrong in coloring winter butter judiciously. Almost anyone would prefer to eat butter that pleases the eye as well as the palate. A strain of Jersey or Guernsey blood in your cows will help you out on the coloring.

Provide Green Food.

Be ready for the dry spell when it comes in summer and have green food for your cows by planting a special patch for them now.

Guessing Unsatisfactory.

The only way to accurately judge a cow is by weighing and testing her milk. Guess methods will prove most unsatisfactorily.

SATURDAY NIGHT TALKS

By REV. F. E. DAVISON
Rutland, Vt.

A FAREWELL SERMON.

International Bible Lesson for Sept. 5, '09—(Acts 20: 2-38).

Our lesson today is about a farewell sermon that Paul preached to the church at Ephesus. On his way to Jerusalem he appointed a meeting with the official board of the church he had served so long, at the seaport of Miletus.

Tender-Hearted Preacher.

Paul declares, and is not ashamed of it either, that he had been a tender-hearted pastor, that he had warned them even "with tears." Heroic fearlessness and tearful tenderness are twin attributes in all truly great souls. This great apostle had gone forth "weeping, bearing precious seed and thus had often returned rejoicing bringing his sheaves with him." He was not one of your "soft" men, disgusting with their constant flow of lachrymal fluid. One tear on Paul's cheek meant more than streams from other eyes. He not only had a massive head, but a great tender heart, and that tenderness gave him a mighty influence among men.

Fearless Preacher.

But Paul was no time-server. "He kept back nothing that was profitable." He did not prophesy "smooth things." If he had been a coward, a timeserver, if he had been afraid of provoking men he would have kept back disagreeable truth. The test of truth is not what is palatable, popular, pleasing, but what is profitable and permanent. It is no disparagement to a preacher to be carefully heard, soundly berated, hooted and persecuted. Such treatment may be the finest compliment to real worth that heaven can bestow. No man should murmur when that comes in the way of duty.

The reason why some preachers get along so smoothly is because of the facility with which they straddle the fence, appear to take both sides of the same subject, blow hot and cold at the same time, and die at last with the questionable epitaph, "He never had an enemy!" Such a tombstone could be erected in a field of cabbage heads, but doesn't look well over the grave of a soldier. That could never have been said of Paul, the model preacher, no more than it could have been said of his Master. All truly great preachers have been great fighters, and the devil enjoys nothing more than to get his spear between the joints of such a man's harness.

Heroic Preacher.

Paul said in this farewell sermon, "I go bound in the spirit to Jerusalem, not knowing the things that shall befall me there." He was not cowardly fleeing from trouble, he was going heroically, where he was sure he would get worse, and more of it. He did not know what form it would take, but he felt sure that it was inevitable. Many a man in his circumstances would either have "had a call" in some other direction, or would have gone on his miserable way full of lamentations and groans, but this great hero was as calm as if he was going to his coronation. And he was.

Paul was one of the most abused men that ever lived, and his troubles generally came upon him unexpectedly, like lightning out of a clear sky, but he was heroic. It was well for him, as it is for us, that it was so. Had he known in advance how many times he was to be beaten, and stoned and shipwrecked and imprisoned, and how much he was to suffer from hunger and thirst, and cold and weariness, and painfulness and watchings it would have added greatly to his burdens. It is hard enough to bear those things which come as they come, without anticipating them. None of us know the reverses that shall befall us in this life, the injustice, the oppression, the bloody cross of sacrifice. But the true child of God sings, albeit with quivering lip and streaming eye:

"So I go on not knowing;
I would not if I might;
I'd rather walk in the dark with God,
Than go alone in the light.
I'd rather walk with Him by faith
Than go alone by sight."

"None of these things move me," he says. Mark you, he does not say none of these things hurt him. Paul was not a stoic, he was not thick-skinned and indifferent. As gentle as a woman, as lively strung as a harp, slights and insults struck the nerve of his keenest feelings. He felt it to the very core of his being. But it did not swerve him from the line of duty. The hero is not the man who has no fear, he is the man who goes on unhesitatingly in the path of duty though facing the batteries of his enemies, and shot in the back by his supposed friends. With Paul it was duty first, and life second. That is christian heroism which counts the cost, and yet cries out "Neither count I my life dear unto myself, so that I may finish my course with joy."

NEW YORK ONTARIO AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY

Time Table in Effect June 20th, 1909.

SCRANTON DIVISION

9 Sunday Only	1 Except Sunday		Stations	2 Except Sunday	10 Sunday Only
A M	A M	P M		A M	P M
		7 20	ArN.Y.W.&S.St.Lv	8 15	
11 05	1 00	"	...Lanoda.....Lv	2 10	5 05
11 00	12 55	"	...Hancock.... "	2 15	5 10
10 52	12 45	"	..Starlight.... "	2 30	5 25
10 44	12 29	"	..Preston Park "	2 45	5 40
10 37	12 19	"	..Wilwood.... "	2 55	5 50
10 30	12 05	"	..Poyntelle.. "	3 10	6 11
9 51	11 51	"	.....Orson..... "	3 27	6 22
9 35	11 35	"	Pleasant Mt. "	3 40	6 35
9 30	11 30	"	..Uniondale.. "	3 43	6 38
9 2	11 2	"	.Forest City. "	3 5	6 50
f9 00	f11 00	"	Crh'ndale Yd "	f4 01	f6 59
9 00	11 00	"	Carbondale. "	4 10	7 05
...	...	"	White Bridge "	...	...
8 56	10 53	"	.Mayfield Yd. "	4 18	7 13
8 48	10 48	"	....Jermyn..... "	4 23	7 18
8 42	10 43	"	..Archbald.. "	4 28	7 23
8 40	10 40	"	.... Winton..... "	4 30	7 25
8 36	10 36	"	...Peckville... "	4 34	7 29
8 32	10 32	"	...Olyphant... "	4 39	7 34
8 28	10 28	"	..Dickson.... "	4 42	7 37
8 25	10 25	"	....Throop..... "	4 45	7 40
8 22	10 22	"	.Providence.. "	4 48	7 43
8 19	10 19	"	..Park Place.. "	4 51	7 46
8 15	10 15	Lv	...Scranton ...Ar	4 55	7 50
A M	A M	M		P M	P M

Additional trains leave Carbondale for Mayfield Yard at 6.50 a. m. daily, and 5.36 p m daily except Sunday. Additional trains leave Mayfield Yard for Carbondale 6 38 a m daily and 5 28 p. m. daily except Sunday.

J. C. ANDERSON, Traffic Manager, 56 Beaver St., New York.
J. E. WELSH, Traveling Agent, Scranton, Pa.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

Delaware & Hudson R. R.

Trains leave at 6:55 a. m., and 12:25 and 4:30 p. m.

Sundays at 11:05 a. m. and 7:15 p. m.

Trains arrive at 9:55 a. m., 3:15 and 7:31 p. m.

Sundays at 10:15 a. m. and 6:50 p. m.

Erie R. R.

Trains leave at 8:27 a. m. and 2:50 p. m.

Sundays at 2:50 p. m.

Trains arrive at 2:13 and 8:02 p. m.

Sundays at 7:02 p. m.