

PREVENTING THE PREVENTABLE.

It is, of course, worse than useless to worry about unpreventable misfortunes. It is worth while, however, to differentiate between the preventable and the unpreventable. It is equally worth while to work for the prevention of the preventable. And one is surprised to find how many of the losses and sufferings of mankind might be prevented if proper time and thought were given to them. Losses of human life through unnecessary diseases, destruction of food products through preventable causes, sacrifices of property through avoidable fires—they constitute an appalling chapter on social inefficiency. Only an approximate monetary value can be placed upon human life. The insurance companies make such estimates, but they are convincing only when considered impersonally. To say that millions are lost to the people of America through unnecessary dying, through the ravages of preventable diseases, is to state an economic fact unfeelingly. It is, none the less, a fact. The property loss by fire in the United States for 1911—the latest authentic figures obtainable—was \$225,000,000. And any expert will say a majority of those fires might have been prevented by precautions of quite an ordinary character.

Locomotive engineers sit for hours at the throttle in a cramped position, the mind is taxed to the full limit, the body at a terrible strain. The percentage of deaths from kidney disorder is very high among locomotive engineers and it is asserted that this is due in a large measure to the continual jar of the engine. With a view to ameliorating these conditions an inventor has contrived a portable back rest made of canvas, which is attached to the seat, while the upper end is secured to coil springs, which are hooked to the ceiling of the cab. The springs relieve the engineer of a great deal of jarring, permit him to occupy a more comfortable position, and consequently make him more efficient, particularly on long runs.

A lawyer in Utah wants condemned criminals, who in that state are now allowed to choose between hanging and shooting, to be permitted to commit suicide. The tender consideration for the feelings of criminals is one of the strange and not altogether healthy symptoms of the day.

A man in New Orleans who has led an exemplary life for 33 years was recently arrested for an offense committed in boyhood and for his escape from prison. These instances show that the strict letter of the law is not always in accord with its modern spirit.

A thirty-four-year-old grocery bill was presented for payment when the estate of a Philadelphia woman was being audited. It is to be asked if the groceryman increased the price of his goods to meet the present scale of living.

A Washington girl refused \$30,000 and an auto bequeathed her by her fiancé. Probably felt the sum was not enough of an endowment to make it safe to accept the machine.

A western preacher says that baseball should be played in heaven. But how can it be arranged so that the home club will always win?

A California judge awarded a minister \$300 for the loss of twelve sermons. Comparing it with the average minister's salary, one is obliged to admit that no longer is talk cheap.

Though it will be possible to send flowers to your best girl by parcel post, it is, generally speaking, more fun to convey them by hand.

Now that the parcel post is in operation, one can confess, without mental qualms, that his overcoat is in the hands of his uncle.

A Paris court decided that a wife who killed her husband while he was trying to strangle her was not guilty, but lucky.

A great many citizens will be willing to pay the income tax if somebody furnishes the income.

How many of those various "perfect women" can prepare a flawless breakfast?

Yes, you can send flowers to your best girl by parcel post. But many acute woovers have found that it yields prompt results to take them there in your own person.

Tetrazinil is said to have to deprive herself of pancakes to escape ebullion. But if they are like some pancakes, it's no deprivation.

The whole country ought to resolve to cut down the acreage of wild oats.

Four Great Facts

By REV. PARLEY E. ZARTMANN, D.D., Secretary of Extension Department, Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.

TEXT—But now is Christ risen from the dead. I Cor. 15:20.



The blustering winds of March remind one of the phenomena of spring; the trees bursting into bud and leaf and bloom; the lawns putting on their coats of green; the birds rejoicing in the triumph of the sun; the warmth of a new life pulsating in nature; spring is a fact.

These natural phenomena lead one's mind up to that more profound event the day on which we will sing our alleluias, for our Christ is risen from the dead. "Blessed be the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, which according to his abundant mercy hath begotten us again unto a lively hope by the resurrection of Jesus Christ from the dead." And as I sit and think of the glorious heritage to which the church has attained by the resurrection of the Christ, four great facts impress themselves upon me. Let us meditate on them.

I. He is risen. "Vain the stone, the watch, the seal." What a jubilant shout was that as the once terrified disciples now greeted each other, "He is risen." Put to flight is every fear, rekindled is their hope for the gospel, and henceforth they go forth in the animation of this fact preaching the power of his resurrection. That Christ is risen is a monumental fact, it is the foundation of all Christianity. No, let me rather say that it is the key-stone of Christianity; for without it the beautiful arch would go to pieces and the entire fabric would be in irretrievable ruin. What an awful condition we are in, if Christ be not risen; (1 Cor. 15:14-15). Life is fruitless, faith is rootless, hope is wretchedness, sin is without atonement, night without promise of day, death without assurance of resurrection, earth without promise of heaven, humanity without redemption, no Savior, no Lord, no King, no life eternal; nothing but waste and woe and wretchedness. What a dismal picture! But, blessed be God, Christ is risen from the dead, and that fact changes everything, drives away the darkness and gives promise and guarantee of eternal day and eternal joy.

II. He lives. "Lives again our glorious King." The angels said to those early seekers at the tomb: "Why seek ye the living among the dead; he is not here." No dead Christ for us; no speculative basis for our creed and no dead principle for our life, but a risen and a living Christ, a Christ alive forevermore, a living God who has promised to be with us even unto the end. Oh, what a joy to have the Easter life pulsing in us! What inspiration to know his promise is true, "Because I live ye shall live also." "God hath quickened us together with Christ."

III. He reigns. Once he was holder of death (and the powers of darkness were jubilant over destruction of Jesus), but it was only that his triumph might be more glorious and complete, and that he might make us heirs of his glory. And now he is victor and conqueror and king. He has led captivity captive. Jesus reigns. He is now king—oh, may he soon be king of kings. He is in our hearts the only Potentate. Is this Easter Christ your lord and king? Give him the throne of your heart, the service of your life, that you may have the victory over yourself and may know the fullness of joy of the life ruled by Jesus. "Bring forth the royal diadem, and crown him Lord of all."

IV. He intercedes. What a climax in all the precious truths of this Easter time! Our risen, living, reigning Lord "ever liveth to make intercession for us." We were without strength, we were ungodly, aliens from God and enemies of his kingdom; and until Jesus went to the right hand of the father as our advocate we had closed to ourselves the way of approach to forgiveness and blessing and peace. But Jesus Christ is "able to save for evermore them that come unto God by him, seeing he ever liveth to make intercession for them." Therefore, we can rejoicingly shout that nothing shall be able to separate us from the love of God as it is in Christ Jesus our Lord. Note the rest of that intercessory prayer, "Father I will that they also whom thou hast given me may be with me where I am." Could infinite love do more than this? and can I do less than accept this wonderful gift of God's grace to be with him.

"Far from a world of grief and sin, With God eternally shut in." And this makes Easter in the soul and crowns the life with Easter flowers and fills the world with Easter perfumes. Tremendous thought—Jesus ever liveth to make intercession for us. Hence, for me the seal is broken, I am risen from the dreadful and rayless sepulcher of my old self, I live the life of Jesus Christ.

WHEN THE WATER IS WASTED

Deep-Furrow Irrigation Does Not Solve Problem of Even Distribution—Test at Riverside.

Furrow irrigation, wherever it can be practiced, is gradually supplanting other methods. In tank experiments it was shown that furrows, by reducing evaporation, cause a larger quantity of water to enter and stay in the soil than does the basin method, and it was further shown that the loss of water was smaller as the depth of the furrow increased. Moreover, small quantities of water frequently applied showed a much larger loss than heavy irrigations applied at longer intervals and followed by thorough cultivation.

Though deep-furrow irrigation seems most efficient to solve the problem of how to get the largest quantity of water into the soil, it does not solve the problem of even distribution unless the irrigator thinks hard and investigates closely. In order to determine the course, progress and distribution of irrigation water in the soil, a deep trench eighty feet long was dug across sixteen irrigation furrows and four tree rows in a Riverside orange orchard with loose, sandy loam soil, wooden troughs conveying the water over the trench during the investigations. The work was carried on by Dr. R. H. Loughridge of the University of California, under the direction of the bureau of irrigation investigations.

Upon the face of this trench the darkening color of the soil made it possible to determine accurately the downward and outward percolation of the water from the furrows. The sixteen furrows were made in eight pairs, the pairs being separated from each other by irregular distances, three feet being the minimum and ten feet the maximum. Unexpected results were obtained by a study of the water distribution.

The water from only two pairs of furrows was found to have united. Between the moist acres underneath the other seven pairs strips of dry soil were found. Furthermore, it was discovered that the downward spread of the water decreased as the depth advanced, giving the moist area a conical appearance, with the apex of the cone directly beneath the furrow, its base being widest about a foot beneath the surface. Upon more compact soil types similar conditions prevailed, except that the water traveled laterally at a slightly greater rate and in several cases showed a maximum downward penetration of only three feet in three days. Despite the greater lateral movement the space in the center of the tree row was usually found to be dry.

TO PREVENT ASPARAGUS RUST

Breeders and Growers Are Advised to Use Careful Methods to Keep Disease From Plant.

Breeders and growers of asparagus are advised to take up pedigree breeding and to use careful methods of production in order to keep rust from the plant.

Although the breeding work carried on with asparagus will eventually lead to the control of rust in commercial plantings, several years must elapse before this result will become effective. Meanwhile it is necessary to take all measures practicable to prevent the destruction of existing fields of asparagus by the rust. To this end the main factor is to keep the rust away from the fields in summer just as long as possible.

Wild asparagus growing around the borders of the fields, along fences and ditches, is one of the worst enemies of the grower. These wild plants act as infection centers and their influence can be easily traced later in the season when the cutting beds have grown up. Wild plants wherever found should be dug up and burned. New beds should be planted at only rare intervals of time and then, if possible, where they will be to windward of a cutting bed. Keep the seedlings out of the cutting bed, at least let none stay in at the time the bed is allowed to grow up after the cutting season. Allow no poor shoots to grow up in the cutting field. Keep down every shoot of asparagus until the middle of June and see the neighboring farmers do the same. In the fall the tops should be removed carefully from 1-year-old beds that are not to be cut the next year. This will in a large measure reduce the liability of infection from this source. Bulletin 263 of the U. S. Bureau of Plant Industry, which farmers or raisers of asparagus may have for the asking, gives valuable information on this subject.

Growing Early Cucumbers.

One can have early cucumbers in the following manner: Thrust the seed into pieces of sod, and set these in the hot bed or in a box or pot in a sunny window. Water is needed, and when the danger of frost is over the soil pieces containing the roots of the plants may be put in their permanent place. The plants will have such a start that they will outgrow the bugs and give an early return of crisp cukes for the table.

Young Breeding Sows.

The age for the breeding of young sows has been demonstrated by the Mississippi experiment station. Young sows should not be bred until one year old, for a sow cannot make a litter of pigs and grow at the same time, according to their support. Our early maturing breeds mature at 3 and 10 months old when properly fed, and are more generally bred before a year old, but breeding too young injures the stamina.

BUSY WOMAN IS TOLD HOW TO MAKE A PRETTY FLOWER GARDEN

Pulling Weeds and Spading Soil Affords Pleasant Relief From Monotonous Daily Routine of Housework—Old-Fashioned Plants Bloom Freely Throughout the Year.

(By EBEN E. REXFORD.)

Every season I get many letters running something like this: "I love flowers, I am a very busy woman and haven't much time to devote to gardening, but I must have a few garden-beds. I wish you would tell me which kind to grow; kinds that require the least possible amount of care, and give the most flowers, for the longest time."

I am always glad to answer such inquiries, because I know how much the average woman needs the pleasure a few flowers can furnish, as well as the change that takes her out of doors to care for them. Pulling weeds and spading soil may not be very easy tasks, but they are so unlike the daily routine of housework that they afford a positive relief for the over-worked muscles and the tired brain of the woman who has to spend most of her time indoors. I wish every woman could be prevailed on to have a flower garden this summer. It would prove as enjoyable as a concert or the theater to the woman who has a family to take care of. She would find health for both body and brain in it.

Now I am a lover of old-fashioned flowers. For several reasons; they are as beautiful as any of the modern ones, many of them much more

the soil thrown out for the trench and continue to do this at intervals, until all the soil is disposed of. This gets the roots of the plants down where they will be cool and moist in hot, midsummer weather. Shallow-sown sweet peas often fail in a hot season.

Another meritorious old plant is the nasturtium. "Sturtons" our grandmothers used to call them. They bloom generously, and like the sweet pea, until cold weather comes if prevented from ripening seed. They are showy in the garden, and excellent for cutting. But don't make the soil in which you sow them very rich. If you do, you will get a most rampant growth of vines and very few flowers.

Balsams—"The Lady Slippers" of a former generation—are deserving of a place in all collections. They bloom profusely, come in a wide range of color, and are easily grown. Do not plant the seeds until all danger of frost is over, as this plant is quite tender. In order to give the flowers a chance to display their charms effectively it may be necessary to clip off a good many of the leaves along the main stalks. The Balsams of our grandmother's day were single flowers, but those of our day are as double as a rose. The flowers cluster so thickly along the stalks that they look like broken bits of wreathing.

There should be a corner given over to poppies—the great double peony-like kind with fringed petals of crimson, and pink, and white, and almost purple. And another for ragged robin and bachelor buttons and Scabiosa. The latter used to be known as "Morning Bride" because of its dark color. It will be found a valuable flower for cutting, because of its long stems and lasting quality.

Nowadays we have no China asters such as our grandmothers grew but the varieties developed from that modest old strain by our wonder-working florists cannot be left out of any garden without depriving it of one of the most satisfactory of all plants. Nothing is easier to grow, nothing blooms more profusely, nothing is richer in color, and few plants have its merit of blooming late in the season. Some of the new varieties resemble the popular chrysanthemum so much in size, shape and color, that they are often sold for that flower in fall. For cutting the best variety is the Branching, with flower stalks a foot and a half in length. The flowers will last a fortnight if the water in which they are placed is changed frequently. The Rose, Emperor and Peony-flower Perfection varieties are grand flowers, in red, rose, purple, blue and white. Have asters if you can't have anything else.

Petunias, grown in masses, are wonderfully showy and they bloom until frost kills them; if a good many of the old branches are cut away in August the plants are induced to renew themselves by this treatment. (Copyright, 1913, by C. M. Schultz.)



A bed of fine asters. Note the long, slender flower stems. The soil for this aster bed was only medium rich. Cultivation and selection will make wonderful flowers of asters.

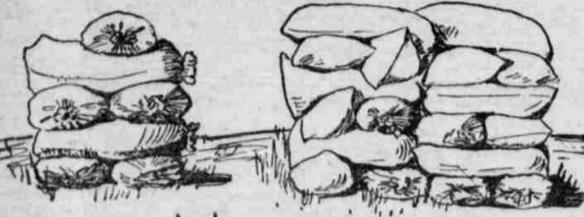
so. They require a small amount of care. They bloom freely, most of them profusely and some of them throughout the entire year. And they can always be depended on to do well under such conditions as prevail in the average garden. They are therefore much better adapted to the needs of the woman who cannot devote much time to their culture, than most of the newer kinds are.

At the head of the list I would place the sweet pea. This plant blooms with wonderful profusion and until frost comes, if prevented from ripening seed. And nothing need be said about its beauty or its fragrance. No lover of flowers can afford to overlook it.

Best results are secured by planting it as early in the season as possible. I make a trench about 6 inches deep, tramping the soil down firmly. When the young plants are about two or three inches tall, I draw in some of

- Plant Diseases. Cabbage, club root: Lime at the rate of 75 bushels to acre—partial remedy. Beans, rust: Use Bordeaux mixture. Lima beans, blight: Use Bordeaux mixture. Beets, leaf spot: Use Bordeaux mixture. Corn, smut: Cut out and burn. Potatoes, blight: Use Bordeaux mixture. Peas, mildew: Use Bordeaux mixture. Lettuce, mildew: Fumes of sulphur.

IMPORTANCE OF DRAINING CLAY LANDS



Yield of Barley from Equal Tile Drained and Undrained Areas at Ashland, Wis. The Yield Was Almost Tripled by Tile Draining the Land.

(By A. R. WHITSON.)

The drainage of heavy clay lands deserves much attention, for the yield of crops obtained on such soils is very largely proportional to the degree of drainage. This soil, being naturally retentive of moisture, puddles very easily if worked when wet, thus preventing the entrance of air into the ground. The excess of water also prevents the soil from warming up early in the spring, and thus retards the planting of seed and its germination after being planted. The bacteria and other organisms which prepare the nitrogen of the soil for the use of the higher plants cannot do their work well in a wet or puddled soil. They must have air and a comparatively high temperature in order to do their best work.

The surface water which accumulates after heavy rains should not be allowed to remain on the ground long. Hence the importance of having a good system of surface drains or ditches to carry away this superfluous

water. Generally speaking, on heavy clay good outlets for ditches can be had without much trouble and at small expense.

Whatever system is used, it should be planned and carried out in the most effective way. The important fact to remember is that in order to farm successfully the flat clay lands with most crops it is necessary to provide some practical system of surface drainage.

The land should be plowed in narrow lands leaving dead furrows about 30 feet apart. The open furrows are cleaned out and the water from them flows into a ditch on the side of the field. By this means, very little surface water will stand on the field after heavy rains. By this means, deep cross ditches are largely avoided. When the land is plowed in the fall, the dead furrows are filled and new furrows opened about 15 feet from where the old furrows were. This system of surface draining has given satisfaction in many localities.

Perils of the Aviator.

During one of the aviation meetings a young woman went through the hangars under the guidance of a mechanic. After asking all the usual foolish questions that aviators and their assistants have to answer during a tour of inspection, she wanted to know: "But what if your engine stops in the air—what happens?" "Can't you come down?" "That's exactly the trouble," responded the willing guide. "There are now three men up in the air in France with their engines stopped. They can't get down and are starving to death."

A GRATEFUL OLD MAN.

Mr. W. D. Smith, Ethel, Ky., writes: "I have been using Dodd's Kidney Pills for ten or twelve years and they have done me a great deal of good. I do not think I would be alive today if it were not for Dodd's Kidney Pills. I strained my back about forty years ago, which left it very weak. I was troubled with inflammation of the bladder, and Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me of that and the Kidney Trouble. I take Dodd's Kidney Pills now to keep from having backache. I am 77 years old and a farmer. You are at liberty to publish this testimonial, and you may use my picture in connection with it." Correspond with Mr. Smith about this wonderful remedy.

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