

BLOW UP OWN BOAT TO SAVE IT FROM TURKS

Two Picket Boat Crews of British Sailors Daringly Destroy Stranded Submarine.

MAKES A THRILLING STORY

Admiral Calls for Volunteers to Go on Perilous Undertaking in Dead of Night—Searchlights and Enemy Shells Play About the Nervy Crews.

London.—An extremely interesting account of the destruction of the British submarine E-15 in the Dardanelles to prevent her from falling into the hands of the Turks is given by one of the men who took part in the exploit. It will be recalled that the E-15 went up the Dardanelles at daylight on April 17 in an attempt to torpedo a Turkish ship at the Narrows. The boat ran ashore in Kephez bay a few miles west of Chanak, on the Asiatic shore.

The accident to the E-15 was discovered by the brother of the submarine's captain, who went up as an observer in an aeroplane to watch the dash of the small craft commanded by his brother. It was he who reported to the admiral commanding the British fleet that the conning tower of the frail boat was closed and that a Turkish destroyer was standing by evidently planning to begin salvage operations.

Extracts from the story, printed in Blackwood's Magazine, follow:

"The conning tower and a little of the whaleback were showing above water. Submarine B-6 went up, but could not do anything, as the current was so strong. She fired one torpedo, but could not see if she hit. That night two destroyers went up the strait to attack E-15. They got fairly near her, but saw nothing to fire at.

"Volunteer Crews Only." "As a last resort the admiral sent the following: 'Two picket boats from Triumph and Majestic are to attack E-15 tonight with torpedoes fitted to dropping gear. Lieutenant commander E. G. Robinson of Vengeance will be in charge of operations. Only volunteer crews to be sent.' This officer was ordered to take charge, as his ship had been on patrol at the time E-15 struck, and he knew exactly where she was.

"You can imagine the order rather astonished us, as it was almost certain death to take small steamboats right up under the enemy's guns, and into water every inch of which was covered by powerful searchlights.

"At 5 p. m. we hoisted out our picket boat and fitted the dropping gear. We also placed a Maxim gun in the bow, rifles and ammunition and a life belt for each man. I was ordered to cut down the crew to the smallest possible number. Many men wanted to go, but I settled on two seamen gunners for the Maxim, four seamen torpedo men (two each side), one leading stoker, two stokers and a torpedo petty officer to act as coxswain. So altogether we had one officer (myself) and ten men. Also Lieutenant Commander Robinson, who was in command of both boats, and Midshipman Woolley, also from the Vengeance.

"While it was still light the captain kept about three miles outside the entrance, with our boats on the side of the ship away from the shore, so that the enemy, even with powerful glasses, could not have any idea of what was going on.

"Weather Was Too Fine. "At 6 p. m. the weather looked very suitable—overcast, with a slight haze over the land and indications of light rain—just what we needed. It cleared up and became a perfect day for our liking.

"The Majestic's boat arrived, with Lieut. C. H. Godwin, R. N., in charge, and shortly after we pushed off, with my boat leading and the Majestic following about 800 yards astern. "It was a bit eerie, steaming along in the pitch dark with all lights out in the boat, toward the distant searchlights, not knowing whether death or life awaited one.

"The whole distance was about 12 miles from the ship, the last five being the really dangerous part. Up to there one's only danger was mines, and, as we only drew five feet, we hoped we would go over them all right, though it was quite on the cards we would bump a floating mine.

"We kept nearly in the center of the channel to avoid being spotted by the Sunderland No. 7 searchlight, which was not a very high one. We had come along quite unobserved until we were abreast of it, passing the smaller searchlights without much trouble. Unfortunately the men stationed near the Sunderland searchlight saw us and started off firing 6 or 12 pdr. shrapnel.

"Thus the ball opened—we still had three or four miles to go. We continued our way and approached the other searchlights. The alarm having been given, all the other searchlights came on and sent their beams searching round to pick us up, and as each beam struck us, bang would go another gun. A few seconds later we would hear a ping as the projectile whizzed past.

NEW WAY TO MAKE RAIN

1. Verly, Ga.—Colquitt Chambers of Rossville believes he is a rainmaker. A few days ago he killed a large black snake and hung it up in a bush. A shower came up and gave him a wetting before he could reach shelter. A day or two later he mowed some hay, and this, he thinks, brought another rain.

Now people in every section are killing snakes and hanging them up and mowing hay to bring rain.

us, or a sharp metallic crack as a shrapnel burst just over our heads. In Glare of Searchlights.

"Presently we arrived in the vicinity of the stranded submarine. By this time eight searchlights were trained on our boat, and we were being fired on from six directions. The noise of the guns and the splashes in the water and the powerful beams of the searchlights must have made an effective scene. Personally, however, I had not much time to consider the artistic side of it, as I was steaming zigzag courses to puzzle the gunners, gradually getting near to the place where we thought E-15 was. The Majestic's boat had been fired on, but not to such an extent, as we, being the leading boat, received at first most of the enemy's attention.

"We saw a dark mass which we thought must be the submarine (there was no searchlight on it, so we could not make sure), and the order was given to fire one torpedo, which we did, but as we heard no explosion concluded we had missed.

"The current was very strong and rather like a whirlpool in Kephez bay, so steering was very difficult, and it was an effort to keep one's head with the noise of guns all round us and the dazzle of the searchlights.

"We steamed up a short distance and turned round intending to close again and fire our other torpedo, but suddenly saw the Majestic's boat in trouble and the crew calling for help. It appeared that coming up behind us, and while the searchlights were focused on us one of the beams passed us and shone right on E-15, and the Majestic's boat was luckily only 200 yards away and saw it. Godwin immediately fired one torpedo, which did not strike the object. At that moment his boat was struck by a shell under the water line and commenced to take in water rapidly. He gallantly turned his boat toward E-15 again, steamed in a bit and fired his second torpedo, which caught E-15 just in front of the conning tower and on the forward whaleback of the hull, making a fine explosion. I consider this was a very brave deed, as Godwin knew he was in imminent danger of sinking, but ran in again to have a second shot.

"Wounded Man Overlooked. "When we saw them their stern sheets were awash and it looked as if they might have to swim for it. We maneuvered the boat to go alongside, but the current was terrible and it made the handling a very difficult matter. The enemy saw the disaster and redoubled their efforts. The sea all round us was a mass of splashes from projectiles, some of them 15 to 20 feet high, while the water where the shrapnel burst was pitted as if by heavy rain. How it was we were not hit I cannot say—one would imagine it was impossible to come out of such an inferno. All I can say is that God preserved us and not a shot actually hit, though we were one and all wet with the splashes. After some difficulty we got alongside the Majestic's boat and they jumped on board. We were very delighted to hear that they had been successful and had done the job of torpedoing E-15.

"As we steamed round again preparatory to heading out we saw a man crawling out of the other boat's stern sheets. He had been forgotten in the hurry of the moment. It looked like suicide to go back, but of course we could not leave him there, so maneuvered close again and shouted to him to get into the water and swim toward us, which he did, and we hauled him into the boat unconscious. Godwin, who looked after him, had him put down the forepeak and it was found that his legs had been crushed through the explosion of the shell which struck the boat. He was the only man in the stern sheets and in the dark they overlooked him when it came to abandoning their boat.

"The enemy evidently thought that there were men still on the sinking boat, as they kept their searchlight on her and concentrated a heavy fire also. They must have wasted a few hundred rounds. This enabled us to steal away quietly, and, as there was about a four-knot (or even more) current running, we soon got some distance away. We had steamed over two mine fields to get to E-15.

"The Old Navy Touch. "We first went to the Majestic on the outer southern line of patrol.

"Escaping Prisoner at St. Louis Police Station Thought It Was a Gun.

St. Louis, Mo.—Using a tin spoon and a shoestring to open the door of his cell in police headquarters, J. J. Hartwell, bandit suspect wanted in Butte, Mont., was subdued by a guard using a brass key as a pistol and put back into his cell.

Hartwell had picked the St. Louis lock and opened the door and was about to make for a rear window when he was captured by Parker Thompson.

As Hartwell left the cell Thompson pounced upon him, pointing his big brass key at the prisoner and ordering him to hold up his hands. The prisoner thought he was "covered" with a revolver and raised his hands.

Hen in 500-Mile Hatch. Cottage Grove, Ore.—A hen set here completed her hatch 500 miles away. When Bert Nokes prepared to move to Spokane he decided to ship his hen and eggs by express. Chicken fanciers smiled, but when biddy arrived in Spokane she had in no way changed her mind about raising a family.

Nokes announces that twelve of the fourteen eggs hatched.

GETTING THE RANGE OF THE GERMANS



British observation officers with a range-finder noting Lie elevation at which the guns must be fired to strike the position of the Germans.

Medals Have Their Duty.

Hiawatha, Kan.—Gold medals for prize crops are so numerous with S. G. Trent of Hiawatha, who has just been designated at the Panama-Pacific exposition as champion corn grower for Kansas, that he uses the prize medals as paperweights in his mill office.

Trent has no formula of secret practice that enabled him to raise the 117 bushels to the acre and win the prize. The corn was grown on his father's farm five miles southwest of town. In a field of 18 acres Trent measured off

MISS THEODORA BOOTH



Miss Booth is the daughter of Ballington Booth, founder of the Volunteers of America, and granddaughter of the late William Booth, founder of the Salvation Army. Miss Booth has had success for three years with unfortunate men and women through the Volunteers of America in the congested portion of New York.

When we got alongside her and asked for a doctor he found that the wounded man was dead. The commander of the Majestic, with the true old navy touch, instead of congratulating us all on the success of the expedition and his people on their lives being saved, only asked them if they had saved any of the boat's gear!

"Having put the party on board, and the dead man, we shoved off and tried to find the Triumph, which was about three miles away. At night time in war, when all lights are out and deadlights down, it is hard to see even a big ship. However, we found the Triumph and arrived alongside at 3:10 a. m., having had an exciting time and an extremely interesting adventure. After hoisting my boat, in I went and reported myself to the captain on the bridge, who was very nice about it all and also said he had not expected to see us again.

"Lieutenant Commander Robinson was in charge of the operations and in my boat, and I carried on under him. To him the greatest credit is due, and I am glad to say he has been promoted to commander for his gallantry displayed on this and several previous occasions."

CELL KEY DID THE TRICK

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SMALL HOUSE AT REASONABLE COST

Cottage That Has Every Requisite for Health and Comfort of Inmates.

PLANNED IN BUNGALOW STYLE

Living Room, Dining Room and Kitchen All on the Sunny Side of the House—Interesting Features That Will Appeal to the Housewife.

By WILLIAM A. RADFORD. Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 1827 Prairie avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only enclose two-cent stamp for reply.

In the East the word cottage generally means a one-story house with a hip roof of rather low pitch. It is a popular way to build a small house at reasonable cost, and at the same time to incorporate sufficient tone to command respect.

The accompanying perspective and floor plan shows this type of house built for a rather narrow lot, so that the dimensions are somewhat different from the eastern type.

This design shows a very pleasing approach from the street. The broad concrete walk and front steps leading to the wide front door all combine to present a liberal invitation to friends and acquaintances with the suggestion that a sociable latch string hangs out.

Instead of building a veranda clear across the front of the house, as formerly, the fashion now leans in favor of sun parlors. The idea seems to be that a porch or veranda is comfortable and useful in summertime only, and then comfort is frequently

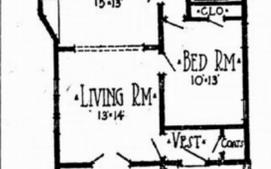


interfered with by numbers of aggressive evening visitors, commonly called pesky mosquitoes. The sun parlor presents a series of close-fitting screens to exclude undesirable insects while the windows are open in the summertime to admit the cool air of evening. In winter the sashes are closed and this comfortable little sun parlor is bright and cheerful when the sun shines and it is made comfortable at other times by electric lights and a steam or hot water radiator.

The finish of a modern kitchen is designed and carried out as carefully as the finish of any other part of the house. Modern kitchens are made as light and attractive as possible. Very often the woodwork is finished in white enamel and the walls are made white and washable. Wall paper has no place in a modern kitchen. The wall must have a hard, glossy, sanitary finish and there must be no cracks large enough to admit little red ants or insects of any other dimensions.

Not only the comfort of the house wife, but the health of the family, depends on kitchen sanitation. The first law of sanitation is light and sunshine, although cleanliness really is a part of this first rule. When a kitchen is made light, the walls and ceiling hard and washable with a well-laid hardwood floor, then cleanliness follows easily.

The laundry in this plan is under the kitchen and there is an outside cellarway for convenience on wash days. Every housekeeper is particular to have the clothes hung outdoors when weather will permit. The outside cellarway, in combination with a good outside clothesline, means a great deal in helping to produce snowy white linen.



tor to warm up the temperature when the sun falls. It makes a sort of combination between a den, smoking room, lounging room and a place where the good housewife can entertain her dearest enemy while they talk over the most interesting gossip of the neighborhood. This description does not encompass the full value of this delightful annex to the living room. When the window flower box is tastefully groomed with flowering plants it adds at least one hundred dollars to the appearance of the house. Also the projection offers an excuse to plan an artistic gable at this corner of the plain pyramid such as ordinary hip roofs present.

The outside finish of this bungalow is weathered shingles, a kind of siding that has become decidedly popular for the outside covering of one-story houses. The economical upkeep of shingle siding appeals to a great many owners because of the saving in paint. To keep a wooden house looking respectable it is necessary to give it a good coat of paint about once in two or three years, which generally includes every square inch of surface below the shingles. Sometimes the roof is included.

In this design the color of the shingles never changes, so that paint is unnecessary except for the trim. The columns, bands, fascia boards, brackets

and window trim are the only outside features that require attention from the painter.

The rough brick supporting piers and chimneys are left in their natural rough-and-ready coat of brown, which harmonizes with the general color scheme in a very satisfactory manner.

The plan of this artistic cottage is similar to a regular five-room bungalow, which places the living room, dining room and kitchen on the sunny side of the house. The two bedrooms, with bathroom, occupy the side to the north or east, according to the direction in which the house faces.

This plan shows rather a large dining room, which is really part of the living room, being connected by a lively archway which practically makes the two rooms into one splendid room 26 feet in length with abundance of light from a half dozen windows.

A very interesting feature, and one that especially interests the women, is the manner in which the kitchen is built. It occupies a bright, sunny corner and is so arranged that it makes a real house workshop, with all the necessary attachments near at hand. The kitchen itself is comparatively small, but it is in close contact with the pantry, the stairway leading down to the cellar and the other stairway leading up to the attic. Then the rear porch is almost part of the kitchen.

The plan shows a kitchen sink close to a large window, and the stove is directly between two windows. Both the stove and sink are convenient to the pantry and to the cellarway, where supplies are stored. The making of a home kitchen is considered in a different light since hot and cold water, gas for cooking, and other so-called modern conveniences have come into general use.

The modern idea of a practical kitchen is compactness rather than size. A little modern kitchen like this saves miles of walking. Cooking and meal serving can be done so much quicker when the tools are all kept within easy reach of the one doing the work. The pantry is placed between the kitchen and dining room, but it is not necessary to go through the pantry in passing from one room to the other. The entrance to the cellar has the same convenience of access as the entrance to the pantry.

House repair work shows that the greatest wear on the floors is between the stove, the sink, the pantry and the cellarway. Starting with these data architects have labored to reduce these lines of travel to the shortest possible dimensions and at the same time crowd all of the necessary conveniences into this restricted space.

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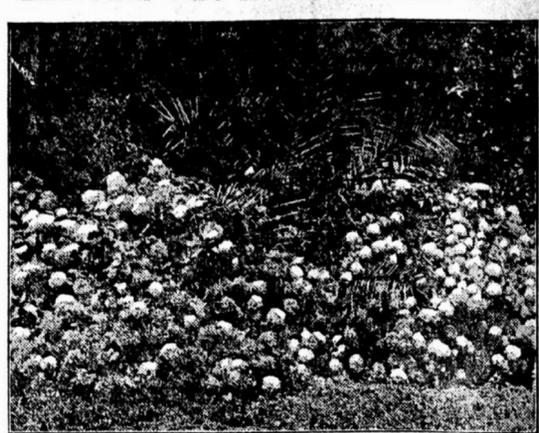
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The HOME BEAUTIFUL Flowers and Shrubbery Their Care and Cultivation



Showing the Beauty of Massing Hydrangeas.

PERENNIALS AND HERBACEOUS PLANTS

By E. VAN BENTHUYSEN.

There is no class of flowering plants more desirable than the hardy perennials and herbaceous plants like the hydrangeas, the peonies, the hollyhocks, golden glow, spiraea and iris.

These plants require but little attention, and for those who have not much time to devote to the garden, there is no class more desirable.

Most of them will do well in ordinary soils and flourish under conditions unfavorable to the satisfactory development of annuals.

The annuals should be left to those who are here this season and away next. For the permanent residents it is well to consider the merits of this class of plants.

The cultivation of a collection of hardy plant is urged in preference to annuals because the latter class will not prove satisfactory unless a good deal of time and labor are expended on them.

One of the prime arguments in favor of the perennials is—that once established your plants are good for an indefinite period. Your garden does not have to be made every season.

About all this class of plants will ask of you is that in the spring the plants will need to be worked about and freed from the grass which will encroach upon their territory, if allowed to do so, the soil will require fertilizing, and once in three or four years the old plants will be bettered by a division of their roots.

A great many of these can be attended to in a day, and the work is much easier than that of making beds and pulling weeds.

One of the best perennials is the hydrangea. The coloring is beautiful and it lends itself to massing and is lovely in all its stages from the first tender green, through the pink and rose stage on to its russet coloring in the fall.

The hollyhock is another favorite. It comes in a wide range of colors—white, rose, crimson, maroon, and soft yellow—it is a profuse bloomer and does well in almost any kind of soil.

Double hollyhocks are mostly in favor these days, but the single ones are well worth the cultivation. Cut off the old flower-stalks, as soon as the buds on them have developed, and quite frequently new stalks will be sent up late in the season.

In this way one may have hollyhocks until late in the season. Seeds planted in May, June or July will give one dozen of plants from which flowers may be expected the following season.

Great clumps of golden glow or rudbeckia make an exceedingly rich show of color. For weeks it is a solid mass of golden blooms, and for cutting we have few better flowers.

The spiraea should be more extensively grown. It would be difficult to find a more exquisitely lovely flower, with its great plumelike panicles of airy, pink bloom.

The iris should always be given a

place in the amateur gardener's collection. It must have a somewhat moist location. The Japanese and German varieties have remarkable colorings.

Perennial phlox should be in the collection and ought to include a dozen of the most distinct varieties. This is the geranium of the outdoor garden. It grows easily and is a profuse bloomer.

Hardy pinks are good, readily obtainable and easily grown. Unless you desire immediate effects all the kinds here mentioned will bloom the second season from seedling plants.

Now is the time to think of your garden for next year and if you have been restoring to annual planting try making permanent beauty spots.

THE FRONT YARD

By L. M. BENNINGTON.

The neatest yard now has a smooth grass sod kept closely mown, while the flowers and shrubbery are restricted to the sides and rear. This not only renders the lawn more easily kept than when there were flower beds to mow around and trim, and trees or shrubs to dodge, but it is really more restful in appearance.

If there is room for only one shrub, let it be hydrangea paniculata; the magnificent tresses of bloom last for weeks.

It should be cut back every spring fully half of the previous year's growth. While this may go against the will, it insures larger blossoms and more of them.

A liberal mulching with stable manure at this time is also in order. Roots may be transplanted in either spring or fall.

The deutzias have extreme hardiness, neat form, production of bloom and early blossoms to commend them, and are worthy of a place in any collection.

Several of the spiraea are beautiful, with graceful rose-colored or white blossoms. While not all of these withstand the late frosts which sometimes come in May, just when they are ready to put forth their feathery bloom, the beauty of the blossoms when they are perfect atones for an occasional mis-

THINGS TO DO NOW

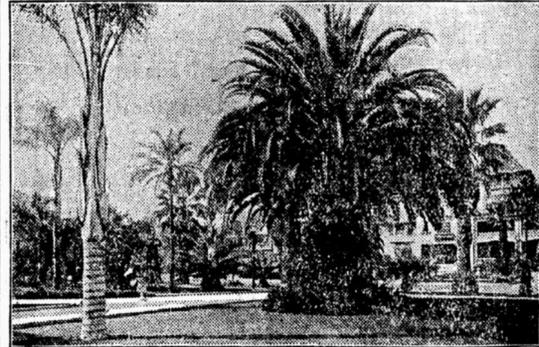
By L. M. BENNINGTON.

Make a compost heap. Get sod about three inches thick from an old field or pasture and pile them up in layers, the grass side down. Between the layers of sod put a layer of cow manure, using about one part of cow manure to three of sods. If turned over a couple of times during the winter this will make the best soil for potting plants.

Put boards up on the north and west sides of hedges exposed to heavy winds and winter sunshine.

Put away garden tools and destroy breeding places for pests and disease.

Pile leaves near your bulb beds but do not cover them until there is an inch or two of frost in the ground.



A Wonderful Planting of Palms in a California Garden.

HOME GROUNDS BEAUTIFUL

While in the North, East and middle West it is impossible to achieve the beautiful effects possible in the South, there is much that can be done to improve the appearance of the grounds around our homes.

The huge palms that grow so wonderfully in southern California and lend beauty and charm to the southern home are not for us in their exotic prodigality of growth. But, a lesson can be learned from the planting of these huge palms. The accompanying photograph of the grounds around a home in Los Angeles gives one a fine idea of the beauty of planting, be it trees or palms. Plenty of space and a chance for the tree to shine in the picture. It is a mistake to plant trees too closely together. Some of our yards look as if they were planted for timber instead of for shade and the

beauty given by proper arrangement. Ornamental shrubbery can be effectively used and the successful cultivation of this shrubbery depends upon the simple principles of ordinary gardening: First, proper preparation of the ground—which is merely digging or plowing a foot or two deep and seeing that there is a supply of fertile soil, properly drained.

A good dressing of well-rotted stable manure spread over the surface of the bed and dug in will achieve wonders. The second point of importance to consider in planting is whether you want to have done with the work once and for all or whether you will carefully tend the plantation for the next few years. The ideal way is to plant a little thickly—that is, to plant a few more than can later on be comfortably accommodated upon the space, and to thin out in succeeding years as the various plants attain greater size.

"Start a bedside library," says Doctor Osler to young physicians, "and spend the last half-hour of the day in communion with the saints of humanity." The advice might be taken with good results by many others. Instead of thinking over the cares and troubles of the dying day, let the tired worker of balmy sleep read a page or two of his "bedside library" and lie down to pleasant dreams.

Balm for the Preacher's Son. "I do not support the proverbial theory that all ministers' sons are good for nothing," says Mrs. Freda Kuppel, the short grass widow. "My first husband was a preacher's son, and I was able to put up with him a year and eight months, whereas my second mate, the son of a railroad conductor, received his passports after a residence of 14 months."—Kansas City Star.

Cotton Waste Has Value.

In Lancashire, England, the cotton waste has an annual value of \$75,000,000. This vast sum is represented by rag-ends and sweepings and pickings and combs. Thousands of women are employed to divide this stuff into good, middling, and bad, and it is sold at various prices for different purposes—papermaking, matting, surgical wadding, and, most of all, the making of shoddy.

Disparagement. "I hope you never talk about your neighbors," said the exacting friend. "I never do," replied the frivolous woman. "They're an awfully interesting lot."