

HAVE STORY MARIE VAN VORST ILLUSTRATIONS BY RAY WALTERS

Le Comte de Sabron, captain of French... Marie Van Vorst's story 'The Home Beautiful' begins with Sabron's arrival in the desert.

CHAPTER XI. A Sacred Trust. His eyes had grown accustomed to the glare of the beautiful sands...

Before his eyes the sands were as blue as the sea... Sabron glanced over to the mat where Pichoune, stretched on his side...

There had been much looting of caravans in the region by brigands... Sabron nodded. 'It was, however, mon brave,' he said to the terrier.

CHAPTER XII. The News From Africa. It took the better part of three evenings to answer her letter, and the writing of it gave Sabron a vast amount of pleasure...

HAS TO DRAW ON ENGLAND. France Feeling the Scarcity of Coal... The recent international bird show has provided some astonishing facts...

SONGBIRDS OF GREAT VALUE. Rarest Varieties Command Large Sums When They Are Offered for Sale to Fanclors. The present has been the monopoly of the canary.

diar's exile and to be his companion. The Sabron wrote, in closing words which she read and reread many, many times.

Mademoiselle, in this life many things follow me; certain of them, I do not know whether we will or not. Some things we are strong enough to forbid, yet we do not follow them!

Sabron nodded. 'It was, however, mon brave,' he said to the terrier. Not but what I think his little heart was brave enough and valiant enough to have followed you, but no dog could go so far without being seen.

So I write you this letter to tell you about darling Pichoune. I had grown to love him though he did not like me, I miss him terribly. My wish was to say that she hopes you had a fine crossing and that you will send us a tiger, but I am sure there are no tigers near Algiers. I say...

And Sabron did not know how long Miss Redmond's pen had hesitated in writing the closing lines: 'I say I hope you will be successful and that although nothing can take the place of Pichoune, you will find someone to make the desert yours. Sincerely yours, JULIA REDMOND.'

When Sabron had read the letter several times he kissed it fervently and put it in his pocket next his heart. 'That,' he said to Pichoune, making the dog an unusual confidence, 'that will keep me less lonely. At the same time it makes me more so. This is a paradox, mon vieux, which you cannot understand.'

CHAPTER XIII. The News From Africa. It took the better part of three evenings to answer her letter, and the writing of it gave Sabron a vast amount of pleasure and some tender sorrow. It made him feel at once so far away. In truth there is a great difference between a spahi on an African desert, and a young American heiress dreaming in her chintz-covered bedroom in a chateau in the Midi of France.

great hardship on hospitals, sadly in need of the fuel for hundreds of thousands of wounded and the sick soldiers of the allies who are being cared for in French towns. 'Your wife is all right again, I understand?' 'No, the doctor still calls.' 'But I heard she was out of danger.' 'No one is out of danger while the doctor calls.'

The HOME BEAUTIFUL Flowers and Shrubbery Their Care and Cultivation



Daisies Make a Good Growth Indoors.

STARTING OF THE ANNUALS. Many annuals can be started from seed planted now for winter flowering, and with the use of the plants now growing in the garden and young plants raised from cuttings a good display can be obtained for house culture at a very small expense.



PEONIES. No other herbaceous plant lives so long or produces flowers equal to the peony. Peonies planted this autumn will flower next season. The middle of September to the middle of October is the best time to plant, preferably the earlier season to permit the plants to make a good root growth before winter sets in.

SOME FLOWER HINTS. Set out Iris in September and they will flower next summer. Hellebore dusted on cabbage plants while they are wet with dew will keep the cabbage worms down. Late pruning induces a new growth on plants and trees, rendering them susceptible to injury from the winter cold.

Feeds Responsible for Loss. A hog is a hog, and badly balanced rations and foods that are indigestible, are responsible for much loss. Many young pigs are severely injured by using them for the purpose of wasting food. Corn Makes Best Gains. During the fattening period the previously built frame in the making of which protein is so essential is loaded with fat, a process in which corn makes the most economical gains.

SPRAYING IN SPRING ONIONS RAISED FROM SEED

Industry is Profitable if Proper Methods Are Used—Difficult to Keep Clean of Weeds. Seed onions are of better flavor and keep longer and are more profitable to grow than sets, though some fail to grow them in the home garden because they are more difficult to keep clean of weeds.

The best way to raise onions from seed is by sowing the seed in a bed or cold frame early in the season and transplanting later to the row where they are to grow. A small section of the hotbed will grow 1,000 plants until they are the size of quills, or they can be crowded. By that time the ground will be warm and all seed will have germinated so that the plants may be set in clean ground that has been worked over to kill all the young weeds.

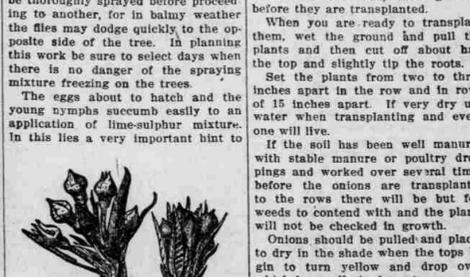


Illustration at Left Shows the Best Stage for Spraying to Destroy Psylla Eggs—At Right, Too Early for Effective Control.

Essential to Satisfaction of Animal and Stimulates Digestive Organs to Activity. There are some very important considerations in feeding swine which should not be lost sight of. The hog by nature is an omnivorous animal and readily eats a great variety of food.

GIVE HOGS VARIETY OF FOOD. A cement hog wallow should be located in a shady spot and contain eight or ten inches of water. Crude oil or coal tar dip poured on the water will keep swine free from lice and their skin in good condition.

SELECTION OF POTATO SEED. One of the essential and most important factors for success in the potato industry is the selection of perfect seed stock from the hill, in much the same way as seed corn is selected in the field from the best individual stalks.

CAPON MOTHERS THE CHICKS. Fowl Seems Clumsy Beside Brood, but Seldom Deserts It—Keeps Watch for the Hawks. One runs across some curious specimens in wandering through a poultry yard but perhaps finds nothing else quite so interesting as a capon doing duty as a mother. It seems so large and clumsy beside the little chicks it is mothering, and indeed has sometimes proved for this reason to be more of a curiosity than a success.

GOOD COMMON HORSE SENSE. Never Water Animal Immediately After Being Fed Grain—Don't Change Rations Abruptly. A horse should not be watered immediately after being fed grain. Idle horses should not be fed too much grain. Have the horses' teeth examined once a year. Do not continually dose your horse; keep him well by proper care. Horses cannot be kept in a thriving condition if they are compelled to get all their living from the straw stack. Do not change the grain ration abruptly. Value of Manures Varies. Remember that the manurial value of farm manure varies according to the feed given and the bedding and absorbents used in saving the liquid portion.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON FOR APRIL 11 DAVID ANOINTED KING.

After the events recorded in last Sunday's lesson Samuel retired to Ramah never again to see Saul's face. Samuel 'mourned' (15:35) i. e., bewailed and lamented the departed king. It was noble for Samuel thus to be grieved over Saul's sin; still, God had work for him to do. There is a sorrow that 'worketh repentance' which is pleasing in the sight of God, but that idle sorrow which spends itself in unprofitable mourning is detrimental to man and a hindrance to the kingdom of God (ch. 8:7; 15:1). Men may fall but the kingdom goes forward. We do not interpret verse 2 as suggesting any subterfuge on God's part but rather that God refused to pay any attention to Samuel's fear-God awe and to his striving to perform and in their performance we are delivered from our fears.

1. David Chosen to Be King, vv. 4-10. Saul, the clamorous choice of the people, was not succeeded by David—the man after God's own heart—for seven years after this lesson. Samuel is at last definitely told whom God has selected. This selection is in accordance with the prophecy made centuries before regarding the kingly scepter (Gen. 49:10). Of course it was high treason, this act Samuel was about to perform, and Saul yet had many friends and supporters (v. 2). God seems to have permitted Samuel to use one avowed purpose to conceal the real one, but 'such a course is one to use but sparingly' (MacLaren). God can and does protect those whom he sends (Ps. 34:7) and 'none is immortal till his work is done.' Just what or how did not concern Samuel for he had God's promise (v. 3). A step at a time was sufficient and in taking each step Samuel was to tell the exact truth.

Thus God guides and tests his servants. Samuel was a judge as well as a prophet (ch. 7:16) and the people of Bethlehem were agitated at his arrival. It may be, too, that these elders were fearful of incurring the displeasure of Saul. There was no occasion for fear, as Samuel's purpose was to sacrifice and his mission one of peace even as the angelic messengers who quieted the shepherds with their message of 'peace' when 'great David's greater son' was ushered into the world. Jesse was a grandson of Ruth the Moabitess and also a descendant of Rahab the harlot. He was evidently a man of some wealth, certainly in his children's day. He was a justice and before the feast Samuel is made acquainted with the sons of Jesse. The first, Eliab, was tall and good to look upon and at once Samuel fixed upon him as the certain choice for Jehovah. Samuel made this choice in spite of his disapproval of the man, likewise of attractive physique. There are no more eloquent words in the Bible than those found in verse 7. We have only to read of Eliab's subsequent unjust treatment of David (17:28) to see that God was amply justified in his judgment. The Lord, social rank, lineage, fortune, physical prowess or age will never be a sufficient substitute for character. It is a subtle snare to be deceived by outward appearances. 'If I take care of my character my reputation will take care of itself' (C. Moody). The Lord looks upon the heart; what does he see in yours?

II. David Anointed King, vv. 11-13. Seven sons are set aside and yet Samuel did not hear the voice of God's approval. In seeming dismay he asks, 'Are here all thy children?' Jesse seems to have been a scoffer and reluctant reply that the youngest was away from home tending sheep. Thereupon Samuel asserts that 'we will not sit down to the sacrifice' (feast) till he has brought hither. 'It is from such lowly positions that God is constantly promoting men to positions of responsibility and prominence. Witness Carey, Livingston, Moody and a hundred others past and present. David at this time was about fifteen years old (Heecher). His name means 'darling,' significance of the affection of his mother, whose name is unknown, but to whom David twice makes reference (Ps. 86:16; 116:16). David was short, compared with his brothers, but had bright eyes (v. 12 marg.) and a fair face—a 'comely person' (v. 15). David was agile and strong and though seemingly neglected by his brothers and neglected by his father it did not prevent his good nature nor turn him from the performance of his duties. Samuel did not greet David as he had greeted Saul. He may have been disappointed. This gives emphasis to the words in verse 12, 'Arise anoint him; for this is he.' How God spoke to Samuel is of small moment. The man who does not believe God is able to come near to his creatures and communicate his will to them, might as well not believe in God at all.

David is anointed, set apart, for the kingship, but is not equipped nor does he enter upon his office till later. Saul had been thus set apart when none were present (8:7; 19:1). So it is possible that Jesse and his family connected this ceremony with some work for God rather than with the kingship. Verses 13 and 14 tell of the developing contrast in the lives of Saul and David. David the young king, potent only at this time, is a great aspiration to the young of all ages in that, (1) He did his lowly work thoroughly; (2) While doing it he sought to cultivate and improve himself (v. 18); and (3) He gave himself wholly to God; hence the record 'and the Lord is with him' (v. 18).

A truth is best stated if the hearer is left with the feeling that he could have stated it equally well—Ivan Paine.