

HINTS TO AMATEUR GARDENERS.

PHLOX.

Phlox is rapidly gaining a leading place in popularity, among experienced gardeners, for filling in spaces where a showy flower is required. The perennial varieties especially have been made attractive through the introduction of many new varieties recently.

The annual varieties, which grow from seed in a season, are quite as gorgeous and exceptionally suitable for the amateur who wishes a striking effect for his garden. Of the annual varieties there are so many. The most sorts, catalogued under Phlox Drummond, that the gardener can find any shade desired except yellow. The varieties differ in height, size and shape of blossom. They are of easy culture. Seed may be planted in the spring as soon as the weather settles, and generally they should be given a sunny position in the northern latitudes, while protection against the sun and dry winds should be given in the southern and western climate where there is liable to be a long season of dry, hot weather. The plants will grow in almost any soil though, of course, they do best in rich soil. They grow rapidly and it is not worth while to plant the seed indoors. Ordinarily they cease blooming in midsummer especially if the season is dry and warm. But if they have partial shade and are given moisture and some plant food they may continue blooming until late. The plants are most effective when in a large mass, those of each color by themselves and in arranging the harmony of color the height of the plants should be carefully considered.

GOLDEN BELL.

This is a charming plant, the flowers of which—showy, yellow blossoms, distributed along the branches so as often to cover the whole bush—come into blossom before the leaves appear. There are two popular forms of the plant, one an upright form (Forsythia viridissima), and the other a drooping plant (Forsythia suspensa).

The plants are perfectly hardy and will adapt themselves to almost any kind of garden soil. The upright form, is very well adapted for borders, for masses, hedges or single specimens. The drooping species is an exceptionally graceful plant and can

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SWEET SHRUB OR CAROLINA ALLSPICE.

be used as a climber and also in the open shrubby border where it assumes the appearance of a weeping shrub. It is useful for covering walls, fences, arbors or porches.

Calycanthus floridus is a species forming a small, compact bush four to six feet high, with deep blue flowers, which appear early in the spring and last well into the summer. C. glaucus and C. laevigatus are not markedly different for practical purposes, but C. occidentalis, a native of California, is more vigorous in growth than the others, and has larger leaves.

MORE ABOUT LAWNS.

After the seed has been sown for a lawn the ground should be rolled and watered regularly. It should not be allowed to become very dry and when watered it should be thoroughly soaked. The rolling should continue every few days after the grass has made some growth. Mowing should follow at regular intervals, never letting the grass get beyond the control of the lawnmower. Do not set the mower too low, but cut grass as long as possible on new lawns.

When the lawn has become well established a further application of some fertilizer annually or at least every alternate season is very important. Lawns are often made by sodding with turf from other places. This is desirable for immediate effect when the expense is not prohibitory and better results can be got than with a sowing with seed, when perfectly clean soil can be had. Moreover sodding is necessary

if on terraces or other abruptly sloping places where the soil is liable to wash down before the turf is formed. It is also a good plan to have a good clean sod for the edges of the lawn along the walks, etc. The ground should be prepared for sodding the same as for seedling. The sods are cut in convenient sizes about one and a half inches thick. The ground should be sprinkled with water just before the sod is laid and immediately after and it is well to turn the sod wrong side up and soak it before laying.

The best time to sow seed for a lawn in northern latitudes is early in the spring. Just as soon as the weather permits. It is possible to sow the seed in early autumn, which will allow the thin portions to be reseeded the next spring.

TEA ROSES.

In the tea rose, form, color and fragrance are blended in a delectable manner; but perfect hardiness is unfortunately lacking in roses of this class, making it sometimes difficult to winter them safely in northern latitudes. Considerable protection is required. Besides hilling the earth about each plant a shelter of boards should be built about them in the winter with a slanting roof to shed the water. Dry leaves should fill the space between the sides of the shelter and the plants. The shelter should be erected in November.

The gardener who is willing to take such precautions to protect his treasures, may plant his bed of tea roses without fear, and be sure they will be a never ending delight. The tea roses are specially excellent for cutting the flowers. There are many varieties of merit. Two recent introductions excel their predecessors in many ways for outdoor planting. Pink Maman Cochet and white Maman Cochet produce blossoms admirable for cut flower purposes. The flowers are remarkably beautiful in form, charming in color and remain perfect long after being cut. The pink variety is surpassed in beauty by the white, which is tinged with rose color. The buds of both varieties are unusually well formed. They should not be cut until three-quarters open, being then at their best. The plants are vigorous and bear many flowers. A few plants will furnish a good supply of blossoms for use in the house during the summer.

MUCH FOR ATHLETICS.

LITTLE FOR BOOKS

If the future historian, or the traveler from Altruria, wishing to inform himself of the relation of the public to the colleges, should consult the documents, that is the newspapers, could he help concluding that the main business of the institutions of learning, and the one supported by the public, was the cultivation of athletic sports and contests? Are not our largest colleges chiefly known to the newspaper-reading public through the records of their athletic games? When we hear the "spirit" of certain institutions spoken of, does it mean anything else than a concentration of all the forces of youth on the task of overcoming athletic rivals? It is to be sure an inspiring sight to see these forces concentrated on anything of importance with the determination to overcome difficulties, but does not the importance of the athletic success soon magnified out of all proportion, and is it compatible with that sane view of life which should, above all, be the possession of the educated man?

Let us consider the amount of interest in athletics on the basis of the sums expended for it in comparison with other departments of activity. In a recent daily paper I find the budget for athletics at the University of Pennsylvania for the past year to amount to \$5,863.55. During the same time 15 colleges and universities of the State of New York, including Columbia and Cornell, spent on books for their libraries, \$67,587. This is less by \$20,000 than the sum spent for the same purpose by the Brooklyn public library. We also find that at a single football game there is taken in in receipts the sum of \$30,000, a sum, I may say, more than sufficient to run this university and college together for a whole year.

What a commentary are these figures on American civilization! I do not grudge the expenditure of money on gymnasiums or whatever is necessary to the development of muscle and the maintenance of health, which is the prime necessity for success in any walk of life, but when I find in the above budget the sum of \$29,838 for football, I feel a certain sense of scandal. I am aware that certain cities in the days of the decadence of Rome maintained bands of gladiators for the diversion of the public, but I can not feel that we shall do well in imitating them. I have never been able to reconcile myself to the spending by my own alma mater of over \$100,000 for a stadium, while she alone of all the great universities lacks a worthy library building, and cannot find the funds to build it.—Prof. Arthur Gorham Webster, in Popular Science Monthly.

MUNICIPAL TELEPHONE OWNER-SHIP FIZZLE.

The notions that government ownership of public utilities is widely susceptible of profitable extension has received many hard knocks, but never a harder knock than has recently been

dealt by the essay of the government ownership of telephones in the Canadian province of Manitoba. When the present government was campaigning for re-election stump speakers assured the people that under government ownership telephone charges would be cut in two at the outset, and subsequently would be still further reduced. This campaign argument was successful. The government, bound by its pledges, purchased the Bell telephone system in the province, paying \$3,200,000 for the lines and equipment. But instead of reducing the rates the government has found itself obliged to advance them. When the Bell people ran the business doctors and nurses were allowed a rate of \$40 a year; now they must pay \$50. All free telephones have been cut off, and that is well enough; but that does not suffice to bring the balance to the right side of the ledger. There is a commission in charge of the service. Enthusiasts are plenty in Manitoba as well as elsewhere who think that all that you have to do to eliminate difficulties in government is to put administration into the hands of a commission. The commission is reviewing other ways to increase the revenue. Meanwhile the quality of the service has not improved; indeed, there are complaints that it has grown distinctly worse since the Bell people were superseded.

The upshot of the Manitoba experiment apparently is that high hopes have been dashed and another fizzle must be recorded for the system of government ownership.—Evening Wisconsin (Milwaukee).

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EARLY DESERET NEWS CARRIER.

The above picture is of special interest to old timers in this city, not a few of whom will remember "Old Father Carter," one of the first, if not the first, carriers of the Deseret Evening News, back in the fifties. The old gentleman had a little go-cart drawn by a dog with which he was wont to carry papers for delivery, as well as provisions for himself and for others. He was also a gatherer of old paper which he took to the mill, and did chores and odd jobs to eke out a livelihood. "Father Carter" has been dead for some time—35 years, one old citizen says who remembered him. He was a pleasant, genial old gentleman.

A TRIO OF NATIVE MEXICAN BELLES.



The three Wapalapi Indian girls pictured herewith are natives of the northern part of Mexico. Some of their kinsmen are also to be found in Arizona. The Mexican government is just taking up the work of educating these Indians, and schools are being established for their benefit.

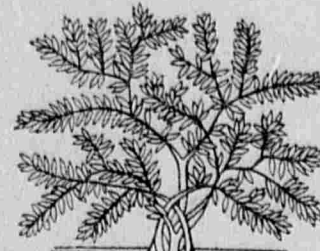
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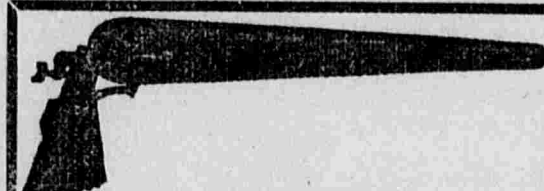
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PREMIER and MRS. H. H. ASQUITH

ENGLAND'S NEW PRIME MINISTER AND HIS WIFE.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's resignation as prime minister, officially announced, has come some sooner than it was expected. But the transferring of the premiership to Mr. Asquith has long been discounted.

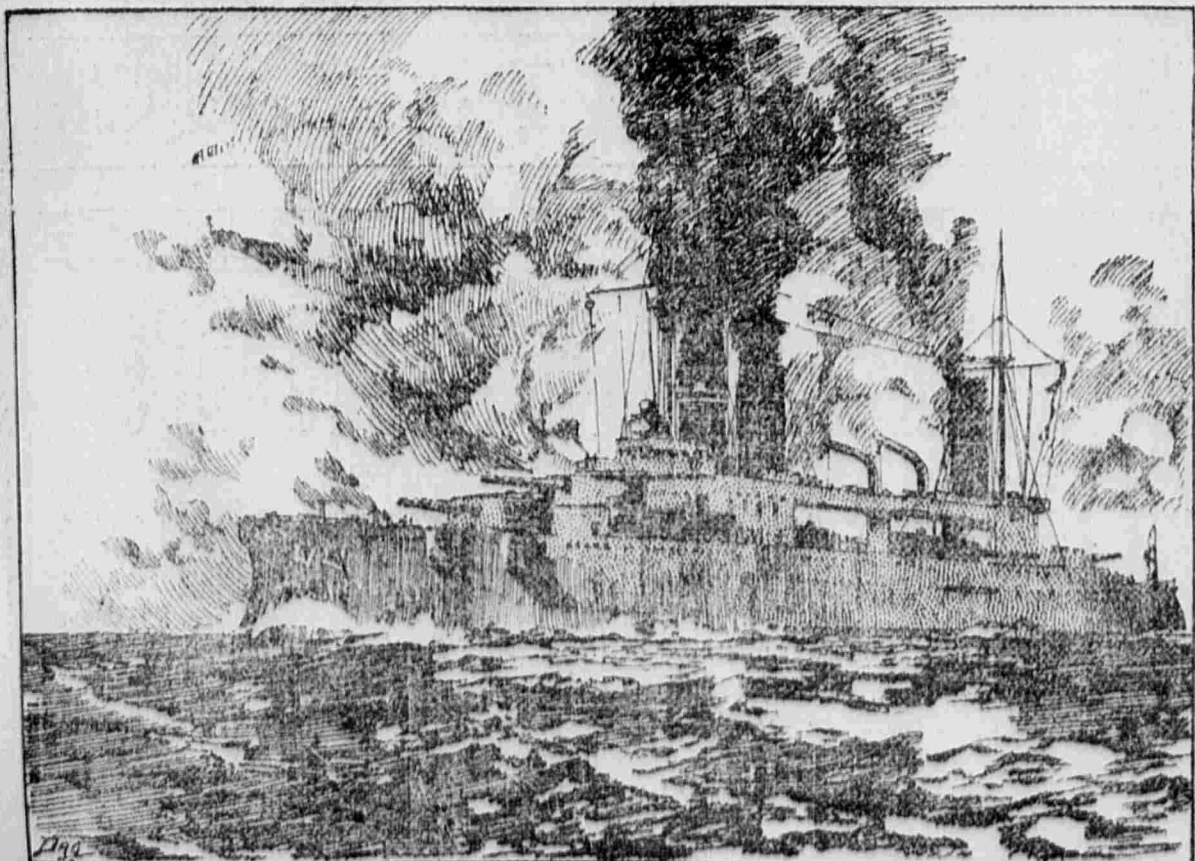
His personal predilections are toward the lukewarm Liberalism of Lord Roseberry, but if he attempts to give effect to that leaning he will quickly come to destruction.

Mr. Asquith's accession to the premiership is regarded with some misgiving by the Liberal party, because though he is endowed with superb intellectual gifts, a born politician, strong, self-reliant, experienced in administration and versed in affairs, he is a man of unpleasant, unattractive personality.

It is well known that King Edward shares the general antipathy to Mr. Asquith personally, and that neither he nor Queen Alexandra can tolerate his wife, the once much talked of "Margot" Tennant.

It has been said that whenever Mr. Asquith fails to antagonize anybody his wife unfailingly does it for him. She always says whatever comes uppermost in her mind, and that almost invariably is something unpleasant.

THE GREAT NEW BATTLESHIP ERSATZ BAYERN, RECENTLY LAUNCHED.



The cut shows the big new German battleship as she will appear when completed. Her displacement is 17,000 tons, and her maximum speed is to be 19 knots. Her cost, including trial runs, is estimated at over \$9,000,000. She is regarded in naval circles as the first installment of Germany's reply to the Dreadnought class.