

Flowers and Shrubby Their Care and Cultivation



The cadmium or elephant's ears are popular bedding plants. The cadmium esculentum or elephant's ears are popular bedding plants. And now a little advice about these or other plants in different sizes, from those of the size of a large, unshelled walnut to the smallest seeds, for after the flower beds, enter buds as large as muskmelons. Now, do not buy these big ones. They cost more and do not give as good plants as the smaller ones. I always use small ones, and the next season sell the big ones. W. P. M.

HELPS IN FLOWER GROWING

By L. M. BENNINGTON.
Weed seeds have more vitality than flower seeds, for after the flower beds are made and the seeds sown, weeds appear before the flowers. Don't waste time weeding by hand, but get a good weeding hook and stir the soil, killing the weeds.
Don't spare the soil before the moisture of winter and spring has drained from it, so that it will pull perfectly. If the soil drops from the spade in moist, soggy lumps, be sure it is not ready to work.
It is not a good plan to sow annuals at the same time, nor plant your summer blooming bulbs all together.



A Row of Hybrid Tea Roses.

When digging for permanent beds, see that the soil is stirred and thoroughly aerated by digging deep, and by spilling or throwing the soil from the seeds in a thin stream—this separating it as much as possible.
Dig a strip fifteen or eighteen inches wide across the bed or border and then rake it, beginning at the bottom of the trench and fling the soil from the subsoil to the top. Continue this throughout the length of the bed, and then you will have worked the soil perfectly.
When unwrapping and uncovering trees, bushes and plants which have had winter protection, examine carefully to see if insects or fungi have done any damage. Be sure to burn the wrappings if any traces of pests are found, and apply such remedies as may be needed to root the enemy.
Seedlings grown in the house, hotbed or coldframes need hardening off before planting in the open. Give them plenty of air, and during this month only lower the shades at night when the weather is cold and stormy.
Much trouble and disappointment would be avoided if tender seeds and delicate crown plants were not set out too soon. Is a good general rule, which obtains throughout the country, such plants should not be set out on seeds sown until commencing time.
Hardy perennials and annuals may be sown this month or even earlier if the soil is in "proper" working order. They can stand quite a good deal of frost.
If you have a dry, bare spot that gets the sun all day, see it to potatoes. They will bear the seed must be poked out occasionally to get the best results.
All summer tender hills make a fine show and are appropriately planted in clumps among shrubbery where there are open spaces. This is especially true of young shrubbery which has not filled out its allotted space.
Start cosmos as early as possible, and the end of April plant in the open to four feet apart, for they need plenty of room. They want light, rich soil, and can stand a great deal of pinching back to keep them stocky.

CHOLERA COSTS FARMERS IMMENSE SUM



Healthy Sow and Litter in Fair-Weather Paddock.

What is hog cholera? Stripped of all the big words that might be used in describing it, it is a wane disease that costs the farmers of the United States more than a standing army and involves the lungs, kidneys, liver and especially the intestines of the diseased animal, says an Illinois writer in Farm Progress. It is highly infectious and is more dreaded than any other one live stock menace, and there are plenty of reasons for this dread.
How do hogs get it? In a hundred ways. A dog ranging through the fields may pick up the germs of the disease on his feet, carrying them for five miles across country and scatter them in your hog lot. A buzzard may pick up a piece of carrion from the carcass of a cholera-stricken pig and drop it under a dead tree in your fields. Or a healthy hog may get it through consuming infected food or water. Cholera may come down the running water of a creek or river. It may be spread by contact between hogs and hog or by shipping a hog in cages used to transport diseased hogs.

There are other ways and many of them, but not one is more important than that carrying the germs on the clothes of the hog raiser, or on any other objects from one farm to another. If your hogs have the cholera, keep away from your neighbors' greens and ask him to do as much for you under the same circumstances.
In these few sections of the United States where a man can go and raise hogs without having to fear cholera, not one, so far as is known, This swine plague is about as universal as the hog's cholera, and is the most prevalent in the corn-belt states, but that is solely because there are more hogs there to acquire the disease. It exists in the East, the West, the North and the South.

How long will hog cholera linger in a neighborhood? If carefully handled and fought, as it should be fought with serums, preventive remedies and the aid of men who are veterans in such fighting, the last trace will usually disappear in about two years. That is, unless a fresh source of infection, coming from the outside, is established in the neighborhood.
When is it most acute, most dangerous and most destructive? Look out for it in the fall. It is serious enough the summer, but it is most violent and acute in the fall and will last on and through the winter and over into the next heated season if left to run unchecked. In winter it is often complicated by a partially understood disease that seems to center its attacks on the lungs. By some this is classified as a separate trouble, but others announce that it is a more deadly variety of cholera.
How long does it take cholera to incubate or develop in a hog after the animal is exposed? This varies from a few days to two and even three weeks. Exposure is practically certain to result in the disease, and when the hogs are known to have been exposed get the serum treatment started.
What are the early symptoms? They are readily familiar to thousands of farmers. Tremors, shivering, weakness, droopy appearance, staggering walk, labored breathing, diarrhea, loss of appetite, and in some cases convulsions are the first symptoms. Where the symptoms are very strong the hog may die within a few hours. What are the preventives? They are: Clean up filthy quarters, move the hogs out of crowded quarters, use plenty of disinfectants in the sheds, and see that all animal and feed containers are clean and wholesome. Go into the sheds and hog houses with plenty of whitewash, slaked lime, stock dips, carbolic acid, chlorinated lime or any other disinfectant that is handy and use them sparingly.

HOGS ARE SUBJECT TO SKIN DISEASES

Light-Skinned Animals Are Somewhat More Susceptible to Mange Than Others.

By M. H. REYNOLDS, Minnesota Experiment Station.
Hogs are subject to a variety of skin diseases. Two of these, although quite different, are both known as mange.
Fitch mange is not a true mange, but rather an eczema and affects hogs that are not in vigorous health and whose feet are in poor condition and sore. Light-skinned hogs appear somewhat more susceptible to this than others.
The skin is at first red and perhaps swollen. Small red spots appear and subsequently change to blisters which dry and form crusts.
The most important need is simple cleanliness and the sort of food that will make the hog healthy and vigorous. It usually means a complete change of surroundings and plenty of good food.
Hogs are subject also to true mange. This is caused by a minute animal parasite which burrows under the skin like the human itch mite and causes severe inflammation and itching. This form of mange is especially difficult to treat because of the burrowing habit of the parasite.
Mange begins somewhere on the head or neck and extends slowly backward. The hair on the neck is affected soon or later. The bristles fall out and the skin becomes very thick and wrinkled. Sometimes it is itchy and sometimes it is not. Hog mange is peculiar on account of the powdery like quality of the crust.

PLANT SWEET CORN FOR A SUCCESSION

Use Three Varieties, Early, Medium and Late—Last Crop for Use in October.

To have a constant succession of sweet corn we plant the varieties in an early, a medium and a late sort as early in the season as it seems safe, says a writer in an exchange. After a few weeks two varieties are planted, and so on until about July 4, when the strawberry corn has been gathered. We fruit a strawberry bud but one year, so the space between the rows are torn up with a wheel hoe, and corn planted without attempting to plow the entire bed until the following year. This last crop is usually ready for use early in October, and only once in many years has frost taken the crop before it was ready for use.
Occasionally two plantings will overlap, but there is always a chance to dispose of the surplus, or it may be canned for future use.
Pure Water for Dairy.
Water which is known to be contaminated should never be used in dairy. It should be boiled before using. This is a very simple precaution, the necessity of which cannot be doubted. To know if you use contaminated water in a dairy should be classed as a criminal offense.
Hen With Yellow Legs.
A yearling hen with bright yellow legs may be put down as an ordinary layer. It is a noteworthy fact that the legs of a hen become lighter as the hen grows older.
Select Breeders With Care.
All breeds and varieties of fowls have some fowls that have much less than the average for their class, and may be expected to have offspring of like nature. Select breeders with care.

WEAN LITTLE PIGS AT CORRECT TIME

Youngsters Must Be Taught to Eat Grain Long Before Taken From Their Mothers.

Should the pigs be weaned at six to eight weeks of age, or should they be allowed to run with the sows until the sows wean them?
Sows which raise two litters a year had best wean their spring litter at six or eight weeks of age. Some farmers who keep a few pigs and who are in favor of early weaning so that the sows may be dried off rapidly and fattened.
If the pigs are to be weaned early, they must be taught to eat grain long before they are weaned. Two or three weeks old pigs will learn to nibble a little. A good grain mixture is 90 parts of corn, 20 parts of middlings, 10 parts of tankage or meat meal, 5 parts of oats and 5 parts of oil meal. A skin milk may be had if not certainly fed, especially just after weaning time.

LINGERIE HAT OF COTTON EMBROIDERY

Soft and delicate, with a wide embroidery of sheer batiste is shirred over a frame smoothly covered with chiffon.

The lingerie hat is made of fine, sheer, cotton embroidery, lace or net, and forms a special kind of midsummer millinery which reappears each year. The same kinds of embroideries and laces that are used for making lingerie gowns or the underwear are used in the construction of this very elegant millinery. Hence the name by which it is designated.
The lingerie hat has been in greatest demand among those who require elegant hats for each season, and is one of those types made for the "exclusive trade"—that is, for those who can afford to indulge a taste for special millinery to suit special seasons. They are by no means expensive; but it is the work required to make them, rather than the material used, that makes them bring very good prices.
Two lingerie hats shown in the picture being here are of the picturesque type; the left a delicate embroidered hat of sheer batiste is shirred over a frame smoothly covered with chiffon. The row of shirring (over a small cord) at the base of the crown forms a trim wider than the brim of the frame, which falls prettily beyond the brim edge and drops more at the back than elsewhere. Here, from under the brim, loops and long ends of narrow ribbon, in a light color, hang nearly to the waist line.
But the striking feature in this hat is the trimming. Two poppies, made of the embroidery with lacy stems at the center, are posed exactly on top. This is an audacious possibility, but warranted because of the excellence and beauty of the flowers. One cannot get in the picture the sheerness of the embroidery which makes the blossoms look like the delicate ghosts of the familiar flower they copy.
The second hat, of the small poppy bonnet type, is made of allover embroidery and narrow val lace. The frame is covered with blue crepe, and this forms a facing. The upper brim and crown are of the embroidery in an open pattern. The lace for the crown is set about the base of the crown. Nothing could be prettier, worn with the midsummer frocks made of sheer white cottons or those that are so elegantly figured.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

Sport Coat With Convertible Collar



The day of the high class and brilliant sweater and the snappy sport coat is with us. Racing meets and other assemblies of people who are in a position to make the styles into fashions reveal the bright-hued sweater and sport coat, worn with more than complacency, especially by the younger people. Over this white dresser and with white sport hats and white footwear there is crispness and fitness to the occasion in such apparel that makes an instant appeal to the younger set.
New conditions bring about new costume for occasions where formerly only strictly dressy toilettes were in vogue. The sweater and the sport coat are at home in the automobile, and the only kind of millinery that will withstand the speed of the open car is that designed for it, hence the sport hat and the auto bonnet.
But the brilliance of color in these comfortable outer garments makes as for an assemblage as ever gathered in glad raiment in days gone by. Cerise and gold, lacquer red and royal blue, mustard and amethyst, and most vivid and "classy" of greens, and the sparkle

of black and white combinations give one a wide choice whether the taste is quiet or gay.
The Wornum sport coat shown here is in black and white, cut on easy and rather vague lines. It is drawn in a little by a wide belt of the fabric at the normal waist line. White silk braids is used for binding the collar and cuffs. Two large and very practical pockets add distinctly to the character of the coat. The convertible collar may be turned up about the throat and buttoned to place.
The pattern of white corduroy velvet is trimmed with a band and covered with white ribbon. White gloves and shoes, either of kid or canvas, are in keeping with the rest of the toilette and complete a midsummer garb that is a thing of beauty and a joy for all outings.

Abolish



Soft shoes are usually all one people buy. (Continued)
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THE GROWTH OF WESTERN CANADA

Increase in Railway Mileage, School Attendance and Population.

Some ideas of the extent of railway construction in Western Canada can be derived from the fact that the railway mileage in the Province of Alberta has been doubled in less than a year. The present mileage is 19,000. In all of the settled districts there is ample railway facilities. The rates are governed by a Dominion Board of Railway Commission, and in the majority of their powers they not only control the rates, giving fair equality to both railway and shipper, but have the power to hear complaints of shippers who may desire to lodge the same.
In the matter of education no better instance of the advancement of the taking place can be given than that found in the information to hand that attendance at the University of Alberta has increased 1,000 per cent in five years and is now thoroughly representative of all the settled portions of the Province. The students in attendance here are from sixteen distinct districts.

Then as to the property which follows residence in Western Canada, J. E. DeBorja, of Blackfoot, Alberta, explained yesterday. He writes: "In the spring of 1907 I first came to this locality from the State of Iowa, Canada and Blackfoot is a quarter section of land near Blackfoot. Since coming here I have been engaged in mixed farming, which I have found to be profitable. I have also been engaged in stock raising. On coming here my worldly belongings were small, being a family to care for. I now own three hundred sections, sixty head of cattle, twenty head of horses and forty head of beef, without encumbrance.
"During the seven years I have not had a crop fail. My best year of average yield was thirty bushels per acre. When I have had smaller yields per acre I have found that it has been due to improper cultivation. The winter is severe, although it is not so cold as it is in a whole year very agreeable. The summers are warm, but not sultry. The summer nights are cool and trees are always assured of a good night's rest. My health has been much better, as I do not suffer from catarrh which coming here I have no land for sale, and I am not wishing to make any change, but would be pleased to answer any inquiries concerning this locality."—A. DeBorja.

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