

THE NAME BEARER

Flowers and Shrubbery Their Care and Cultivation



Cactus Dahlia.

WORK WITH THE FLOWERS

By JOSEPHINE DE MARR.

Do not neglect the winter garden, even though the plants are at their best. Turn the plants once a week; stir the surface soil; wash the pots with strong soap; give plenty of fresh air daily; shower the plants once a week; watch for pests; see that the warm sunshine does not scorch your plants on warm afternoons.

Plants that are intended for bedding should be shifted as they fill their pots with roots, and give plenty of sunshine and air. Otherwise they will be leggy and weak.

If you wish to get specimen canna and dahlias, start a few late in the season. Remove roots, stalks, and unnecessary fiber and cut into single eyes. Then pot in four-inch pots in rich soil; shift when the pots fill with roots. The canna, like corn, needs moisture and heat to develop properly. Let the hedge take the place of the fence where possible about the house grounds. If the fence is imperative, let it be hidden by a drapery of vines. Honeysuckle is the best permanent vine.

California privet leads the hedge plants in popularity; then comes barberry, Japanese quince, altho, holly, thorn, and some varieties of roses. For utility the orange.

A flower friend says she rid her lemon tree of scale by applying a strong lather of soap suds with a stiff brush to both sides of the leaves, stems and trunks. This was allowed to remain for half a day and then washed off with clear water. The scale was then easy to brush off.

If you get a glorioxa bulb this spring, when it blooms early in the season, and next spring experiment growing these gorgeous bloomers. Fill a well-drained, shallow pot or box with fine, light soil; even it with a trowel and scatter the seeds on it. Press the seeds into the soil with a flat block of wood. Draw a pane of glass on the pot and water from the bottom. They will bloom the first year, but the second year will greatly improve them.

Don't transplant into the garden any sort of tender plant, or hardly one that has been tenderly coddled, until Jack Frost is gone.

Don't forget that rotation is as necessary as in the fields and gardens. Such hardy flowers as pansies, forget-me-nots and phlox, and the like, that have been grown in cold, wet and hardened, may be planted out six weeks before tender or hot house plants.

time is about the proper time for the majority of seeds. If you want to get some satisfaction out of the cosmos, sow it in March and push it along as fast as you can. It does not transplant easily, therefore grow it in pots. Shift it along until it is growing in a nine-inch pot. Then sink the pot in the order and from the time the plants are six inches high until the end of July the shoots should be pinched out. This will keep the plants low and stocky. Long after severe frosts your cosmos will be giving you beautiful flowers for the window.



Wild-cattail Plant.
BEAUTY OF DAY LILY

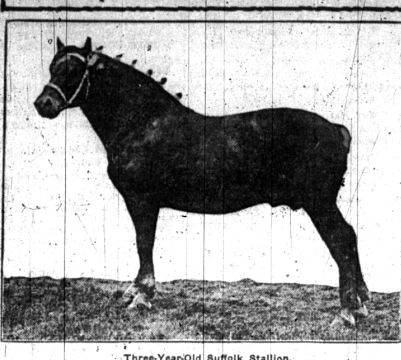
Everyone admires the Day lily which in later years has been greatly improved. Earlier there were only a few sorts to select from, but today we have a good range of colors and a long season of blooming. They will bloom the first year, but the second year will greatly improve them.

Those who enjoy lilies in the yellow shades in particular will find in this species much enjoyment and success for their efforts. This plant may be grown from seed or divisions of old plants. They are very certain bloomers and the season runs from about May 20 to September.

They may be planted at any time and will stand more indifference than any other lily. It is also true that some of the later introductions, as the improvement has been wonderful in this than in any other I know of.

The Other Bosporus. To spell the Bosporus with an "h" as the easygoing now do, would have been a criminal offence in the eyes of the schoolmaster of 50 years ago. The Bosporus is pure Greek less honorably rendered into English as the Passage of the Crimea, over which Greek kings ruled for 150 years. It lived after the fall of the empire, and perished only under the attacks of the Huns, whose descendants are now helping the Turks to resist the new invasion of the Bosporus.—London Chronicle.

COLT REQUIRES BEST OF CARE ON FARM



Three-Year-Old Suffolk Stallion.

The young colt needs the best of care on the farm, for its life depends upon the care it gets during the first few weeks of its life. Navel-ill in colts requires close attention, for the disease is caused by a micro-organism. Several bacteria have been suspected of being responsible for this malady. Every one of the suspected organisms is found abundantly in manure and on objects contaminated with manure. The infective material gains entrance into the colt through the open umbilical cord, as a result of its coming in contact with litter, floors or discharge from its dam, contaminated by one of the organisms that cause the trouble.

One of the easiest ways to prevent the disease is to insist upon clean stables. It is a hard task to keep the stalls clean if they are watched each day. Mares in the latest stages of gestation should be placed in the clean and the neighborhood tissues should be cleaned and disinfected with a 2 per cent solution of carbolic acid, or a 1 per cent solution of some coal tar disinfectant. Operations for cleaning abscesses and the removal of after-births from cows should not be performed in the immediate vicinity of the pregnant mare, and the farmer should watch these matters closely and so.

great many cases of navel-ill will be avoided. Just as soon as the foal is dropped it should be placed on clean bedding. In any event, the umbilical cord of the foal should be washed in a disinfecting solution and tied, at about one and one-half inches from the body, with a band or string which has previously been soaked in a disinfectant. The navel cord should then be severed about a half inch below the band with a sharp knife and again disinfected. The band, however, should not be tightened until pulsations of the blood vessels in the cord have ceased.

The stump of the cord is then painted with a strong carbolic acid solution, tincture of iodine, or a mixture of equal parts of tincture of iodine and glycerin. Wash the stump of the cord daily with a disinfectant and either paint it with an iodine mixture or carbolic acid, or dust it with some reliable antiseptic healing powder. The parchmentlike dried stump of the cord may be cut off after five days and wound washed with a disinfectant. Operations for cleaning abscesses and the removal of after-births from cows should not be performed in the immediate vicinity of the pregnant mare, and the farmer should watch these matters closely and so.

MAKE HOPPERDOZER OUT OF SHEET IRON

Runners Are Riveted to Pan, Extending Both Backward and Forward as Illustrated.



Sheet Iron Hopperdozer.

The hopperdozer is constructed of sheet iron, preferably galvanized, of reasonable thickness to insure strength, and except for the end pieces, made of a single sheet 10 or 12 feet long and 26 inches in width. The front is formed by turning up one edge a couple of inches and the back may be turned up a foot, thus making a shallow pan 1 foot wide, with the back the same height and with a front 2 inches high. Ends are riveted in and soldered.

Runners of old wagon tire are placed at each end, and another in the center is turned over to the back to strengthen the pan at these points. These runners are riveted to the pan, as shown, and should extend both backward and forward in order to overcome to some extent the inequalities of the ground and cause the hopperdozer to run more smoothly.

By soldering it about the back and the rivets the pan will be made watertight. The pan is filled with water on which is poured enough kerosene to cover it with a film. The horse is hitched to the end runners, and the outfit is then ready for use.

A useful tool for cutting canes of brush fruits is made from the blade of a moving machine fitted to a wooden handle. It looks like a tomahawk with a sharp blade on each side and the handle stands at an angle which gives it the right slope to cut well without tearing the plants. It should be made of the very best steel and the lower edge of the blade should be kept very sharp across the full face.

Another useful tool is made from an old file or wood rasp, with a shoulder or lug turned up to fit on a scythe snag. The same tool works better, however, with a straight handle. But it must be kept very sharp to do effective work.

Exercise for Hens. Throw the grain in six or eight inches of litter so the hens will get plenty of exercise.

SOME ESSENTIALS OF FARM ANIMALS

Farmer Makes Mistake in Breeding Horses Not Adapted to His Requirements.

Poor and worthless old plugs tug-ging to the harness keep company holding the lines. Even an old plug horse may be kept neat and clean and be afforded a sufficient amount of wholesome food so that it may be capable of doing some useful work. The grade sire is a proposition we should steer clear of. Propensity is a fixed characteristic in a horse and many horse breeders believe that about the only requisite is that a stallion should come from some foreign country. The fact is that the average farmer makes a mistake when he breeds trotting horses or other breeds not adapted to his business. No one point is more essential than sound, well-shaped hoofs. The value of a horse depends to a large extent upon his hoofs.

The fact that a horse has been imported does not add one cent to its intrinsic value for breeding purposes. Even a perfect horse may be bred that about the only requisite is that a stallion should come from some foreign country. The fact is that the average farmer makes a mistake when he breeds trotting horses or other breeds not adapted to his business. No one point is more essential than sound, well-shaped hoofs. The value of a horse depends to a large extent upon his hoofs.

CARING FOR SOWS AT WEANING TIME

Best Decrease Amount of Feed and Turn Her Into Separate Yard Away From Pigs.

It is best to decrease the amount of feed that is allowed the sow a day or two before weaning time and turn her in a separate yard away from the pig and allow her very little feed in order to reduce the pasture for four or five days, so that her milk flow will cease and not injure her for future breeding.

After this bran and short feed in a thick slop and one or two ears of corn will prove an excellent ration for each sow. At all times provide plenty of pure water, charcoal and salt.

After breeding increase the amount of milfeed and feed less corn for about eight weeks and then supplement the milfeed with one pound of tankage and find that one pound a day for each sow will bring satisfactory results at farrowing time.

Best Evergreens. The Scotch pine and the white spruce are the best evergreens for windbreak planting. Two or three rows of seedlings can be bought in lots of five hundred or a thousand for about one cent each.

Midsummer Coat of Heavy Cotton Cloth



The weavers of cotton cloth have become expert in making fabrics much like the heavier weaves of wool in appearance, as well as some novelties that appear only in cotton. These heavy weaves, including cotton corduroy and corded materials, are also shown in basket weaves. They are all used for the popular sport suits and summer coats that are featured so strongly for street and outing wear.

All of a sudden cretonnes have sprung into use in the making of apparel. Gayly flowered and quaintly figured cretonnes are used to make bright morning dresses and are called "garden" dresses. Floppy-trimmed hats or beach bonnets (which are sunbonnets parading under a new name) are worn with them and made of the same cretonne.

One of the best models for a coat of cotton corduroy, corded cloth, or fancy weaves in cotton, is shown in the picture given here. Like a few of the heavy linen weaves, it is unmissable. For decoration it depends upon machine stitching and buttons made by covering button molds with the fabric. It is cut along the same lines as popular sport coats of wool, with high, convertible collar, big pocket

etc. and wide belt across the back. Among other new wraps of cotton for midsummer smocks made in white or blue or brown are commanding much attention. They are straight blousing garments with the fullest taken up by old-fashioned "smocking" at the neck and at the ends of the sleeves. Cretonnes in small figures are used for the collar and cuffs and are chosen in strong color contrast. The white smocks are prettiest, but these in light brown are equally smart. They say the something new in outer garments that women are all ready to welcome.

Poke Bonnets. Adorable poke bonnets in the same pretty coloring show to advantage stop blonde curls, for unlike our American kiddies, the bobbed hair affect is not being worn on the other side of the water. The little girls have their hair long and flowing over their shoulders and of course it curls whether naturelle or a side or poker. The British boy, no matter how tiny, sports the bobbed effect also, and rears a close-cropped little bullet head proudly to the infantile fashionable world.

Ostrich Boa In Enthusiastic Revival



But It Was a Hard Foul.

Three boas are shown here, one in white, one in the natural tan and one in black. The white and the black are the color of the feathers and the third in black tipped with white. In the last the white tip is tied or pasted on at the neck, and the black is an endless variety in combinations chosen from in boas made in this way. But the boa may be had now in any color, even the most unusual new tints and shades.

The ostrich boa has met with an unusual but enthusiastic revival on the part of the fashioners of the east, for visitors to the Panama exposition have found the weather cool and evergreen indulging in the San Francisco parlors of wearing fur with summer gowns. The feather boa of today is short as to length, long as to fiber, and liked best in white, natural color or two-toned combinations. Occasionally a boa more than long enough to fit loosely about the throat is seen, but not often. They all fasten with bows of soft flossaline ribbon, apparently, or the exception is so rare as to prove the rule.

Very smart sets consisting of boa and ostrich-trimmed hats ago shown, and there are great numbers of cook, and other fanciful ornaments made of ostrich to be used on midsummer hats.

The Tippetary bathing cap is a high model, finished at the top with a long rubber tassel, which hangs straight down the front of the cap. The cap is boned in the front to keep it high and straight, and acts as a support to the tassel.

The jockey-shaped bathing cap is made in a combination of blue and green, also red and black. The top trimming on this cap is the regular button on top.

The Castle cap for beach wear is made in bright green satin, lined with rubber, effectively trimmed with small roses fashioned from green and black satin.

Abroad and at Home. The fellow in this movie show who laughs loudest at the picture in which a woman is chasing her husband around the house with a rollpin is the same lad whose wife shows a red go out in the back yard when he wants to smoke a cigarette.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

No bother to get summer meals with these on hand

Vienna Style Sausage and Potted Meats

Just open and serve. Excellent for sandwiches.

Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago

Potted Ham

AT POINT OF REBELLION

Jimmy Had Reached the Stage of Boyhood When Kissing Became Rather Frequent.

Little Jimmy had reached the conclusion that everybody in the world had kissed him or wanted to. He could not help being a boy, but all the ladies wanted to put and blow their kisses upon him. In fact, Jimmy looked for the day when he would have a way to the bottom of being kissed. One day a woman woman came to call upon his mother. Jimmy checked to enter the parlor and was directed by the mother to come up and see the noted Mrs. So and So. Jimmy knew what was coming, but he could not prevent the occurrence. The visitor took him by the hand and gently gathered him up into her lap, and as she held him down to the foot of the bed, she gradually bestowed a kiss upon his polling hair. Jimmy jumped away from her and began to rub his lips in a vicious manner.

Reason for Her Social Prominence.

At a recent party given at the residence of Mr. J. B. Smith, at Parkville, Ark., in reply to the question of the Kansas City drummer, "The lady that just passed to our room had a very prominent society feature. She's already caused four men to be shot, and you saw, who's still in jail, and you know, and considerable hand some."

"Oh, dear," said Mrs. Fletcher. "I wish the him team would win a game or two. They've been losing steadily for a week."

"I didn't know you took any interest in baseball," said her friend.

"I don't," said she. "I want a new gown, and I don't see how I can get it for it. It'll be in better shape."

Brooklyn Navy Yard.

The Brooklyn navy yard was established in 1815, when the first ship, the USS Constitution, was built here. It was bought from one John Jackson for \$10,000. The yard now comprises 114 acres, and has a water front of nearly three miles, protected by a sea wall of granite.

From people, said Uncle Eben, "talk about heaven! He it was their own property that they were preparing to sell. No admittance here on it."—Washington Star.

But It Was a Hard Foul.

It is hard to believe that coffee will be prepared in a cup as it is done in this woman. She tells her own story.

"I did not believe coffee caused my trouble, and I frequently made it, so well as I could, but it would not stop drinking it, but I was a miserable sufferer from heart trouble and nervousness, and I had a waterbury doctor. I was nearly able to be cured, had no energy and did not care for anything. What I wanted and had a cure, and I was cured. I had a thought I could get better."

Frequently I had nervous chills and the least excitement would drive me crazy. I was nearly able to be cured, had no energy and did not care for anything. What I wanted and had a cure, and I was cured. I had a thought I could get better."

One boy in the old troupe left until now I am in splendid health, never sick, never had any pain, and I sleep like a baby. I have never had any nervous chills, don't take any medicine, can do all my house work and take care of my own children. I had a cure, and I was cured. I had a thought I could get better."

Named after the famous Dr. Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville" in paper.

Prepare Cassell's Great Peppermint Cure. This is the original formula made by Dr. Battle Creek and Dr. Battle Creek.

"I was a sufferer for years."