The HOME BEAUTIFUL

Flowers and Shrubbery—Their Care and Cultivation

New Ophelia Rose.

GROWING PERENNIALS

By BESSIE L. PUTNAM.

For those who have not much time to devote to the garden, there is no class of flowering plants more desirable than the hardy perenniais and herbaceous plants like the peony. These plants require but little attention.

One does not have to acquire a liberal horticultural education in order to know how to take care of them. Most of us will do well to consider the merits of this class of plants, leaving the annuals to those who are here this season and somewhere else next year.

Not that we would advise neglecting annuals wholly, however, I do not want to be understood as meaning that, but simply that a collection of hardy plants will be found so much more satisfactory, all things considered, under the conditions of which I have spoken, that their cultivation is to be urged in preference to that of the other class mentioned, which is not satisfactory unless a good deal of time and labor is expended on it.

The impression seems to prevail that annuals require next to no care, and are therefore particularly adapted to the use of the woman who has but little time to devote to gardening.

The fact is, that to grow annuals well you must give them a good deal of attention, especially during the early part of the season, several times the amount of attention, indeed, that will be required by a good-sized collection of hardy plants.

Another argument in favor of this class is that, once established, your plants are good for an indefinite period. Your garden does not have to be made every season.

In 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.

This is about all this class of plants will ask of you. A great many can be attended to in a day, you will find. And the work is much easier than that of making beds and pulling weeds.

One of the best perennials—perhaps I would be justified in saying the best—is the Hollyhock. This plant comes in a wide range of colors—white, rose, crimson, maroon, and yellow. It is a profuse bloomer, and it does well in almost any soil.

To secure the strongest effects from it, it should be planted in groups of from six to a dozen plants. If contrasting harmonious colors are planted together like white and pink, pink and yellow, maroon and yellow or white, the effect will be very fine. But don't expect harmony if you put the pink varieties alongside of the crimson or maroon sorts.

We have mostly double Hollyhocks nowadays, but the single kinds are well worth cultivation, especially where a very strong and stately effect is desired.

If the old flower stalks are cut off as soon as the buds on them have developed quite frequently, new stalks will be sent up late in the season.

In this way one may have flowers from the Hollyhock until the coming of cold weather.

A package of seed sown in May, June or July, will give one dozen of plants from which flowers can be expected the next season.

Delphinium, or Larkspur, is an excellent plant when used in clumps. We have no other tower of the same rich dark shade of blue. I have seen charming effects result from planting pale-yellow Hollyhocks close by it—this color and the intense blue of the other producing a most striking combination.

Where an exceedingly rich show of color is desired, nothing equals the Rudbeckia or "golden glow." Great clumps of it will be a solid mass of the richest golden yellow for weeks. For cutting, we have few better flowers.

This plant is so aggressive in character that it should have a place in the background where it can be allowed to spread itself.

Dicentra is a most lovely flower, and has the special merit of being an early bloomer. The foliage of this plant is almost as fine as its flowers, and the two combined make it one of the most desirable plants.

I often wonder why the herbaceous Spireas are not more extensively grown. Certainly it is difficult to find a more exquisitively lovely flower than Spirea with its great plumelike panicles and airy pink bloom.

The Peony need not be given special commendation here, because I only want to say that a garden without this flower is not "living up to its privileges."

If the Iris can be given a somewhat moist location, it should find a place in the amateur gardener's collection always. The German and Japanese varieties are simply magnificent in coloring and remarkably stately in general effect when grown in large groups.

Every collection ought to include at least a dozen of the most distinct varieties of perennial phlox. This plant is to the outdoor garden what the geranium is to the window garden. Anyone can grow it. It is a profuse bloomer, it comes in a wide range of colors. Group it in order to secure best results, but keep the lilac and magenta varieties away from the pink and scarlet sorts unless you want a color discord of the most aggressive sort.

Then there are hardy pinks, the perennial Pea, Coreopsis Lanceolata, Pyrethrum, Daisy, Achillea, all good, easily grown and readily obtainable.

If immediate effect is desired, it will be necessary to purchase plants, but nearly all the kinds I have mentioned will bloom the second season from seedling plants.

ABOUT ORNAMENTAL TREES

Ornamental trees and shrubs may be pruned any time during the winter if they need it. Bear in mind that pruning should not destroy the characteristics of growth peculiar to tree or shrub. Cut back the too prominent branches, remove those that grow too closely together.

If blooming shrubs are continually cut at the ends of the branches they will, in time, cease to produce flowers.

SOW LANTANA SEEDS

Sow lantana seeds on the north side of a picket fence and moisten the soil well; cover with newspaper to retard evaporation. The soil must not be allowed to dry out. The seeds germinate slowly, sometimes lying dormant for several weeks.

GET OUT YOUR NOTEBOOK

Plan now for next summer's work. Go into the garden, notebook in hand, and decide just what assortment of flowers you wish in each bed and border, then order accordingly.

Edison Batteries for Submarines.

The disabling of the submarine F-4 in Honolulu harbor, the cause of which at present writing has not been ascertained, has led to the surmise that some trouble might have been experienced with the batteries. Should sea water have come into contact with the sulphuric acid of the batteries, chlorine gas would have been generated. Of course sulphuric acid is not the only electrolyte that need be used in storage batteries. The Edison battery, for instance, uses a potash solution which gives off no poisonous gases when coming into contact with sea water. Public interest in the Edison cell has been aroused particularly by the fact that the new submarine L-8, which was recently launched, is equipped with this type of battery.—Scientific American.

Flirting Used to Gain Recruits.

At a recent recruiting rally in London one girl announced she had sent five young men to the front and that the sixth was ready to go. The recruiting officer declared that flirting of that kind is the right sort of patriotism, and urged all girls to use their wiles in behalf of king and country.

Baseball Helps Farmers.

Farmers ought to think well of baseball. They are blessed with many a spring rain that they might not get but for the national game.—Toledo Blade.

SOME OF THE OLD "TIPPLES"

Early Housekeepers Had Many Recipes That Have Been Handed Down to Posterity.

Whether there will be a revival during the next few years of the domestic art of making wine is a matter of pure conjecture, but it is interesting to recall that formerly many common things that grow around us were utilized by thrifty housewives in the preparation of "tipples" that were more or less mild or more or less potent. Generally the wine-making potentialities of these things are little thought of now, and in most homes, even in country homes, wine-making processes have been forgotten.

Reference has recently been made to the making of dandelion wine, a sweet and potent wine prepared with the aid of the golden flowers of the dandelion. Elderberry wine and elderflower wine were made in most of the rural homes in the Potomac country a generation or so ago. Blackberries were gathered industriously by the children for conversion into jam and wine or cordial, and raspberries were especially sought after that wine could be made from them. It is probable that in the minds of elderly persons today there is preserved a better memory of raspberry vinegar than of raspberry wine, for it was popularly believed that raspberry vinegar was superior to that made from apples.

In cherry time the fruit was treasured because it could be preserved or converted into a familiar tipple called "cherry bounce," a drink which at certain stages of its "aging" or development was exhilarating and intoxicating.

The flavor of gooseberry wine was known and esteemed by most of the grandmothers and grandfathers of present Washingtonians.

On all the old farms there was a little distillery, though on some farms it was not so little, just as there was an icehouse and a smokehouse, where the peaches and apples and grapes could be distilled into fruit brandy.

Cider-making was a ceremony, and in the late fall when frost had pinched and somewhat shriveled the persimmons a strange potation called persimmon beer was made.

Parsnip wine was made by British housekeepers before emigration to America set in, and the art of making this wine was brought over by the early immigrants. There was also in colonial times in America a drink which was called peppermint wine, or peppermint liqueur.

LETTUCE FOR THE TABLE

Much Depends on Its Proper Preparation and Arrangement When It Is Served.

When lettuce comes from the market, clean in cold water and look it over carefully to see that all dirt and insects are removed. Place on a plate of dampened cheesecloth, then roll up and put on the ice, when it will be ready for use and will often stay fresh for a week. Some persons complain of sleepiness after eating lettuce, which is due to the lactucin in lettuce, which, the milky juice contains. This juice may be removed by cutting from the lettuce the lower end of the heads or stalks and then standing the lettuce in cold water for several hours before using. Keep the head intact when you wish to quiet the nerves or to induce sleep.

The following is a pretty lettuce relish for luncheon or dinner and may be served in a small cut glass dish: Line the dish with lettuce leaves upon which place either ripe or green olives and tiny red tomatoes. Chill with cracked ice. The olives and tomatoes may be taken with the fingers at any time during the meal.

Hot-Water Platter.

Those who have to solve the problem of cold dining rooms, especially at breakfast time, will find greater comfort in the use of the hot-water platter. Boiling water is turned into the tank under the platter and the top screwed on. Then the nickel cover is placed over the food, which keeps hot and in perfect order for at least thirty minutes. The original outlay seems a little large, as the medium-sized outfit costs about nine dollars, but with careful use it will repay one in the comfort of hot meals. There is also the round hot-water plate which is excellent for the breakfast tray or invalid's use.

Shells for Lemon Pie.

Try my way of making the shell for the lemon pies, and I think that you will be pleased. First I should not put in the baking powder. Turn your deep pie plate upside down, put your crust over what should be the bottom of the tin, pat it so that it fits close. Then turn edges, pick and bake. It will turn out perfect and baked better not having so much bottom heat, because it is raised from the oven floor.—Exchange.

Tomato Squares.

Mix two cupfuls tomato, four cloves, two slices onion, two peppercorns, half teaspoonful salt and one-quarter teaspoonful paprika. Cook ten minutes, press through a sieve. Melt three tablespoonfuls butter, add one-quarter cupful cornstarch and strained tomato mixture; boil ten minutes. Cool slightly, add one egg, pour into buttered pan, chill, cut in squares, dip in crumbs, egg and crumbs, fry in deep fat. Drain on brown paper. Serve.

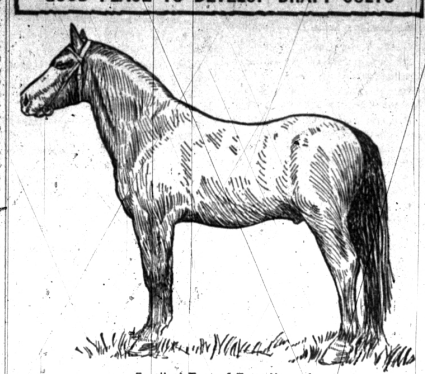
Puree of Baked Beans.

Put two cupfuls of baked beans into a saucepan, add small piece of pork, if you have it, cover with two quarts hot water, season with pepper and salt and add one-half onion. If you do not use the pork add one tablespoonful butter, boil until the beans are very soft, then press through a sieve and serve.

Cantaloupe Frappe.

Three pints of cantaloupe pulp, two cupfuls sugar, the juice of two lemons or one-half cupful lemon juice and pass through a very fine sieve. Freeze as usual. Serve from glass cups or from the chilled rind of the melon, shaped into a basket.

GOOD PLACE TO DEVELOP DRAFT COLTS



Excellent Type of Farm Horse.

The following is taken from Extension Bulletin No. 28 of the University of Nebraska:

Alfalfa Pointers.

Alfalfa is a splendid horse feed but must be fed with judgment and care.

Because of its palatability, mature horses are likely to eat too much alfalfa, if permitted to have free access to it.

The average farm horse at hard work is allowed to eat much more alfalfa and other roughage than he really needs to maintain his weight.

One pound of alfalfa or other hay and about one and one-fourth pounds of grain per day for each 100 pounds of the horse's weight make a good ration for the working horse.

Horses like alfalfa stems. Refuse from the cattle racks is very acceptable to horses.

Feed mature horses first and second cutting alfalfa which is free from mold and dust.

To make the best horse hay, alfalfa should be allowed to stand until well out in bloom.

Curing Horse Hay.

In curing horse hay it is well to keep in mind that the dust which is present in so much alfalfa is largely a result of the presence of foreign moisture such as rain or dew at making time rather than the presence of a little moisture within the plant after it is cured.

Never feed wet alfalfa hay to horses.

A sudden change of feed deranges the horse's digestive system. Horses accustomed to alfalfa as a regular part of their ration are seldom troubled from its use.

If alfalfa hay is stored in the barn for horses, it is well to sprinkle it generously, while mowing it away, with a mixture of salt and air-slaked lime, equal parts.

Growing draft colts have seldom, if ever, been injured by eating too much alfalfa and oats.

Good, well-colored alfalfa is of practically the same composition as wheat bran and is of equal value to it in the horse ration.

Mature horses of a greedy disposition, if allowed to run to alfalfa racks at will, may eat too much and suffer attacks of impaction. Draft mares heavy in foal, and taking but little exercise, not infrequently suffer attacks of this nature.

Splendid Place to Develop.

An alfalfa pasture is a splendid place to develop draft colts with a maximum of bone and muscle.

Some complaint comes from the humid regions to the effect that mares on alfalfa pasture during the breeding season are hard to get in foal. This trouble seems to be more or less local and can be avoided by temporarily keeping the mares in other pastures.

An alfalfa patch forms a splendid night pasture for work horses, provided they are used to it and turned out regularly.

Because of the comparatively coarse with which alfalfa may be grown in practically all parts of this state, it should form a portion at least of every horse's ration.

PIGS WILL THRIVE ON PUMPKIN FEED

Regarded as One of Most Profitable and Succulent Feeds Farmer Can Grow.

By S. C. MILLER.

I regard pumpkins as one of the most profitable and cheapest feeds the farmer can grow upon his farm. We grow tons of pumpkins every year to be fed to the pigs in this way. The especial value of the pumpkin is in its being a succulent food. It keeps the digestion good and assists in assimilating the food.

We weighed 80 pigs that were born in June and July, 1913, and on the 11th of October they averaged 106 pounds. November 11th they averaged 146½ pounds. December 11th they averaged 187½ pounds, and on January 11 weighed 227 pounds, having made an average gain of 1.27 pounds per day during the last month. The average daily gain for 92 days was 1.31 pounds.

This lot had no extra feeds; no clover, soy beans nor vetch pasture. We had some pumpkins during the fall—until nearly the first of December.

We always begin feeding them just a few at a time until they learn to eat them, then we give them all they will eat as a noon-day feed.

GREAT ADVANTAGE OF HUMUS TO SOIL

Question Never Should Be Overlooked If Farm Is to Be Kept Up to Standard.

Except on soils nearly or quite virgin, there are few farms where humus cannot be used by the soil to great advantage. In many sections where commercial fertilizers have been used for years to the exclusion of stable manures it has been found necessary to grow green crops for plowing under. Where the green crops are used as a part of the rotation so to speak, the exclusive use of commercial fertilizers can probably be safely continued. The best results come from the combined use of stable manures and commercial manures, using the former for plowing under in the spring and the latter for top dressing or working in just under the surface as the crop grows. In this manner the humus required by the soil is supplied and the fertilizing value of the manure as well.

Don't overlook the humus question if you would keep the farm up to the highest standard.

Check Leaf Blight.

The leaf blight of strawberries may be checked by using the bordeaux mixture, beginning just as soon as leaves appear, and continuing the application every few weeks throughout the season.

Value of Birds.

The economic value of birds lies in the service they perform in keeping down the increase of insects, destroying small rodents, devouring noxious weed seeds and doing the work of scavengers.

DIFFERENT METHODS TO PRESERVE EGGS

Use of Lime Water and Water Glass Solutions Have Been Found Most Satisfactory.

Of all the different schemes which have been proposed for the home preservation of eggs, but two have really proved practical and serviceable. These are immersing in lime water or in a solution of water glass.

Among other things, housewives have tried packing eggs in salt, wrapping them in paper, or covering with wood ashes, and poultrymen have sought to carry their supplies from periods of low to periods of high prices by treating the eggs with paraffin, alum solution, collodion, etc. The results have invariably been the same—loss from 20 to 80 and even 100 per cent. Experimenters have had this same experience and so far have found the use of lime water and water glass solutions the only satisfactory methods.

One of the very best experiments ever tried in the preservation of eggs was that made several years ago by a German investigator. He endeavored to preserve 400 eggs for eight months by 20 different methods. The following were his results:

Method.	Per Cent Good.
1. Preserved in salt water	0
2. Wrapped in paper	30
2½. Preserved in solution salicylic acid and glycerin	20
4. Rubbed with salt	30
5. Packed in bran	30
6. Coated with paraffin	60
7. Varnished with solution of salicylic acid and glycerin	30
8. Dipping in boiling water for fifteen seconds	50
9. Coated with alum solution	50
10. Kept in solution salicylic acid	50
11. Varnished with water glass	60
12. Varnished with collodion	60
13. Covered with lac	60
14. Varnished with gum arabic	80
15. Packed in unleached wood ashes	80
16. Treated with boric acid and water glass	80
17. Treated with potassium permanganate	80
18. Varnished with vaseline	100
19. Immersed in lime water	100
20. Immersed in water glass solution	100

As varnishing with vaseline is both expensive and difficult, only the lime water and water glass methods were recommended by this investigator.

Feed the Land.

Every one who grows truck of any kind from a garden plot to a market farm, should take for his motto: "Feed the land," and keep it in mind.

Protect the Cows.

The cows that drop their calves this month should be well protected from the heat and flies.

Turkeys in Wheat Fields.

Do not let the young turkeys run on the wheat fields until the grain is quite ripe. They may gorge themselves to death.

Fight the Mites.

Now does the busy mite make trouble for the poultry. Spray kerosene, burn sulphur and whitewash.

Keep Cultivators Going.

If rain is scarce keep the cultivators going in the cornfield but do not set them deep.

Canada is Calling You to her Rich Wheat Lands

She extends to Americans a hearty invitation to settle on her FREE Homestead lands of 160 acres each or secure some of the low priced lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

This year wheat is higher but Canadian land just as cheap, so the opportunity is more attractive than ever. Canada wants you to help to feed the world by tilling some of her soil—land similar to that which during many years has averaged 20 to 45 bushels of wheat to the acre. Think what you can make with wheat around $1 a bushel and land so easy to get. Wonderful yields also of Oats, Barley and Flax. Mixed farming is fully as profitable an industry as grain growing.

The Government this year is asking farmers to put increased acreage into grain. Military service is not compulsory in Canada. There is no conscription and no war tax on lands. The climate is healthful and agreeable, railway facilities excellent, good schools and churches convenient. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Superintendent Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to

M. V. MacINNES
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Dora Thorne

The Great Heart-Throb Novel of the Century By Bertha M. Clay

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A great novel, unfolding the story of a young girl's love, transmuted into a wife's bitter sorrow, and a boy's unrequited passion into one of fierce hate. "Dora Thorne" is considered to be one of the most powerful romances of our day. It has been dramatized, and is about to be produced by one of the best known moving picture firms in America. The book is printed in good clear type, and is well worth the highly calendared paper. A complete unabridged story, numbering 225 pages and over 125,000 words.

Lord Earle, a proud English nobleman, forbids his only son, Ronald, to marry Dora Thorne, the daughter of the lodge-keeper. Ronald is captivated by Dora's shy beauty, and clandestinely marries her, confiding his secret to only Chatteris daughter, Valentine. The harmonious life of Ronald and Dora arouses Valentine to the keenest jealousy, for she has been attracted to him, and the parents of the young people have hoped for the match. Confusion follows Ronald's return. Lord Earle exiles him, declaring that he has no longer his son. In fact, Ronald loses no more in not having as an heir, as he has his first success with a painting in which he unconsciously reproduces Valentine's high-bred face. Dora recognizes the likeness, and when Valentine appears on the scene, she suspects that Ronald has loved her more beauty. After reading a letter from Valentine addressed to Ronald she is sure of it, and follows him to London, where he has gone. What has Dora done in her rival's villa, and the tragic events which follow are told in the wonderful book of love and romance.

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Where Soap Is of No Use.

Lapland folk never speak of themselves as Laplanders, or Laps; they are the Samelatsh, they say, the unknown people, the people of whom no one knows anything, not even whence they came.

If any mention is made in their presence of Norwegian, Swedish, Finnish or Russian Lapland, their feelings are sorely wounded, for there is only one Lapland; they hold, and it is their land, the land of the Samelatsh.

These folk, as other folk, have their whims and fancies, their little peculiarities, too.

They regard soap, for instance, with profound mistrust, and have no great faith in washing; no faith at all, indeed, in washing in warm water.

As soon as a baby is born they bathe it in cold water, and they bathe it again, always in cold water, every day until, should it live so long, it is two years old. Then the end comes.

The child is pronounced clean for life and has never another bath.

Naturally.

"Many of the patrons of a popular photographer must make his plates suffer."

"Why do you think so?"

"Aren't his plates sensitive?"

The most stubborn fellow in a jury box is generally the one who does not seem to have an opinion.

Are You a "Philatelist?"

It is interesting to recall the origin of the term philatelist, which is used by devotees of the hobby in preference to the phrase "stamp collector." The collection of stamps was at first rather in the nature of a schoolboy pastime, and it was left to France to initiate the scientific study of postage stamps as distinguished from their accumulation. A Frenchman, M. Herpin, coined the words "philatelic" and "philatelist," on the basis of two Greek words, and philatelist means, literally, "he who is fond of that which is tax free," the presence of a postage stamp on a letter indicating that the postal dues have been paid in advance. Philatelist is not a beautiful word, but it has at least the merit of being more euphonious than "timbrologist," which was also suggested at the time.

Desperate.

"There is evidently something wrong with your car," said the meddlesome man, "but I don't know just what it is."

"Don't let that bother you," answered the owner of the car, who had received about all the gratis advice he could stand. "I prefer to find out what is wrong with it myself, even if I have to turn a somersault into a ditch to get the information."

Did you ever get so lonesome that you wanted to howl like a dog?

Food Values

depend upon what the food supplies to the body.

Body and brain—particularly the latter—need certain elements often lacking in one's every-day diet.

Among these elements is the brain and nerve building phosphate of potash, not the kind that you buy at the drug store, but the true organic form as grown in the field grains, wheat and barley.

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is scientifically processed to supply all the nutrition of the grain, combining delicious flavour and those important mineral values which are absolutely necessary for the upbuilding of well-balanced physical and mental strength.

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