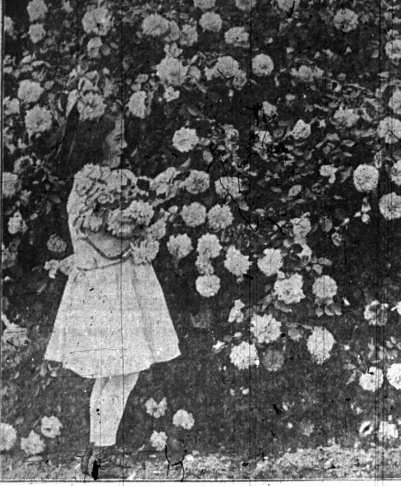


# THE HOME BEAUTY

Flowers and Shrubs  
Their Care and Cultivation



A Lavishness of Bloom Scarcely Believable.

## GROW HARDY ROSES

By ELIZABETH VAN BENTHOVEN.  
The season of bloom of the "hybrid perpetual" can be greatly extended by intelligent cultivation and a proper selection of varieties. The sturdy bushes should carry their beautiful flowers way into the fall. We have come to think of roses in the fall as a delusion, a mirage, an illusion, of course, the hybrid teas, which have so long been regarded in America as the only overwintering roses. There are, however, a good many of the "hardy" roses that can be relied upon to give a second crop of bloom and be a thing of beauty in August and September.

The Fran Karl Druschki, one of the very best and most popular plants ever raised, has done more to redeem hardy rose culture than any other hybrid perpetual class. It adapts itself to almost any soil, and stands unscathed as a hardy white rose of its class.

The very best of the long season bloomers in pink include the Mrs. John Laing, a pure, pale pink; Madame Gabriel Luitel, deep rose pink with white at the base much like the Mrs. R. G. Sherman-Crawford.

You certainly cannot afford to ignore when planting for second bloom. Princes of Waltham, delicate flesh colored shaded with bright rose; Anna de Diesbach, very large; Heinrich Schultze, light rose, very fragrant; Mrs. F. W. Sanford, bluish shading to white; Paul's Early Blush, pale pink, flowering all the summer right up to frost.

These roses form a group of roses from which a selection may easily be made.

## FERNS EASY TO RAISE

By L. M. BENNINGTON.  
The ordinary way to propagate this class of plants is by dividing the plant, by the creeping rhizomes, by the little bulblets that form on the roots and by the seeds that appear on the underside of the leaves.

The enterprising fern lover will find it most interesting to propagate by sowing and purchase produce a really valuable addition to these beautiful and graceful plants.

Procure a seed pan or box with plenty of drainage holes, and cover the bottom with broken crockery. On this place half-decayed soil and fill with carefully mixed and sifted leaf mold and sand.

Make the surface of the soil perfectly smooth and level, and then scatter the spores on it and leave them without any covering, that is, of soil. However, they must be inclosed in glass by placing a pane of glass over the seed box or pan.

Water by placing the seed pan in water, and keep it there until the water appears on the surface of the soil. Then remove the pan, for too much water will destroy the spores. Keep the box in the light, but not in the sun, for ferns naturally grow in shady places. Follow nature's lead.

# LITTLE THINGS MAKE FOR DAIRY SUCCESS



Dairy Grade Co. Koi.

Cows should not stand facing a window unless the window is covered with muslin. By the way, the muslin window in a cow stable is better by far than glass. It gives a subdued light and furnishes an ideal system of ventilation.

No man can succeed in dairying unless he knows that each cow is paying him a profit. A mature cow that does not more than pay for feed and care is a robber that should not be allowed to live.

There is no method of feeding which will increase the percentage of fat in a given cow's milk to any considerable extent, but there are methods of feeding which will make a non-paying cow profitable, very often, simply by increasing the quantity of milk she gives.

Take good care of the calves, for they are the nursery of the dairy; and a calf which has been raised in the "hotbed" style of calf raising.

## SELECT SEED CORN ONLY OUT IN FIELD EASY TO ERADICATE SMUT WITH WEAT

Of Much Importance to Know If Ears Matured Early and Thereby Avoided Frosts.

By J. C. HACKLEMAN, Missouri College of Agriculture.  
Always select seed corn in the field before frosts and freezes injure it. Select the best ears, or even more careful crib picking next spring, will be especially fatal if frost injures the corn this fall.

When the harvest is on and you begin to gather the crop, you can't tell which ear is a large because it was produced on the only stalk in the hill and so had more than its share of sunshine and plant food. Careful experience, station to station, have shown that the ears which are good in spite of having been grown on poor soil and in a somewhat crowded stand are more productive than those on highly fertile fields or in thin stands.

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## RIGHT PROPORTIONS IN POULTRY RATIOS

Hens Get Fat and Lazy When Given Nothing but Fat-Forming Feed—Avoid Extremes.

Suppose you feed your hens on a fat-forming ration altogether, and this is the case, you will find, generally, that the hens will get fat and lay few eggs. Feed a corn mash in the morning, cracked corn at noon, whole corn at night. The hens would get fat and lay few eggs, generally, that the hens will get fat and lay few eggs.

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## INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT FLAX PLANT

More of This Valuable Crop Can and Should Be Produced—Humus is Necessary.

Flax is not "hard on the land" when compared with other crops. The flax should not be grown on the same field often than once in five or seven years.

Flax will germinate covered by the seed and live from year to year in the soil. The formaldehyde treatment will disinfect the seed.

Flax can be successfully grown on old lands when given the humus, avoid soil. The formaldehyde treatment will disinfect the seed.

Flax in rotation should follow the hay or pasture crops. A large amount of humus is necessary in the soil.

Do not expect the young chicks to live on flies and grasshoppers. A few handfuls of grain will push them along and make early broilers and early layers.

Secure a Hand Sprayer. A hand sprayer can be purchased for a few dollars and should be on every farm.

Fighting Lightning Rod. See that the ground end of the lightning rod runs down to damp soil.

# MARKET QUOTATIONS

**Live Stock.**  
DETROIT—Dressed beef steers, \$10.75; best heavy weight, \$10.50; steers, \$9.00 to \$10.00; mixed steers and calves, \$8.00 to \$9.00; heavy light butchers, \$8.00 to \$9.00; light butchers, \$8.00 to \$9.00; best cows, \$8.00 to \$9.00; mixed cows, \$7.50 to \$8.50; common cows, \$6.50 to \$7.50; best heavy calves, \$10.00 to \$11.00; mixed calves, \$9.00 to \$10.00; best heavy calves, \$10.00 to \$11.00; mixed calves, \$9.00 to \$10.00; best heavy calves, \$10.00 to \$11.00; mixed calves, \$9.00 to \$10.00.

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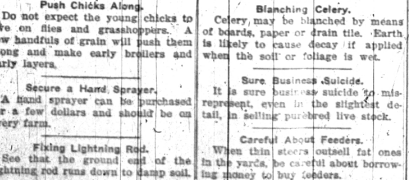
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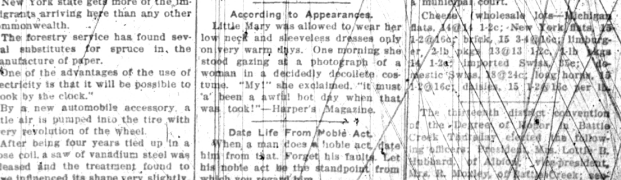
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A Good Example of Ordinary Wood Fern That Flourishes With Proper Care in the Home.



A Michigan Highway.



An Improved Highway.