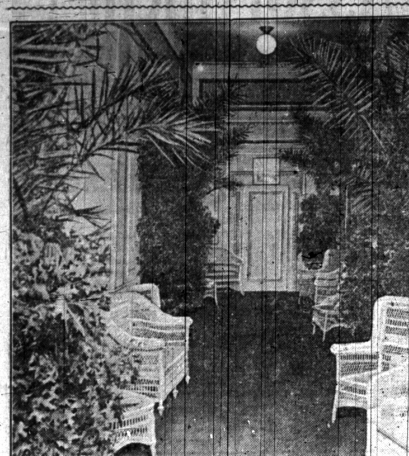


# HOME BEAUTY

## Flowers and Shrubs

### Their Care and Cultivation



### BEST WAY TO WINTER GERANIUMS

By EBEN REKORD.

The question is asked, "How can geraniums be wintered in the cellar?" in two ways: First, in pots. Second, by hanging them up by the neck, so to speak.

Neither way is absolutely sure to bring them through in good condition. But either way may prove successful, therefore it is advisable to try both if one has fine varieties he would like to have for next summer. If one does not try to encourage any growth after potting, but them away from a cool but frost-proof place and keep them as long as it is safe to do so. Then put them in a cool cellar.

The soil in the pots should be gutter dry when they go into cold storage, and it should be kept in that condition as long as possible, and then the tops should be cut away so that all that remains of the summer's growth is a few stubs at the base of the plant. Do not try to encourage any growth after potting. Set them away from a cool but frost-proof place and keep them as long as it is safe to do so. Then put them in a cool cellar.

### LOOK OUT FOR THE BUGS

By L. M. BENNINGTON.

All insects pass the winter in some stage of their existence. The question is where and how? Certainly not on the wing, and often in a way that can be readily destroyed.

Most insects and weather-beaten unpainted buildings for the crystals of the cabbage worm, neatly suspended by a couple of silken threads. Some of these times the mischief-making butterfly will emerge and it will prove many times more difficult to destroy.

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### SOME HARDY EVERGREENS

In winter evergreen trees and shrubs give warmth and color to the garden, which cannot be obtained in any other way.

Some criticize the growing of laurels, but they grow rapidly, and soon create shelter and warmth, and the dark-green foliage tends to make a life cheerful.

The best laurels are *Rotundifolius* and *latifolius*. These are hardier than the common laurel, which suffers in very extreme climates.

## MARKET QUOTATIONS

**Live Stock.**  
 DETROIT—Best heavy steers \$7.00; best heavy weight butcher steers \$6.50; mixed steers and heifers, \$6.00; heavy light butchers, \$5.50; light butchers, \$4.50; best cows, \$4.00; butchers cows, \$3.50; common cows, \$3.75; canners, \$2.50; \$2.45; best heavy bulls, \$5.50; \$5.75; Bologna bulls, \$4.75; \$5.25; stock bulls, \$4.50; \$5.00; feeders, \$3.50; \$3.75; \$4.00; milkers and springers, \$4.00; \$4.50.  
 Best grade veal calves, \$10.50; \$11.00; common and medium \$7.00; \$10.00.  
 Best lambs, \$9.50; \$9.75; fair lambs, \$8.00; \$8.25; light to common lambs, \$7.50; \$8.00; yearlings, \$8.00; \$8.25; fair to good sheep, \$5.50; \$6; culls and common, \$3.50; \$4.50.  
 Hogs, \$6.65; pigs \$6.00; \$6.25; and yorkers and mixed, \$6.50; \$6.65.

## IMPROVED METHODS OF STOCK FEEDING

**Excellent Beef Specimens.**  
 (By Dr. B. GREEN, Ohio.)  
 The man who had the forethought to provide plenty of good carrots and mangles, is exceedingly well fixed for bringing the farm animals through the winter in good condition.

A good many dairymen are feeding skim milk to their cows. The animals seem to relish it, and, as it is but a fattening food, it does them no harm. Whether or not it pays to grind corn for fattening pigs depends upon the price of the corn and the facilities and cost of grinding, which vary with the seasons and the conditions on the farms.

If skim milk is added to the ration fed to young chickens it will increase the consumption of other foods given. Feed which has been allowed to get wet will ferment or sour readily and cause intestinal disorders. Don't feed it to your stock.

During the years when corn brought a very low price, cattle feeding could be conducted on very loose principles and still pay fair profits, but conditions have since changed and methods must be varied to meet the new conditions in beef production. We are forced to adopt more economical methods of production.

The present system of cattle feeding has been largely built up upon cheap grain foods and we have been making but little use of forage and hay in the production of our beef. Feeders must introduce better methods of producing their beef and not go out of business for the reason that grain foods are being largely used.

## DISEASES OF HOGS CAN BE PREVENTED

**Serum and Sanitation Make Best Preparation for Warfare Against Hog Cholera.**

Keep hogs thriving; strong, healthy hogs resist disease.

Quarantine every hog, dead from cholera; the law requires it.

Lice, worms, and insanitary conditions weaken hogs and invite cholera. Disinfect hog yards occasionally with unslaked lime; it's good cholera insurance.

Serum and sanitation make the best preparation for the warfare against hog cholera.

Keep cholera hogs and carcasses away from the stream and insist that your neighbor do the same.

The straw shed for hogs is almost sure to be either damp or dirty. Either condition breeds cholera.

Keep gunny sacks saturated with crude oil where hogs can rub against them. Raise more hogs and fatten them.

Kill lice with crude oil or fuel oil sprinkled on the hogs at feeding time, applied to rubbing posts or used as a two-inch layer on top of the water in a dipping tank.

Coughs and pneumonia from dusty beds may incidentally be prevented if house-infested beds are oiled. Breathing dust may cause death from pneumonia and certainly renders hogs less resistant to cholera.

The Missouri agricultural experiment station has carefully tested each of these remedies and so have thousands of good farmers. They have stood the test and are not substitutes for serum treatment, for they resist but do not entirely prevent cholera. These three prophylactic measures would pay for cholera, did not exist.

Sprinkle freshly slaked lime about one-tenth of an inch deep over the lots, sprinkling under the pens at least once a month. At this rate, a barrel will kill the germs on about 1,280 square feet of lot space. Combat worms by feeding a mixture of 1 part of charcoal, 3 parts of coppers, 3 parts of common salt, 3 parts of Glauber salt, 3 parts soda, 1 part sulphur. Mix in lard, pour into the pen, and keep the hogs clean. It is a good "conditioner" and has been thoroughly tested by the Missouri agricultural experiment station and on many farms.

## FORTUNE FOR LIFE CONVICT

**Man Convicted of Murder, and Now Ninety Years of Age, Is Heir to Large Estate.**

Marquette, Wis.—A report has been received by officials in this city that the British ambassador at Washington is interested in the case of Thomas Maxwell, now serving a forty-fourth year for a murder committed in 1872.

He was convicted of murdering Walter Foster in an altercation over a woman and given a life sentence, and for many years has been a trusty in Waupun.

His reported relatives have died in England and left him a large fortune. His parole will be asked.

Rejected Suitor Killed Girl.  
 Chicago—Jim Tracy, a suitor for the hand of Miss Barbara Kunzinger, shot and killed the girl who she returned to her parents. Tracy had turned the weapon on himself and inflicted a fatal wound.

## LOCKED IN BARE ROOM FOR YEARS

**Girl Incarcerated in Punishment for Some Affair by Parents.**

**SWOONS WHEN FOUND**

**Tragic Picture of "Dance on Earth" Is Discovers by Chast Visitor—Neighbors Made to Believe Girl Had Died.**

Easton, Md.—Because at the age of sixteen years, Grace Marshall, a daughter of Frank Marshall of St. Michaels, fell in love with a young man to whom her father and step-father objected, she was placed in a room, eight by ten feet in circumference, and has remained there, suffering and half-starved for the last eight years.

The girl, once pretty, was a tragic picture of suffering when removed from her house by order of the Children's Aid society. She is twenty-five years old, but she looked like a woman who had survived fifty years of suffering.

During the time the girl has been incarcerated in her tiny and filthy room she has suffered agonies because of a broken leg which was improperly set the first few months she was held. In an effort to escape she leaped from the window on the second floor more than seven years ago and suffered the injury.

**Swoons When Rescued.**  
 The day of the fall is the last she knew of open air until today, when she swooned upon stepping out into the sunshine on her crutches.

The discovery of the pathetic creature came through information obtained by the girl's uncle, John Hancock, of Wilmington, Del., who has been stopping at the Marshall home for a week.

The father of the girl is known for his violent temper and because of this his niece determined to solve the mystery of the room, made no mention of what he had heard. But each night before retiring he spent a considerable time in widening a hole in the wall and saw in the distance a piece of mortar away and saw in the distance

**Swiss Develop Toy Industry.**  
 In Switzerland the toy industry has recently been developed to a considerable extent. Various organizations in different parts of the country have joined hands with a view of increasing the production of toys and of facilitating the exportation of its products.

**SYRUP OF FIGS FOR A CHILD'S BOWELS**

It is cruel to force nauseating, harsh physic into a sick child.

Look back at your childhood days. Remember the "dose" mother insisted on—castor oil, calomel, cathartics. How you hated them, how you fought against taking them.

Now it's your child's turn. It's different. Mothers who cling to the old form of physic simply don't realize what they do. The children's revivits well-founded. They render little "quides" are injured by them.

If your child's stomach, liver and bowels need cleansing, give only delicate "California Syrup of Figs." It acts positively, but gently. Millions of mothers keep this harmless "fruit laxative" handy. They know full well to take it; that it never fails to clean the liver and bowels and awaken the stomach, and that a teaspoonful given today saves a sick child tomorrow.

Ask at the store for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has full directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups plainly on each bottle.

**CURED OF BRUISES' DISEASE.**  
 Mrs. A. P. Crawford, Medford, Mass., writes: "Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me of Bruises' Disease, and I am healthy and strong to-day, and have been for many months."

**FORTUNE FOR LIFE CONVICT**  
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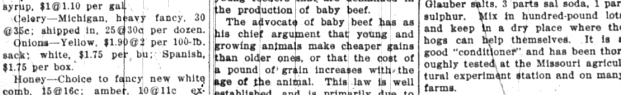
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You can easily convince a looser than it is willing to gamble.



**Junier Champion Angus Bull.**

more clover, alfalfa and grain in the crop rotation and thus preserve the fertility of the soil.

The men who are most interested are the ones who raise their own feeders and make a practice of taking the very best of care of their animals. No man can go out and buy the class of young feeders that are demanded in the production of baby beef.

The advocate of baby beef has as his chief argument that young and growing animals make cheaper gains than older ones, and that the cost of a pound of grain increases with the age of the animal. This law is well established, and is primarily due to the fact that growth and lean meat requires less food for its production than does fat, for lean meat is a watery tissue compared with fat and is a less concentrated product. Fat is the most concentrated animal product we have.

For generations English farmers have made extensive use of dwarf Essex rams as a chick food. This plant may be described as a rutabaga root to be eaten. The seed is very like rutabaga turnip and cultivated, without thinning.

Experiments at the Kansas and Indiana stations show that the concentrate feeding of molyd corn to hogs, causes nervous and intestinal troubles of a serious nature.

Good protein hay from clover or alfalfa is the best.

**Farm Brood Mares.**  
 A few good brood mares on the ordinary farm is a good investment should produce several good stallions every year besides doing the ordinary farm work. The very best results the brood mares that does the farm work must be given the best care and attention.

**Cow Per Acre.**  
 "A cow per acre," sounds pretty big; but it may work all right if you have the right kind of acres and the right sort of cows.

**Destroy the White Grub.**  
 Damage from white grubs in 1913 was estimated at \$120,000,000. It bids fair to be greater next year and in 1917-1918, unless extra efforts are put forth to get rid of the grubs now and next spring. Three means of keeping them in check are suggested: 1. Plow in the autumn, destroy May beetles in the spring; rotate crops.

**Per Profitable Culls.**  
 Sell the undersized, unsound mares and geldings as soon as possible and replace them by carefully selected heavy graded mares. Carefully managed, such mares should easily do the work of a farm. From them it is possible to raise profitable foals.