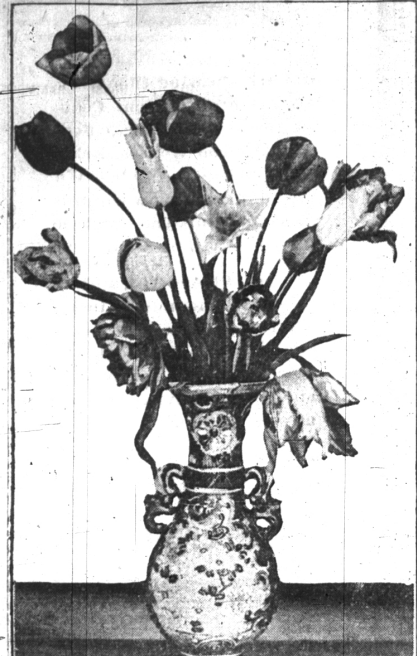


# The HOME BEAUTIFUL



Tulips Make Attractive Flowers for Home Decoration.

## THE TULIP IN POTS.

Some varieties of tulips are well adapted to the flower pot. The Clustons vent grows to a height of 20 inches, with a slender stem. The leaves are very long and narrow and the flower sometimes measures two inches across. This variety is of the fringed form, with bright lemon-yellow flowers, with light shading of the green or white, sometimes streaked with pink. It is very fragrant, and when properly cultivated is one of the most beautiful of all the tulip family. The tulip is easy to cultivate, and it thrives well in either heavy or light soil. It does better, however, in rather light soil, well-drained and fairly rich. These grow in heavy, black soil produce smaller flowers, and the colors are not nearly so bright. In some of the uplands of Virginia the tulip bulb is found to be identical with that of Holland, where this flower is so successfully grown.

## THE CARE OF YOUR PLANTS

By L. M. BENNINGTON.

Some persons labor under the delusion that water must be applied daily to their plants in the window garden. More plants are killed every year through this process than by any other means. Plants watered every day are literally drowned out, unless they happen to have the best of drainage.

Others go on the "little-and-often" plan—that is, they apply water in small quantities whenever they happen to think of it.

The result is the surface of the soil is kept moist, and from this the water seeps down to the roots. The soil beneath must be properly damp. **Nine things out of ten examination will show that a inch or two below the surface the soil is dry.** Of course the roots of the plant cannot do their work under such conditions. The plant soon withers and eventually dies and the owner wonders what caused the trouble.

Now, in watering plants several things have to be considered. First the nature of the plant. Some like a great deal of water, others only a moderate amount. **Second, the soil.** A close, loamy soil retains water slowly, therefore it will need a good deal of water, others will not dry out for two or three days, but the soil in a small pot will become dry every day. Little moisture

is sufficient for these plants. **Third, location and exposure must be taken into consideration.** Plants in the sun or a very warm place, will need a good deal of water, those in full or partial shade or a low temperature. **Fourth, the size of the pot must be reckoned with.** The soil in a large pot will not dry out for two or three days, but the soil in a small pot will become dry every day. Little moisture

is sufficient for these plants. **Fourth, the size of the pot must be reckoned with.** The soil in a large pot will not dry out for two or three days, but the soil in a small pot will become dry every day. Little moisture



Good Example of the Beauty of a Well-Kept Lawn.

## BEAN CROP NOT AS BIG AS PREDICTED

Blight and Mosaic Take Heavy Toll in Many Michigan Fields.

## BAD SEED ROOT OF EVIL

Selection of Seed Beans in Field Necessary This Fall to Protect Next Year's Crop.

By J. H. LUNCIE, Specialist, Michigan Agricultural College.

East Lansing, Mich.—Press reports which within the past few weeks have been widely circulated through the state have given a somewhat highly colored picture of the bean situation in Michigan this season. It is true that in some districts there is promise of fine crops, but in most sections much damage from blight is reported by farmers themselves and by county agents. Personal field trips have convinced me that in the main these later reports are the most reliable. The yield is likely to be less than what was first expected notwithstanding the increase in acreage.

Several factors are responsible for this decrease. A late spring, cold and wet, hindered the fitting of the ground, while a bad early summer prevented the planting of the crop and caused much of the seed to rot in the ground. Many of the beans used for seed this year were immature, frost-killed and blighted. Under normal conditions such seed would have produced plants, but this year the frost-killed, immature beans failed to grow. The bean maggot also did considerable damage in many parts of the state. Further, many beans were not until later than usual, no crop can be expected from them.

Outside of the damage by frost, however, the greatest danger to the bean crop lies in its disease, bean blight, known to every grower in the state, is worse than usual, a condition traceable

## CORN CROP IS BACKWARD

Should Be Allowed to Remain in Field as Long as Possible.

By J. F. COX, Department of Farm Crops, Michigan Agricultural College.

East Lansing, Mich.—Owing to the tardiness of the season, and the lateness of the spring planting, the corn crop is not so well developed as it should be. It is ripening but slowly. It should be allowed, however, to remain in the fields as long as possible, for the warmer the weather, the more rapid the ripening, and the more abundant the amount of food the crop will produce. But if it is frost-killed, it should be harvested at once and placed in the silo immediately, for frost-killed corn dries rapidly.

The best time to cut corn for the silo is when the husk is almost mature and the ear well-developed. At this stage the lower leaves are turning brown and the kernels are glazed and dense, but the entire plant still contains considerable water. At this period the corn plant contains the largest amount of food material in the lowest quality of food. If the corn is not cut for the silo until later than usual, no crop can be expected from them.

## GET BEAN MAGGOT NOW

Fall Plowing of Land for Next Year's Crop Will Help Control Pest.

East Lansing, Mich.—Fall plowing of land intended for beans in 1918 is recommended by the Michigan Agricultural College as a measure which will help to control the bean maggot.

The bean maggot, says a press bulletin issued by the college, caused great injury to the Michigan corn crop last spring, particularly where beans were planted on spring-plowed and unfallen land. This insect, however, or alfalfa land was rare, however, and in most cases could be traced to the presence of alfalfa.

The bean maggot comes through the winter and begins work early in the spring on the roots of thistles and clover, and alfalfa. If land is fall-plowed, the bean maggot is very largely killed out. Fall-plowed land can be put in shape for beans much more easily in the spring than is possible when it is newly plowed, and the land has time in which to settle. Thorough dragging at intervals in the spring will work the field into good shape for seed beans.

The majority of Michigan lands are generally benefited by plowing in the fall. Only light lands which are likely to be worn out when they are plowed, or lands which are very poor, should be fall-plowed. "Corn, potatoes and beets, as well as beans, are greatly benefited if planted on fall-plowed land."

## APPLES MAY BE SCARCE

Crop Should Be Carefully Stored, Professor Eustace, Hoover Aid, Advises.

By PROF. H. J. EUSTACE, Department of Horticulture, Michigan Agricultural College.

East Lansing, Mich.—Apples, and especially those of fall and winter varieties, are certain to be scarce this winter. Growers, therefore, should take the best care of their crop even if it should be neither very large nor very good. If you have only a tree or two in the yard, do not let the crop go to waste. Pick the apples when they are well colored but hard and firm, and when the stem breaks clean through the twig as the fruit is picked, and to one side. In the process of picking and handling use the greatest caution, for breaks and bruises in the fruit are most disastrous. In the fall, therefore, never leave fruit on the ground, but place it in one or more crates, barrels or baskets and store immediately in a cool, dark place (freezing) dark place that you have covered with papers if the room is not darkened.

## DEAL CONDITIONS FOR SWINE RAISING

Michigan Co-Ed Falls in Her Attempt at "Mother Eve" Stunt.

## ONE NIGHT ENOUGH

Strikes Out to Spend Week Unclad in Woods of Colorado—Heavy Rainstorm Makes Her Change of Mind.

Denver, Col.—Miss Agnes Lowe, a beautiful co-ed from the University of Michigan, who failed in her thrilling attempt to spend a week in the Rocky Mountains National Park, at Estes Park, unclad and without food for a night, today how she feels to spend a night in the mountains in an altitude of 11,000 feet, with no clothing, no fire and a terrific rain, and thunderstorm raging.

## PIGS ON COWPASTURE, BELTSVILLE FARM, MD.

(From the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Swine are profitably grown in practically every type of soil in the United States. Although the most heavily stocked regions are found in the corn belt, the East and the South are increasing the number of their swine at a rapid rate, very largely because of the use of pasture crops to reduce part of the grain ration. In fact, hogs are grown under many different methods of farming and fed upon a great variety of crops, showing that they are well adapted to almost any condition found upon the farms of this country.

## IDEAL LOCATION

An ideal location is one in which a well-drained farm possessing a rich soil that will produce grasses and other forage as well as the grains needed for fattening the hogs. This does not mean, however, that the only farms holding rich, level land should raise hogs, for as a matter of fact hogs are most easily handled on farms that are somewhat rolling. For the production of forage crops the rolling farm is often as good as the level one, and frequently has the additional advantage of shade and a better water supply. The hill farmer does not have the best of it in all respects, but in many instances has certain advantages which he does not appreciate.

## RIGHT NUMBER OF HOGS

The number of hogs for each farm must be determined by a study of lo-

## RAIN SPOILS HER STAY IN WOODS

Michigan Co-Ed Falls in Her Attempt at "Mother Eve" Stunt.

## ONE NIGHT ENOUGH

Strikes Out to Spend Week Unclad in Woods of Colorado—Heavy Rainstorm Makes Her Change of Mind.

Denver, Col.—Miss Agnes Lowe, a beautiful co-ed from the University of Michigan, who failed in her thrilling attempt to spend a week in the Rocky Mountains National Park, at Estes Park, unclad and without food for a night, today how she feels to spend a night in the mountains in an altitude of 11,000 feet, with no clothing, no fire and a terrific rain, and thunderstorm raging.

## PIGS ON COWPASTURE, BELTSVILLE FARM, MD.

(From the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Swine are profitably grown in practically every type of soil in the United States. Although the most heavily stocked regions are found in the corn belt, the East and the South are increasing the number of their swine at a rapid rate, very largely because of the use of pasture crops to reduce part of the grain ration. In fact, hogs are grown under many different methods of farming and fed upon a great variety of crops, showing that they are well adapted to almost any condition found upon the farms of this country.

## IDEAL LOCATION

An ideal location is one in which a well-drained farm possessing a rich soil that will produce grasses and other forage as well as the grains needed for fattening the hogs. This does not mean, however, that the only farms holding rich, level land should raise hogs, for as a matter of fact hogs are most easily handled on farms that are somewhat rolling. For the production of forage crops the rolling farm is often as good as the level one, and frequently has the additional advantage of shade and a better water supply. The hill farmer does not have the best of it in all respects, but in many instances has certain advantages which he does not appreciate.

## RIGHT NUMBER OF HOGS

The number of hogs for each farm must be determined by a study of lo-



LARGE YORKSHIRE, SPLENDID TYPE FOR BACON.

## PRODUCE MEAT AND AID SOIL FERTILITY

Putting Corn Stover into Silo is Most Economical Way to Handle—Never Burn Stalks.

(From the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The most economical way of handling corn stover is to put it into a silo. This method is superior to the one of burning the stalks, for it prevents a waste through wrong methods that now amounts to 33 per cent of all the stover fed, says the report. It would place at the disposal of the farmer an enormous mass of roughage to cheapen the cost of producing meat and to maintain soil fertility in the most economical of all ways—the production of manure.

That the value of stover as feed is recognized to some extent is indicated by the fact that the per cent of what is produced is fed in some way. Frequently, however, it is not the right way. For instance, such practices as "pulling the fodder" or "roughing the crop" are most wasteful, but approximately 30 per cent of matured corn is handled in one of these two ways. The stalks that are left standing in the field are plowed, plowed, under or burned.

To burn stover is a crime against intelligent agriculture, for which it is difficult to find an explanation except obtinate ignorance on the part of the perpetrator. It offers a quick and easy method of clearing the ground for plowing, but that is a small offset for the waste of good material.

## SOIL FOR BEANS

It is a good plan to have soil that is not well drained, as it is a surplus of moisture will be certain to stunt the growth of the plants.

## Profitable as Layer

The hen that scratches and digs is not only healthy but profitable as a layer.

## Indication of Indigestion

Indigestion shows itself in a dark comb.

## Success With Horses

Horse breeding requires more capital, is more profitable if successful and involves larger losses than any other kind of stock breeding.

## Cows Suffer From Exposure

The dairy cow often suffers the most from exposure to the weather before rain winter has begun.

## Good Layers and Breeders

Only vigorous, normal pullets will make good layers and breeders.

## RAIN SPOILS HER STAY IN WOODS

Michigan Co-Ed Falls in Her Attempt at "Mother Eve" Stunt.

## ONE NIGHT ENOUGH

Strikes Out to Spend Week Unclad in Woods of Colorado—Heavy Rainstorm Makes Her Change of Mind.

Denver, Col.—Miss Agnes Lowe, a beautiful co-ed from the University of Michigan, who failed in her thrilling attempt to spend a week in the Rocky Mountains National Park, at Estes Park, unclad and without food for a night, today how she feels to spend a night in the mountains in an altitude of 11,000 feet, with no clothing, no fire and a terrific rain, and thunderstorm raging.

## PIGS ON COWPASTURE, BELTSVILLE FARM, MD.

(From the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Swine are profitably grown in practically every type of soil in the United States. Although the most heavily stocked regions are found in the corn belt, the East and the South are increasing the number of their swine at a rapid rate, very largely because of the use of pasture crops to reduce part of the grain ration. In fact, hogs are grown under many different methods of farming and fed upon a great variety of crops, showing that they are well adapted to almost any condition found upon the farms of this country.

## IDEAL LOCATION

An ideal location is one in which a well-drained farm possessing a rich soil that will produce grasses and other forage as well as the grains needed for fattening the hogs. This does not mean, however, that the only farms holding rich, level land should raise hogs, for as a matter of fact hogs are most easily handled on farms that are somewhat rolling. For the production of forage crops the rolling farm is often as good as the level one, and frequently has the additional advantage of shade and a better water supply. The hill farmer does not have the best of it in all respects, but in many instances has certain advantages which he does not appreciate.

## RIGHT NUMBER OF HOGS

The number of hogs for each farm must be determined by a study of lo-



LARGE YORKSHIRE, SPLENDID TYPE FOR BACON.

## PRODUCE MEAT AND AID SOIL FERTILITY

Putting Corn Stover into Silo is Most Economical Way to Handle—Never Burn Stalks.

(From the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The most economical way of handling corn stover is to put it into a silo. This method is superior to the one of burning the stalks, for it prevents a waste through wrong methods that now amounts to 33 per cent of all the stover fed, says the report. It would place at the disposal of the farmer an enormous mass of roughage to cheapen the cost of producing meat and to maintain soil fertility in the most economical of all ways—the production of manure.

That the value of stover as feed is recognized to some extent is indicated by the fact that the per cent of what is produced is fed in some way. Frequently, however, it is not the right way. For instance, such practices as "pulling the fodder" or "roughing the crop" are most wasteful, but approximately 30 per cent of matured corn is handled in one of these two ways. The stalks that are left standing in the field are plowed, plowed, under or burned.

To burn stover is a crime against intelligent agriculture, for which it is difficult to find an explanation except obtinate ignorance on the part of the perpetrator. It offers a quick and easy method of clearing the ground for plowing, but that is a small offset for the waste of good material.

## SOIL FOR BEANS

It is a good plan to have soil that is not well drained, as it is a surplus of moisture will be certain to stunt the growth of the plants.

## Profitable as Layer

The hen that scratches and digs is not only healthy but profitable as a layer.

## Indication of Indigestion

Indigestion shows itself in a dark comb.

## Success With Horses

Horse breeding requires more capital, is more profitable if successful and involves larger losses than any other kind of stock breeding.

## Cows Suffer From Exposure

The dairy cow often suffers the most from exposure to the weather before rain winter has begun.

## Good Layers and Breeders

Only vigorous, normal pullets will make good layers and breeders.