

WINDOW BE BOXES

For Flowers and Shrubs and Their Care and Cultivation



Fine Style of Country House—Note the Simplicity of Window Boxes, and the Lawn Unbroken by Flower Beds.

WINDOW AND VERANDA BOXES

Where vision are lacking a most excellent substitute for them about the veranda is furnished by plants grown in boxes made to fit the spaces between the posts.

These boxes the boys of the family will be delighted to make, if they are like most boys I know, if you will furnish them good tools to make them with.

They should be at least a foot wide and a foot deep and the timber of which they are made should be of fairly good quality, for it will have to resist considerable pressure when the box is filled with the soil.

These boxes will be found most satisfactory if allowed to project outside the veranda rail. They should be well supported by braces running from the bottom of the box to the outside of the veranda floor.

Paint them some neutral color before filling them with soil. If ordinary soil is used you will have only an ordinary development of the plants you set out to grow in it, while what you want is vigorous growth.

Therefore, send the children out with shovels and baskets and instruct them to gather the rotten vegetable matter to be found in the corners and about stumps and logs.

No matter how full of roots it is, the nutrient you are in search of is there, and a few roots more or less will not interfere with the plants you propose to grow in it.

On the contrary they will point of positive benefit as they will help to keep the soil light and porous.

Before filling the boxes with soil, have a few holes in the bottom of them to allow for the escape of surplus water. In all probability there will be no surplus water to escape, but it is well to be on the safe side.

When you put the soil into the boxes press it down firmly. If dumped in lightly evaporation will be rapid and the roots of your plants may suffer in consequence.

At the outside of the box of vines of quick development, like German vitis, tradescantia, moneywort, or the nasturtium. These will soon bring the box completely and after a little they will form a screen for all that portion of the veranda below the rail.

Morning glories can be planted here and there along the box and trained upon strings and made to furnish shade for the veranda as well as a screen.

Other flowering plants can be selected to suit individual taste. Almost any plant can be used with reasonable chance of success if care is taken to see that the soil in the box is always kept moist. This is the secret of the success of the culture of plants in window and veranda boxes. Do not be satisfied with a quantity of water that will wet the surface of the soil and leaves that portion of it two or three inches below almost as dry as before any was applied.

Use it by the full and make sure that the soil in the box is moist. Here is where most persons fail in box gardening. They use a plant where a full quantity is needed. They overlook the fact that because of their elevated position these boxes part rapidly with moisture by evaporation.

Being exposed to hot air and wind on every side they are likely to become dry in a very short time, and the only way to prevent this is to make it a rule to apply water in liberal quantities every day. Do this and you have no trouble in growing good plants in them. Neglect to do this and you will meet with the failure you deserve. While the ordinary window box affords a great deal of pleasure by the flowers it furnishes at the window, it furnishes no shade for the window.

Most delightful awnings can be made with very little trouble by nailing strips of lath together in a square and fastening them to the top of the window, letting them slant downward in front on the angle of the ordinary cloth awning. Support them by means of a string from window frame to their outside edge. Cover them with coarse wire netting.

Plant quick-growing vines at the ends of the window boxes, and train these up the strings until they can take hold of the lathing that covers the framework of the awning.

In a short time you will have all the

SEEKING TO BE UNREPROVED

Probable Shortage as Result of the Season's Backwardness; Necessary Precautions.

EARS NEED GOOD DRYING

Thorough Ventilation of Storage Room Is Therefore Essential—Michigan Corn Best for Seed.

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

East Lansing, Mich.—The favorite rallying cry of the city business man, whether he be an automobile manufacturer employing ten thousand men, or a gray-haired holding forth on the curb, is "Automobile home industry." This spirit, crystallized, has borne fruit in the rapid development of city enterprises.

The motto, while city-born and city-bred, is one which the farmer can well apply to his own business, particularly with respect to corn. Michigan's best corn growers have found their greatest success has come from what may be said to be adherence to the motto: "Use home-grown, field selected seed."

This fruit of their experiences as thus summed up is of importance just now for the country corn grower, who carefully selected this fall in the home field—if you have a variety of proved worth, are likely to give better results in 1915 than will seed brought in from elsewhere.

Many a Michigan man has found in his sorrow that corn brought in from other states where it has done well will not necessarily do the same under Michigan conditions.

But home-grown and home-selected is not enough. Good corn can be secured only by thoroughly drying carefully selected ears before they are exposed to freezing weather.

In late September or early October, the corn it comes from the field contain from 30 to 40 per cent of moisture. In order to retain its vitality it must be rapidly dried so as to pass through the winter with a moisture content of not more than 12 to 15 per cent.

Immediately after harvest, corn for seed should be dried so that it will receive free ventilation. No ears were should be allowed to touch. The ears may be strung on binder twine and hung in a rafters, or where large amounts of seed are to be handled, special drying houses are desirable with numerous windows or panels which will permit the wind to pass through the drying to furnish artificial heat to hasten drying and prevent freezing.

This fall is the time to select Michigan seed corn for next year's crop. Corn from other states is often not well adapted to Michigan conditions. To insure a sufficient supply of good seed corn for Michigan crop the coming spring, therefore, the concerted action of all Michigan corn growers in selecting and storing it is needed.

The important points to bear in mind are these:

By field selection during late September and October the highest yielding ears will be selected.

About one corn grower in 100 in Michigan selects seed corn in the field before harvest, and this is a very serious mistake.

Good seed cannot be secured from the crib.

Good seed means a good stand. Planting poor seed results in frequently missing hills. It costs as much to cultivate a poor crop as a good one.

FEEDS SHOULD BE STUDIED

Not All Feed Is What It Seems to Be—Investigation Shows Losses From Adulteration.

By G. A. BROWN, Department of Animal Husbandry, Michigan Agricultural College.

East Lansing, Mich.—These are times when it behooves a man to be very particular in the selection of feed for stock, for with the present tendency towards adulteration among many of the less reliable firms, there are numerous feeds on the market which do not anywhere near give a fair return for the money asked for them. The farmer who has to lay in a winter supply will find it worth while before buying to become familiar with the comparative values of the various grades and prepared feeds on the market.

The factor which determines the value of a feed is its palatability, or relish with which it is eaten, and its physical effect on the digestive tract of the animal, such as its tendency to cause scouring or constipation.

The amount of fiber is also an important consideration. There are many prepared feeds on the market which contain as much fiber as the roughage grown on the farm and to purchase any such feed is not advisable to purchase a feed containing over 12 to 14 per cent of fiber.

The three principal ingredients for which feeds are purchased are protein (muscle building material) and carbohydrates and fat. (fat-forming material). The former is usually obtained from field peas, soy beans, clover and alfalfa. Those rich in fat-

TALE OF HORROR RIVALS FICTION

Only Eleven of Colony of One Hundred Survive on barren Island.

SUPPLIES NEVER CAME

Starvation, Ocean and Murder Claim Most of Colony on Clipperton Island, Off the Mexican Coast.

Mexico City.—The story of the rescue of eleven Mexican women and children, from almost certain death on the barren Clipperton island, a coral atoll 250 miles off the Mexican coast, was related by members of the rescue party who were landed at Salina Cruz by an American gunboat.

They were the survivors of more than 100 colonists who left for the island in February, 1914. The remainder died from scurvy or were drowned.

According to the story of Mrs. Maria Arnaud, widow of Captain Arnaud, governor of the island, shortly after the arrival of the colonists, the American schooner Nokomis was wrecked on the island. Thirteen members of the crew, including the captain's wife, reached the shore, where they remained for several months while a few of the sailors rowed back to Acapulco.

On hearing of the suffering of the people on the island an American gunboat went there and took off the Americans, but not before they had materially diminished the food supply of the colonists. It also offered to take off the Mexicans, but they declined the offer, expecting that a boat with supplies would arrive any day. The boat never came.

When their food was exhausted the colonists were forced to live on fish and the eggs and flesh of sea birds. Scarcely set in and more than half the colonists died. In 1915 Captain Arnaud with three men put off in a rowboat to try and intercept a vessel that had been sighted, but their boat capsized and its occupants were drowned.

The party on the island then numbered five women, seven children and

Fads and Fancies of Fashion



DIVERSITY IN ONE-PIECE DRESSES

There is a wonderful diversity in one-piece dresses and there must be. "We must have novelties all the time or women will not buy," says one of those who sells frocks nearly all the days of the year. It is business that makes the world move forward, and so designers call upon the four quarters of the globe for ideas and inspirations.

This fall there are Chinese and Russian and American Indian ideas interpreted in new suits and dresses, or discredited in their trimmings, along with clever inventions that are being grown and very modern.

But with all this casting about for new inspirations there are almost no frockish dresses. Everything must be to the decrease of the mode and manage to arrive at simplicity in effect, no matter how much elaborated in detail of trimming or finish. The result is the prettiest and most wearable frocks that can be imagined, with the straight-line models in great vogue and the smart Russian blouse winning its way to the front.

But the straight-line dress has no monopoly, as may be gathered from the clever model in a one-piece frock shown here. It follows the lines of the tunic dress, but in a safe and sane distance with a simple, side drape that holds its place in the season's styles. Just how its wearer gets in or out of it is a secret, but the belt is discovered fastening at the side and probably the bodice over the same

flaring cuffs with overlay in white satin. Making a job of decorations is one phase of French fortitude in these times of trial. The Parisienne makes light of the scarcity of coal and says she will rely upon fire and exercise in the open air to keep herself warm this winter. This prediction seems to have influenced the mode, and Parisian everywhere. Oil suits and frocks they appear in bands, sometimes continuous and more often in sections, on the bottom corners of skirts, along the cuffs, fur-trimmed buttons, and arrow fur bands and fringes of fur and a place on all other garments.

Deep cuts, both classifying and flaring, and uncut collars that widen into broad ruffs are among the newest phases of fur trimmings. But with the broadest collar and the most generous cuffs are equipped very narrow bandings in pockets and about the bottom of coats. Collars are as luxurious and convincing as the new introduced variety that may be brought up about the throat at will.

One of the new fall suits, trimmed with gray squirrel, is made of wool velvet. Squirrel looks well on the white, blue and green shades of the present season and combines beautifully with the soft "glow" of shades of wood fabrics. The suit pictured is a conservative model with a straight hanging coat, belted in at the waist

SELECT WINTER LAYERS

Hens, as Well as Pullets, Should Be Comfortably Established in Winter Quarters.

By C. H. BURGESS, Department of Poultry Husbandry, Michigan Agricultural College.

East Lansing, Mich.—Just about this season of the year poultrymen are trying to decide just what hens are best to keep winter layers.

The latter holder, as a rule, is the heaviest producer. The hens to be laying well in August and September are best to keep for another year's work. Those two years of age, but which are laying now can safely be kept for another winter. Hens at the end of their second year, or four years of age that are producing as many as 15 to 20 eggs in August, will be kept over for another year. One hen, a pair, or a flock with a several eggs in August, is nearing five years of age. She will be kept in our pens. Do not understand that we recommend the keeping of all old hens, but we do commend the keeping of such individual hens as have the "comeback" in them and are vitally strong and in perfect health.

When selecting pullets, retain only the ones showing they have just to go to the food fed to them. An early start may be good. Never keep small, runt individuals in the hope that they will come on, for they will never do so.

Make the flock as uniform in size as possible.

Do not get pullets and old hens mixed. To raise a pair of pullets requires a much of equal parts by weight of cornmeal, bran and middlings, to which has been added 15 per cent by weight of high-grade cracked corn. Molasses with sour milk, and feed one a day in troughs all they will clean up in 20 minutes, but not more.

MUCH ALFALFA LEAF SPOT

Cutting Before Leaves Begin to Drop Is Remedy Recommended.

By J. H. MUNICIE, Plant Pathologist, Michigan Agricultural College.

East Lansing.—Leaf spot of alfalfa, always to be found more or less in Michigan alfalfa, is unusually widespread this summer, chiefly as a result of the excessively wet weather early in the year.

Most growers, probably, are more or less well acquainted with this disease of the alfalfa crop. It first appears as small brown spots, either irregular or circular in outline, which increase through the leaf. As the disease progresses these spots become larger and the portion of the leaf surrounding them becomes yellow, which is due to the green of the healthy tissue. The spots, or "necros" by which the parasite reproduces itself are developed under the skin of the leaf in the center of these spots. As the parasite grows, the epidemics of the leaf is broken and these spots are scattered to surrounding plants, infecting them also.

This disease does its principal damage by causing the leaves to fall and in some cases, where it is unusually severe, the plants may lose all their foliage. Affected plants, also, are not so vigorous as those which are not affected, and in some cases, such as may be found on poor soil, or where the soil has not become thoroughly aerated, the plants are certainly sicker than are the healthier plants. Leaf spot, in a dry season which has followed a wet one, frequently causes the death of plants through drought. The lower leaves and the leaves of older plants seem to be the ones most commonly affected.

The most effective remedy for the disease is to cut the alfalfa before the leaves begin to drop. This saves not only the diseased leaves and increases the yield of plants through drought. The field at the same time a fertile source of infection for the new crop.

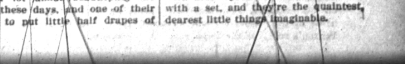
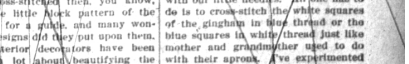
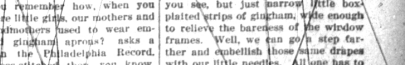
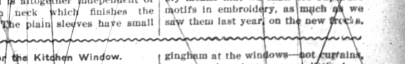
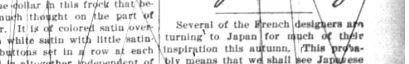
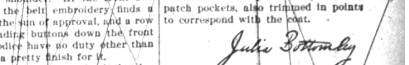
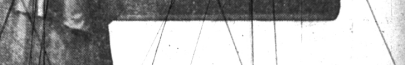
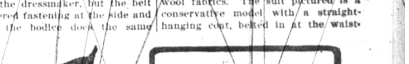
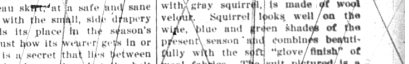
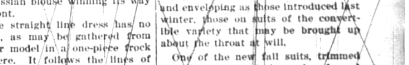
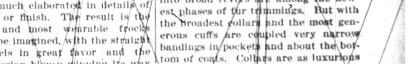
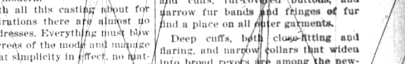
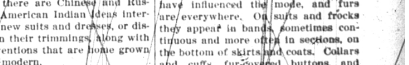
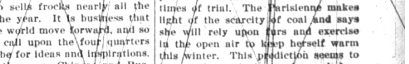
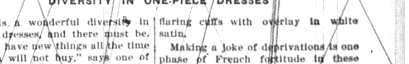
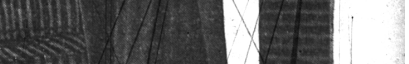
JAIL GROUCH WRECKS HOME

Wife of Inventor of Wireless Telephone Says Cell Has Made Him Miserable.

New York.—After serving a term in the federal penitentiary for wire tapping, the wife of the inventor of the wireless telephone, has come back to freedom, according to his wife, with his disfigurement.

Mrs. Evelyn H. Collins, formerly of 549 Riverside drive, says that she can no longer live with him and has filed a suit for divorce.

Collins returned a thorough, blood-curd misanthrope, she alleges, soured against the world, and even against his benefactors, who were his friends. He has often since coming home "received long barbed wires and tirades of invective against the world in general and the United States government in particular," she asserts.



Pansies in a Dish of Sand.

Left-Handedness.

FURS ARE EVERYWHERE

Several of the French designers are turning to Japan for much of their inspiration this autumn. This probably means that we shall see Japanese motifs in embroidery, as much as we saw them last year, on the new furs.

For the Kitchen Window. Do you remember how, when you and I were little girls, our mothers and grandmothers used to wear our best brocade gingham aprons? asks a writer in the Philadelphia Record. They cross-stitched them, you know, using the little black pattern of the gingham for a guide, and many wonderful designs they put upon them. Well, interior decorators are now using the kitchen fashions, and one of their ideas is to put little fair drapes of

Julie Johnston