

# THE HOME BEAUTIFUL

Flowers and Shrubs  
Their Care and Cultivation

# SEEDS AND FERTILIZERS



One of the Old Favorites You Should Plan to Plant in This Year's Garden.

## FOR THE FLOWER GARDEN

- By E. VAN BENTHUYSEN.
- After the vegetable seeds are ready, select a nice lot of flower seeds, and there must always be the old favorites among the annuals, such as:
- One package blue ageratum.
- One-half ounce sweet alyssum.
- One package mixed snapdragon.
- One package victrola aster.
- One package mixed calceola.
- One package mixed calliopsis.
- One package early flowering cosmos, mixed.
- One package mixed single dahlias.
- One package tall mixed annual larkspur.
- One package galliardia.
- One package annual zinnias.
- One package impatiens sultana, mixed.
- One package African marigolds.
- One package Japanese morning glories.
- One package nigella, or love in the mist.
- One package Shirley poppies.
- One package columbine.
- One package phlox drummond.
- One ounce of mixed sweet large-flowered dianthus.

## WHEN THINGS BEGIN TO GROW

By L. M. BENTONING.

Our old friend, Aristotele, knew what he was talking about, and it is not wise to assume that planting time has come with the first fine day.

Do not be in a hurry to put things in the ground. With the exception of peas, lettuce and a few other hardy vegetables it is better to wait until the soil becomes perfectly dry and thoroughly warm.

Do not be afraid of fertilizing too heavily. See that all parts of the garden are well drained and have everything ready for work when settled weather comes.

Work of the soil comes to it to be hard and cloddy, moving its good physical condition and causing its rich plant foods to be locked up so that they are not available for use.

Lettuce and peas, also sweet peas, for ornament, may be planted while there is yet frost in the ground. These and some others are very hardy plants and can stand cold and frost without injury.

In planting them in order not to injure any of the other garden soil choose the driest and warmest place that can be found and cultivate them separate from the other later crops.

Early lettuce is best planted in a small bed, and may be protected and forced during cold spells by placing over it light-colored thin cloth, or better yet, glazed window sash, or any other glass covering.

Early truck gardeners grow all their early lettuce in board frames, covered with a thin white cloth. This is also a good, cheap protection for the growing of many early plants.

Start tomato and cabbage plants

## GENERAL TESTING IS URGED

Only This, Results of Investigations Made Clear, Will Prevent Planting of Much Dead Corn.

By PROF. J. F. COX, Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station, East Lansing, Mich.—That seed corn is perhaps harder to find in Michigan this season than it has been in years is a condition of which farmers as a whole have become so painfully aware that few if any of them are inclined to be thankful for having this scarcity called to their attention again. What is bothering most corn growers now, if they happen to have seed, is the question, "Will my ears now when I plant them—and the matter is one about which the average farmer is entitled to feel some concern. The mere fact that a certain piece of seed corn is no guaranty for him that he will be able to raise a crop from it this coming spring, for the condition of the seed stock, such that much of it is hardly fit for stock feed. The individual who plants his seed corn this spring without first determining its germinability by the testing of every ear, will find that a large part of it will stay just where it has been put, without ever showing a sign of life or an inclination to be fruitful.

Without correct information to support it, this statement might be looked upon as being at least somewhat overdrawn, as every farmer knows, the late crop, wet fall and severe early frozes have greatly lowered the vitality of much corn that is now being planted. It is true that most people have thought, as results being obtained from tests conducted at the college are only too clearly shown, the late crop, wet fall and severe early frozes have greatly lowered the vitality of much corn that is now being planted. It is true that most people have thought, as results being obtained from tests conducted at the college are only too clearly shown, the late crop, wet fall and severe early frozes have greatly lowered the vitality of much corn that is now being planted.

either in the house in boxes or in the field and have large plants for early use when the open garden season is ready. Give these young plants plenty of sun and air to make them thrifty and hardy.

It is a good plan to set the seed boxes outside during the day for several days before transplanting, or the plants should be set in a cold frame for hardening.

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## BULB EMBARGO LIFTED BY HOLLAND

By ELIZABETH VAN BENTHUYSEN.

Holland, the little nation from which the commerce of the nation has been cut off by embargoes, will still furnish the bulbs of America's flower beds next spring. It requires a special dispensation of the Netherlands minister of agriculture in co-operation with Secretary Lansing, but the negotiations have been completed, and the Walydyk, a steamer of the Holland-American line, has already arrived with 25,000 cases of bulbs.

So the heliotrope, the hyacinth and the tulip—Holland's unrivaled contribution to the world, will bloom in our front yards and back yards, war or peace, next spring. The industrious farmers of the Zuyder Zee will not be feeding pretentious tulip bulbs to their cattle this fall. In the extremity they threatened to.

Three thousand seedsmen from all parts of the country have put up bonds for their share of the cargo. The Walydyk's cargo is estimated to be worth \$2,000,000 and the ship will be followed by others until the normal trade demand, about 30,000 cases, is satisfied.

The matter was brought to the attention of the state department, through United States Senators Woodworth and Calder, and by Mendrick Langeler of a big New York seed house and John M. Farquhar, a well-known naturalist of Boston.

## Curious Plant.

The mangrove of the South from Florida to the mouth of the Mississippi cuts a queer and curious relation to any other genus, but somewhat approaching the myrtle family, and is a plant of unusual interest.

## Sand in the Lantern.

If Japanese lanterns have a little sand put in the bottom there will be small danger of their catching fire, as the sand gives weight and holds the candle firm.

## Feminine Nature.

Feminine nature, fortunately, remains about the same from generation to generation and, therefore, no reliable statistics at hand at the moment, we do not believe that the higher education of women has resulted in any appreciable diminution of the world's supply of giggling.—Ohio State Journal.

## Criticism.

"It won't work the way you think it will."

## OPPORTUNITY FOR DAIRYMEN

Industry is Paying in Most Sections of State—Good Time to Raise Half-Cent or Calves.

By J. A. WALDRON, Extension Agent in Dairying, Michigan Agricultural College.

East Lansing, Mich.—Michigan dairymen are awakening to a great opportunity for them in the present is a season of opportunity.

In a few restricted areas where low prices for milk—often set by a previous contract—will prevail, and where the high cost of feed and death of help are felt most keenly, the business may not be yielding as comfortably as of old, but the industry on the whole is returning as good a profit now as it ever did. Slowly, though some the less rapidly, the industry is becoming a level commensurate with the cost of labor and feed, and for the producer of dairy cattle the future has never seemed so bright as now.

A number of reasons underlie this improved prospect. Within the past three years, exports of dairy products from the United States to Europe have grown immensely, while the need for cattle has increased enormously as a result of the widespread slaughtering of European herds. It is now estimated that at the present time there is a world shortage of 20,000,000 head. For a man who reads the writing on the wall, this means that Europe has a time when better calves than good dairy cows should be raised.

Good dairymen know, however, that what depends in no small measure the usefulness of the dairy cow raised from a calf. The young ones must be brought up with proper attention to feeding and other details.

A few suggestions which may be helpful in raising calves are accordingly offered:

First—The dairy calf should be given its mother's milk for the first ten days, and if it is a weak individual, for at least three or four weeks.

Second—The calf should not be overfed. About two quarts at a feed is sufficient.

Third—Feed three times daily for the first three weeks.

Fourth—The change from whole milk to skim milk should be made gradually, during a period of ten days. At the same time the number of feeds given daily should be reduced from three to two.

Fifth—Increase gradually the feed allowance until the calf is receiving four or five quarts a day.

Sixth—Replace the lack of milk in the skim milk by feeding such things as ground oats and corn, with a little bran.

Seventh—Teach the calf to eat grain by placing dry grain in the bottom of the pail, or directly in its mouth.

Eighth—Feed bright, clean hay.

Ninth—Prevent scours by regular feeding, feeding in clean pails, avoiding over-feeding, providing clean, dry bedding, and always allowing sunlight to enter, and by keeping the udder free from sour feed.

Skim milk not available, the following homestead calf men, first tried by the Purdue experiment station, has been found to give excellent results.

Four parts of whole milk and one part of oat meal, B. blood flour and red dog flour or fine middlings, in equal parts, at the rate of one pound of mixture to each gallon of water, fed three times a day, will keep the calf in good condition.

## PLAN BIG WEEK FOR FARMERS

Leading Men of Country Appear at College During March 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8.

From Office of Publications, Michigan Agricultural College.

East Lansing, Mich.—A new kind of farmers' week, or roundup as it has been known in the past, will be tried by the college during the week of March 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, to bring home to agriculturists of this state the need of the present emergency which may clear up many of the current misunderstandings and lead perhaps to a clearer appreciation of the part of each of their duties. For this purpose many of the nation's leaders in various fields of agricultural endeavor will be brought to East Lansing, Mich., to deliver their message to Michigan farmers in person. Among those who have been invited is Herbert C. Hoover, federal food administrator.

The old-time practice of giving a day to live stock courses, another solely to farm crops, another to dairying and another to fruit raising, cannot be abandoned in favor of a program that will deal only with the most vital matters concerning the farmer today, and upon which the farmer's present and future success will depend.

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In a Jutland Village.

UTLAND) the lowly, sandy peninsula whose name historians probably will employ to designate the great naval battle fought off its coast by the British and Germans, is the central portion of Denmark and comprises nearly two-thirds the area of the kingdom (exclusive of colonial possessions), but with a considerably less than half the total population. It compares with Vermont in size, but has a density of population three times as great, and is a member of the National Geographic society. Its most striking physical characteristics are the fertile soil of the western coast, of the two largest, Linsford, is today a misnomer for since 1822 it has been a sound, joining the waters of the North sea with the Kattegat and making an island of the extreme northern portion of the peninsula which terminates in a cape called the Skaw. Owing to the character of the soil on both banks, the rapidity of the current and the violent impact of the floating ice in the spring, only a pontoon bridge spanned this sound at Aalborg until recently.

The highest point of land in Jutland, which is also the highest in the kingdom, is a 564-foot "eminence" in a line of low hills near the center of the peninsula.

## Ancient Home of the Cimbr.

Jutland was the ancient home of the warlike Cimbr, a tribe which for 12 centuries kept Rome at a state of panic, and which was the first Germanic host to make its way across the barrier of the Alps into northern Italy, anticipated the descent of the Visigoths by five centuries. The Cimbr came with the purview of recorded history in 113 B. C., when, after having been driven from their northern home, sup-



A Cattle Fair in Jutland.

posedly by North sea foundations, and having made their way southward through the German forests, they invaded the Roman empire, and were met by the Roman Consul Papius Carbo at Norda. Instead of following up their success into Italy, the victors pushed westward into the Rhine valley. Four years later, however, they practically annihilated the Romans under Marius Junius Silanus on the plain of Arausio, where 80,000 troops were slain.

This terrible reverse sent a tremor of terror through the lawmakers on the Capitol hill, and the constitution was set aside in order that Marius, fresh from his triumphs on African battlefields, might be invested with consular powers for five years. He was deemed the man of the hour and the only general who could turn back the tide of barbarians that had debouched from the North sea coast.

Failure to profit from our own mistakes, failure to appreciate that they have made mistakes, failure to heed the warnings of the logic most experienced than we, always carries with it a heavy penalty that will be paid—Exchange.

## FEZ, A STRONGHOLD OF ISLAM

Capital of Morocco is Regarded as a Fair Specimen of What the Culture Produces.

Fez is the capital of Morocco. It is an odd mixture of progress and medievalism, or tolerance and fanaticism. Of European life, and the constitutions and organizations are the typical reaction of the occidental visitor to the life and manners of Fez. As a matter of fact, it can only be described as one of contradictions, but quite consistent in view of the fact that the culture of the Orient and Occident have proceeded along somewhat parallel lines. Fez is a stronghold of Islam and a fair specimen of what the culture produces.

There is much poverty, much oppression, much dishonesty, and little charity, a justice that is sometimes disconcertingly swift and an atmosphere that can only be described as one of resigned cheerfulness. Commerce is conducted on a ludicrously diminutive scale, but the total of a month's trade in a six by ten amphorum often amounts into staggering figures. Slaves—Exchange.

## THE JANUARY BEARS.

"This is the best time of the year, whistled mother Brown, as she sat howling, 'I have a good idea, how I love it. I sleep and I have woolen dreams, and my little cubs are born in this season.'"

"The poor little dears, but they will not open for five weeks, but they are safe with me in this cave."

"The Alaskan, black, brown or Russian, he'll sleep in the wind."

"I had such a good meal of berries."

"They sometimes come out on a very warm day—but not until the really cold winter is past. They may come out on a warm day, but they will not come out as soon as another cold snap comes. And of course, as you know, they eat great quantities of fish, and eat and live on their own fat through the winter, sleeping and doing nothing else at all."

"Of course, they do not go to sleep in the fall, but they are so fat, and are so fat, and are not allowed to get a great many meals all in one, as they do when they are free."

"The poor bear mother goes away and hides for a little while in January, when her cubs are born, for she wants to be sure that no harm will come to them, but after a while when they are ten days old she will take them out and they will go swimming in the let waters where they live."

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