

HOME BEAUTIFUL

Flowers and Shrubbery

Their Care and Cultivation



Remember the Youngster Likes to Help, Let Him Have a Corner of His Own and Let Him Plan and Plant It.

EARLY WORK IN THE BULB GARDEN

By L. M. BENNINGTON.

With the first warm days the bulbous plants spring up and many a beginner has tried in vain to push them back until warm weather.

As a rule it is best to let nature be dictator. Hardly bulbs will endure lots of cold; and if they do sometimes get hopelessly ahead of flower buds by making haste, there is more frequently serious damage done to the roots by trying to curb the growth.

Do not be in a hurry to remove the leaves which should have been their winter coverlet. Loosen them up gradually, taking care that the plants are not smothering. If the weather continues fine, work the loose leaves a little more into the soil every day, thus gradually making the change.

If you wish to mark a choice specimen of the string around it while in the flowers come and go so rapidly that one must be prompt to be sure of marking the prize.

Some cut the tops from hyacinths as soon as the leaves turn yellow, remove them and plant to bulbs. This is a very neat way of getting rid of the bulbs—and most efficient as a rule. But if you wish hyacinths another year, there is a better way, unless you can afford to purchase new bulbs.

Those discarded leaves are a necessity to the plant which is ripening the bulbs, and if they cannot be tolerated a permissible compromise is to transplant the bulbs to some out-of-the-way corner of the yard, where they can ripen in peace.

They may then be dried and packed away for autumn planting.

It is better to replant the hardy bulbs at least once in two or three years, else they become too thickly matted. Besides, the soil needs a renewal of fertilizer; and this can never be done so well when the bed is empty.

There is often complaint, that the old-fashioned double-white Narcissus produces bluish in the bud. This is usually remedied by reseeding the bulbs, which have become matted together.

If you have a number of varieties of tulips and more time or patience than money to buy new varieties, there is often much pleasure in growing tulip seed. Some of the soft shades in old rose have been in our garden, evolved from the cross-fertilization of standard forms. There is pleasure, too, in watching the unfolding of the unknown. New varieties purchased of seedmen are always announced and their beauties described; but these seedlings are positively new, and some of them are strikingly beautiful.

DO NOT PLANT TOO DEEP

The picture shows that if plants are set too deep in the ground they cannot get up through the ground. The figure on the side represent inches—of course, the depth of the soil varies. Always follow the directions on the seed packets, for the seedman knows what he knows by experience.

There are a few other points also which prospective makers of maple products may find it valuable to know.

Changed Most Everything.

Two men who had done well and indirectly, lunched arm in arm into a subway car. "Shay," said one Michigan party to the other, "let's change hats. What's your hat?" "The change was duly made," "Let's change coats," said the man who had remarked the first suggestion. "What's your coat?" "The coat," said the man who had kept the hat, "is a suit of gray and had followed orders, 'let's change hats.'" "You've got to put the suit card from his case and jammed it into his friend's hand. Late and solemnly the other searched for the card through his pockets, and found it and passed it over—'Your Times.'

THE ONION AND THE PARSNIP

By W. R. GILBERT.

Onions can never have too rich a soil, for their requirements. Parsnips can, and all we want for the latter is a deeply tilled plot, in fairly good earth, to which no fresh manure has recently been added.

This is an early dry weather conditions, should be made ready as early

Definition of a Gentleman.

A man that is clean inside and out, who neither looks up to the rich nor down on the poor; who can lose without squealing and win without bragging; who is considerate of women, children and old people; who is too brave to lie, too generous to cheat, and lets other people have their exchange.

ESTIMATE THE AGE OF SHEEP BY TEETH

The Heads of Canada's Western Provinces, and Their Message.

The United States having been in the great world's war for about nine months, the fourth of war's aprils has permeated the great continent with liberty and justice ideas, suggestions, and inventory hammer and chisel is felt and shown the interest that was to be expected from a people whose love of liberty and justice ideas suggests it all else. Day by day their appreciation of what it means to give up now for the temporary happiness of themselves and the generations that follow grows greater and greater. There will be losses of loved ones; but there will be no badge of mourning to indicate the great sorrow that fell. Let it be realized that the sacrifice is the toll that is demanded for making this whole country a better and freer, this, the preparation and willingness to sacrifice until the goal—the desire and the ideal of democracy—is assured. When the people look back, and see what Canada has done, and learn that Canada today is bigger and better than ever, they will take heart, and with its steadily growing vigor carry on with a greater courage. Canada has been in the war for three and a half years. She has sent 400,000 out of a population of eight million, and she has subscribed to Victory Bonds over 100,000,000, and there is no sound in a whining cry at each demand that is made upon her resources, she moves it and gets ready for the next. Her people were asked to subscribe to Victory Bonds. She has asked over 100,000,000.

Having already contributed 400,000 soldiers Canada was recently asked to approve of sending another 100,000. Of this sending majority, consent was given.

How the war affects Canada is best shown by the willingness of the people to sacrifice. They look back at the great and noble part they are taking in this great conflict. They are a unit in making the world better. Canada's share in the war is a new chapter in her history. It is a chapter that will be a greater advantage than in the present struggle. It possesses great wealth in the soil, in the mines, its other natural resources, and its wonderful resources in the energy and courage of its men and its women. The soil and the climate, and the hard work and determination of the farming class to win, by cultivating, cultivating, growing wheat and raising cattle to build up the resources so that they can carry on the war as factors that will count.

PROPER WAY TO EXAMINE ANIMAL'S MOUTH.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

In addition to the sets of molar teeth at the back of both upper and lower jaws the sheep has a set of eight incisors on the lower jaw which work against a tough fibrous pad on the upper jaw, as in the case of the cow. The age of a sheep may be estimated by the appearance of these incisors by the time it is four or five years old.

Eight Milk Teeth.

By the time the sheep is four weeks old it has eight temporary incisors, or milk teeth, which are shed and replaced by four year old the central pair of incisors is replaced by permanent teeth which are broader and wider than the temporary ones. When the sheep is two years old the next pair is replaced; the third pair when the sheep is three years old; and the fourth or corner pair when the sheep is between four and five years old, hence a full set of permanent incisors will indicate that the sheep is at least four years old. If the sheep

COMFORTABLE BARN FOR COLD WEATHER

Colts Should Not Be Housed in Unclean, Poorly Lighted or Open Buildings.

Comfortable, sanitary quarters for use in time of storm and winter weather should be provided for colts in winter time, according to Dr. C. W. Mendenhall, associate professor of animal husbandry in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

Colts should not be housed in unclean, poorly lighted, or poorly ventilated sheds or barns, and they should be compelled to expel their wastes to the stables and cold weather.

In coll-grooming experiment conducted by the animal husbandry department of the Kansas agricultural experiment station, 20 colts were provided with a clean, dry, well lighted and well ventilated stall. The results obtained show that such protection is sufficient for this locality.

The sheds were kept clean and well bedded. The colts were allowed to come and go as they pleased. It was observed that they remained in the stalls a large portion of the time, seeking shelter only in times of storm and severe weather.

SELECT SOWS EARLY FOR BREEDING HERD

Condition and Thrift of Animals Have Bearing Upon Litters to Be Farrowed.

The condition and thrift of the breeding herd during the breeding season have an important effect upon the litters that will be farrowed, according to Ray Gatewood, instructor in animal husbandry in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

It is important that the herd should be selected early and properly in his selection to age and condition," said Mr. Gatewood. "This work should be done at least two weeks before the breeding season, so that the sows may be in a gaining condition at the time they are bred. Sows at this time should be kept in a clean, dry, well lighted and well ventilated stall. The grain ration should be well advanced and may be made up of corn, clover hay and alfalfa or similar feeds. When pasture is available it is advisable to give the sows free access to alfalfa hay. The last cutting is the best and should be fed in racks to prevent waste."

The bar should also be in a thrifty condition. He may receive the same ration as the sows and should be fed liberally.

If it is a good practice to place the bar in a pen where he may occasionally be inspected, it is not advisable to let him range with the sows as he will annoy them and keep them from doing well, and will also make it impossible to keep the records."

Important to Watch Herds Do That Infestation May Be Detected Immediately.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

It is important that herds be watched carefully during the season when swarms so that all cases of infestation may be detected early. Those familiar with screw-worm infestations will little difficulty in telling if a wound is infested. Usually there is a swelling about the wound, and in fresh infestations it reaches its height in a few days. In handling these cases it reaches its height in a few days. In handling these cases it reaches its height in a few days. In handling these cases it reaches its height in a few days.

The construction of large cages, of sheet wire or slats, for the purpose of housing valuable calves born in screw-worm infestations, is a very desirable method for protecting injured stock from infestation or for allowing wounds already infested to heal following treatment without suffering further attack.

For destroying the maggots in a wound nothing better than kerosene has been found. One of the principal ingredients of kerosene is sulphur.

Herpidity in Wheat.

It has been shown that herpidity in wheat is not as important as good soil and cultural methods. Good soil and good soil and good farming can do more in crop production than fancy variety.

Most Economical Feeding.

To feed in the most economical way the feeder should consider which varieties of grain are cheapest, as well as variations in prices in many cases, since they increase the profit or lessen it.

Combat Animal Diseases.

Ventilation, keeping stalls clean, good drainage to keep floors dry, use of lime and other disinfectants and destruction of animal manure are effective measures in combating animal diseases.

Age to Freshen Heifers.

The age at which heifers should be freshened depends largely upon their development and the season when it is desired to have most of the cows freshen.

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