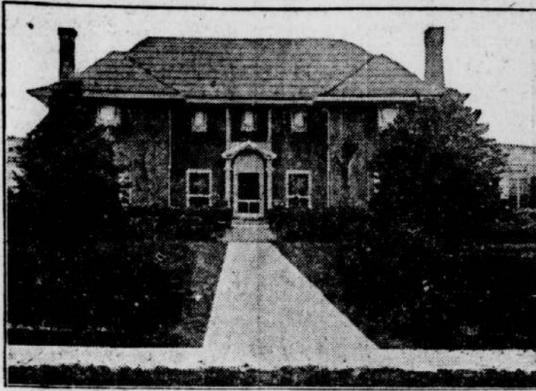


HOME BEAUTIFUL

Flowers and Shrubs
Their Care and Cultivation



Where Dwarfed Evergreens and a Few Climbing Roses and a Well Cared For Hedge Have Relieved the Barrenness of the Dwelling and Made the Grounds a Place of Beauty.

PLANTS AROUND THE HOUSE

By LIMA R. ROSE.

A great deal of discriminating care should be exercised about the plants located close to the house. Those set in such a manner as to hide the foundation of the house and relieve the barrenness should be plants that do not grow much higher than the wall. Some of the best plants for this sort of adornment are the herbaceous spiraea, dicentra and perennial phlox. Such annuals as ten weeks stock, aster, nicotiana, nasturtium and coreopsis can also be used effectively. Gladioli furnish a brilliant display in midsummer and the tuberose is a fragrant plant that also should have place near the house. Scatter bulbs for early blooming all through the lawn and close to the path. Old-fashioned plants are always a happy selection because they possess genuine merit and have been proved.

Make homes instead of houses by the good taste exercised in your planting around the home grounds and display your originality along conservative lines and make your planting arrangements artistic.

THE ETERNAL BATTLE WITH BUGS IN THE GARDEN

By S. M. TAYLOR.

Spray, spray and forever spray, if you would save the fruit of your orchard, field and garden.

Countless days of labor of men and women are lost, hope turns to disappointment, and ambition blighted because of the unchecked ravages of insects and disease.

The vital importance of spraying is beginning to be realized by fruit and vegetable and flower growers, but all too slowly.

The formulas of the most important compounds for spraying will be of value to the intelligent and dead-in-earnest grower.

Any of the sprays mentioned can be applied with comparative safety to any plant or foliage if moderation and judgment are used.

Paris Green Formula.

- Paris green 1 Lb.
- Fresh (unslaked) lime 1 Lb.
- Water 200 Gals.

Paris green is heavier than water and the mixture must be kept in constant motion during spraying operations to prevent settling.

It is often adulterated. Gypsum and slaked lime are two adulterants commonly used.

Pure paris green dissolves without sediment in ammonia, the adulterant will not. This affords a simple test for purity.

Paris green if used on growing plants greatly in excess of the above formula may injure the foliage. The addition of the lime overcomes the caustic properties and renders it safe under all conditions.

Dry paris green may be used pure if applied in small quantities. Different dry powder "guns" have been invented for this purpose.

Poison for Biting Insects.
Arsenate of lead 2 Lbs.
Water 50 Gals.

Arsenate of lead is a combination of white arsenic, sugar of lead and sal soda. It may be prepared by combining these materials in proportion, but the process involves considerable labor and danger, as the ingredients must be combined by boiling.

Arsenate of lead is less liable to injure foliage than paris green. It remains longer in suspension. It adheres better to foliage. It may be used for any purpose for which paris green is employed in liquid sprays.

White Hellebore.
Powdered white hellebore is commonly employed to destroy currant and cabbage worms and on fruits and vegetables where more poisonous substances cannot be used with safety.

White hellebore 1 Oz.
Water 2 or 3 Gals.

It may also be used dry, either alone or mixed with flour, land plaster, soot, etc.

White hellebore is scarcely poisonous to the higher animals and may be used freely on fruits and vegetables at any stage of maturity.

Used only to destroy sucking insects. It may be applied to the insects and cannot be used as a preventive.

This is the standard remedy for sucking insects.

Dissolve one pound hard soap in two gallons of boiling water. While hot add two quarts of kerosene.

Churn or shake the mixture until hot for five to ten minutes or until it assumes a creamy consistency. Add six gallons of water before using.

Another plan consists in using sour milk instead of the soap water, the object in either case being to hold the

kerosene in suspension while it is applied to the insects.

The most approved method of applying kerosene is by means of a special pump designed to mix kerosene and water. This is the most agreeable and by all means the best method of applying kerosene.

Sprays for Fungicides.
The control of fungous diseases is accomplished by the use of some form of copper salts, usually copper sulphate or copper carbonate.

The form known as bluestone, blue vitriol, etc., is generally recognized as more efficient than the latter. When purchased in large quantities it is also cheaper.

Copper sulphate may be used on dormant plants when dissolved in water at the rate of two pounds to 50 gallons of water, but this solution must not be used on growing plants.

Copper sulphate in combination with fresh lime forms the standard and well-known fungicide.

Bordeaux Mixture.
Various formulas are quoted, but the following is accepted as safe and reliable:

- Copper sulphate 5 Lbs.
- Fresh lime 5 Lbs.
- Water 50 Gals.

In general terms, the copper sulphate should be dissolved in one-half of the water, the lime slaked in the remainder, and the two solutions poured together. This results in a chemical action giving rise to a new substance preserving the fungicidal properties of the copper sulphate, and if properly made will not injure foliage.

Making Bordeaux Mixture.
Have on hand three barrels and two pails (wood or fiber).

Twenty-five gallons of water in each of two of the barrels.

Dissolve five pounds of copper sulphate in one barrel by suspending in a coarse burlap as near the surface of the water as possible; in this way it will dissolve in a few minutes, while if allowed to settle to the bottom it would require several hours or even days to dissolve.

Place the lime in a pail and slake by adding water slowly until a paste is formed. (The lime for bordeaux mixture should be slaked exactly as for building purposes.)

Pour this lime paste into the second barrel and stir thoroughly.

Now pour into the third (empty) barrel first a pailful of the copper sulphate solution, then a pailful of lime water, or better, let two persons work at the job, pouring together.

The resultant mixture should be of an intense blue color. If any tinge of green appears it is not good bordeaux mixture.

It is always advisable to test every barrel of the mixture before using, to detect the presence of any free or uncombined copper which might injure foliage.

Test No. 1—Dip a bright, clean steel knife blade into the prepared bordeaux mixture; if any, even the slightest, deposit of copper appears on the blade after a few moments' exposure to the air it is an indication that more lime is needed.

The knife should be thoroughly whetted before using for a second test.

Test No. 2—Ferrocyanide of potassium may be purchased at any drug store.

Place a small quantity (1 ounce) in a bottle and add water slowly until nearly all of the yellow crystals are dissolved. Stir the bordeaux thoroughly and dip out a few ounces in a saucer. Add a few drops of the ferrocyanide solution; if any brown discoloration appears it is an indication that more lime is needed. This is a delicate and reliable test.

The ferrocyanide is a violent poison and should be labeled as such.

KEEPING WEEDS OUT OF LAWN

If one gets a good set of grass in the beginning and keeps the ground fertilized by a coating of stable manure or commercial fertilizer every spring there will be little trouble with weeds in the lawn, if the lawn is kept properly mowed.

Some claim that there are weeds that cannot be clipped with the lawn mower. We have found this complaint true where the revolving mower was used, for it will bend and not cut wiry stems, as of crab grass and some other troublesome plants.

The only way of getting these is by clipping off with a mower that has a sickle similar to a hay mower. The guards of these machines raise up the stems and the sickle cuts them off without mashing down or pulling.

There is no need of using the hook so much if one is careful, when getting a mower, to get one that cuts ahead of the wheels, and as wide as the extreme distance apart of the outside of the wheels. This will not leave the strip along the borders that is mashed down by the wheels.

POULTRY FACTS



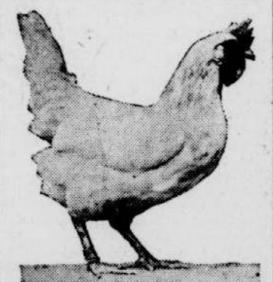
AVERAGE COST OF HEN FEED

Results of Poultry Experiments at Washington Station—Leghorn Costs \$1.35 Yearly.

From records kept by the Washington experiment station, it is estimated that the average cost of feed for a laying hen is \$1.50 per hen per year for the general-purpose breeds, such as Orpingtons, Plymouth Rocks and Langshans. The cost for Leghorns and Anconas has been \$1.35 each. The average cost of producing eggs has been 16 cents per dozen.

In incubating and brooding trials, out of 3,000 eggs incubated, 2,300 chicks were hatched. The loss of chicks during the brooding period was 8 per cent. It was found that chicks hatched from eggs weighing from 24 to 27 ounces per dozen were more vigorous and grew more rapidly than those from abnormally large or very small eggs. The small eggs were about equal to the larger ones in fertility, but the chicks hatched from these were lacking in vitality. The abnormally large eggs, weighing more than 27 ounces per dozen, were low in fertility, and did not hatch well.

Three lots of 40 White Leghorn pullets each were fed during a six-months period similar rations, except that cracked corn, rolled barley and



Lady Eglantine, Champion White Leghorn Hen.

whole oats were compared as supplements to whole wheat in the grain mixture. The amount of grain consumed by the respective lots was 1,040, 1,060 and 1,000 pounds; the amount of mash consumed, 400, 360 and 430; the total cost of feed, \$26.40, \$23 and \$23.60; the number of eggs laid, 2,975, 2,974 and 2,574; the gain in weight, 27, 32 and 17 pounds, respectively. Out of 200 eggs incubated in lot 1, 185 were fertile, from which 153 chicks were raised; lot 2, 130 fertile and 150 chicks raised, and lot 3 168 fertile and 133 chicks raised.

FIRST ATTENTION TO CHICKS

Keep Them Quiet and Warm Until Thirty-Six Hours Old—Then Give Sand and Water.

Many young chicks are breaking their way into the world and will need our attention if they are to grow and bring a profit. Do not be in a hurry to feed them, but keep them quiet and warm until thirty-six to forty-eight hours old. Then give some fine sand or grit, and water.

After this, feed some hard-boiled eggs, dry bread or cracker crumbs, oatmeal or prepared chick food. Feed a little at a time, and often until a month old, when four times a day will be sufficient. After three months, feed three times a day until grown. Finely ground feed should be given until they are about a month old, when a gradual change can be made to fine cracked grains, which may be fed until they are about two months of age. Then another gradual change can be made to cracked corn and whole small grains.

GOOD FIRST FEED FOR CHICK

Rolled Oats Are Very Nutritious and Relished by Young Fowls Just Out of Shell.

A good first feed for little chickens is to throw a limited amount of rolled oats on the floor, only the amount that the chicks will clean up in about one hour. Rolled oats are very nutritious and relished by the chicks and are excellent as a first feed. However, their continued use is not advisable. Hard-boiled eggs, ground in a food chopper and mixed with dry bread crumbs may also be successfully used as a first feed.

ARRANGING NEST FOR TURKEY

Be Careful That It Is Deep Enough So That Eggs Will Not Roll Out—Build Up Sides.

When the turkey hen makes her own nest be careful that it is deep enough so that the eggs will not roll out. Sometimes it is necessary to build up one or more sides of the nest a little, using the material around the nest so that the hen will not suspect that the nest has been tampered with.

Care of Breeding Stock.

It pays to take particularly good care of the breeding stock, giving it a variety of food, including some green food and some meat food, so that it will be in condition to lay strong, fertile eggs that will hatch vigorous, healthy chicks.

Keep Chicks Growing.

Keep the chicks growing. If there is any drooping in the wings and they are sitting around, look them over carefully; they may be troubled with lice.

FANCIES AND FADS OF FASHION

By Julia Bottomley



BATHING FROCKS AND SWIMMING SUITS

Bathing suits of this year's design include many new departures from accepted styles of other years. They are ampler in length and width of skirt; many of them have sleeves that partially cover the upper arm, and considerable needlework is involved in their making. There are princess models that look like riding coats, and there are full skirts with pantalets that reach some inches below the knees. Most novel of all is a model made of silk with a very full skirt sewed together across the bottom, with two openings to thrust the feet through. This serves the purpose of bloomers and skirt.

One of the best of the new designs is shown in the illustration. It is of black taffeta trimmed with narrow white braid. The skirt is cut in four gored, narrow at the top and pointed at the bottom. The waist, cut with kimono sleeves, opens over a white silk vest. Revers reach to the waist line, and there is a small flaring collar at the back. These and the sleeves, which are slit up the top of the arm, are outlined with two rows of the narrow white braid. Black and white silk in wide stripes make the close-fitting cap with wings of plain black, and black and white are combined in the stockings and slippers. Altogether this is a model that is attractive and practical. Short knickerbockers are worn under the skirt.

Broad stripes in many color combinations serve the designer of smart bathing suits to the best purpose. Wide skirts are cut with stripes running diagonally about the figure, and the waists with perpendicular stripes. Usually a fitted girdle of silk, in a plain color, is shaped into a pointed belt that joins waist and skirt, and a little vest of the plain silk is introduced at the front. Bloomers and stockings match the vest and girdle in color, and it is the custom to make the hat or cap of the same plain material.

There is a distinction between a regular swimming suit and the bathing frock. Swimming suits are closer fitting and are made of wool jersey or fiber silk, for the girl who takes her swimming seriously. No frivolities of decoration add even a little extra weight to it and it is not expected that the wearer will promenade about the beach in it.



LAST WORD IN SUMMER BLOUSES

An elegant blouse of linen, hand embroidered, and an equally smart but less costly model in voile, are among the latest offerings in summer styles. Each of them presents at least one new feature worth consideration, and either of them may be easily made at home.

Handkerchief linen in the natural linen color was used for the blouse at the left of the picture, with a heavier linen in a medium shade of blue, and embroidery in white, black and blue floss appearing in the decoration.

This blouse has an open throat and a wide sailor collar with rounded corners, piped with blue. Down each side of the front are simulated buttonholes made of the blue linen, and the embroidery design, in the fashionable mode of long stitches, is worked about these buttonholes. Oblong buttons are covered at the top with the natural linen, and the remainder with the blue. The same model is shown in salmon color and details for something over ten dollars.

It is style and hand embroidery which enables this linen blouse to sell for a price four times that of the dainty blouse of voile shown with it. The voile blouse is in the fashionable chartreuse color, and this peculiar green looks unusually well with white linen in a binding on all the frills. In this blouse all the seams are hemstitched with thread in the color of the blouse. The back portion extends over the shoulders to form a short yoke at the front, and the front pieces are felled onto this yoke in a hemstitched seam.

The long sleeves are shaped into cuffs ending in a frill by rows of hemstitching. There is a high crushed collar of the voile edged with a scant frill and fastened across the front with a narrow stock of black satin. There are frills graduated in width at each side of the front. White linen strips are used for bindings. This model is a happy choice for a slender figure and one of a very few that have been designed with a high collar.

Striped Pongee Sticks.

Pongee silks now have awning stripes—bright red, green or blue, set beautifully on the natural pongee-colored ground.

Blazer Stripes.

Blazer stripes are a feature of the new cottons and they are effectively used for coat collars and for sports coats and suits.

Rare Color.

Rose, coral and many other kindred shades are so soft and becoming that they are worthily popular this spring. The woman who has never tried them should buy a crepe blouse or frock if she would see just how attractive she is capable of looking.

The Common Choice.

A costume house the other day advertised that it had on exhibition seventy-five styles of blue suits. Nearly every well-dressed woman starts out

FAMILY HOME WITH GARAGE

Eight-Room Bungalow of a Type That is Constantly Growing in Popularity.

MANY PLEASING FEATURES

Designers Have Here Shown Possibilities of Bungalow Designs in Houses of More Than One Story—Interior Attractively Arranged.

By WILLIAM A. RADFORD.

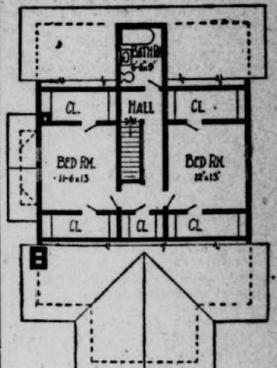
Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 187 Prairie avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only enclose two-cent stamp for reply.

This is a type of bungalow that is popular with many people because of the room that is made available. It requires careful work to retain the bungalow effect and at the same time make the house tall enough so that several rooms can be secured on the second floor. This has been accomplished in good style in the family home that is shown here. The design shows a comfortable family house of eight rooms with the cozy appearance of a bungalow.

Many people insist on two-story or story-and-a-half houses for several reasons. The main reason is that the maximum amount of space is secured in the house considering the size of the lot that the house must be built on. This accounts many times for the unattractive designs that are built. The owner of the lot feels that it will be impossible, anyway, to get a pleasing design with a small two-story

any style that will be in keeping with the rest of the furnishings that are selected for this room.

Plenty of light is necessary to bring out the best results with a bungalow design, both for the interior and the exterior appearances. The bright and



Second Floor Plan.

cheerful character of the living room and the library is assured by the many windows that are placed in the front part of the house. Both these rooms have windows on two sides.

The main entrance to the house opens directly to the living room.

The kitchen and the dining room are directly back of the living room. The kitchen is especially well arranged, with plenty of light, and is small enough so that unnecessary work is eliminated to a large degree. A refrigerator is provided that can be fed from the back room, and the interior can be reached from the kitchen.

On the first floor there are also provided two bedrooms and a bathroom. A hall through the central part of the house makes all the rooms readily accessible.

The bungalow is far enough above grade so that a good basement can be built with sufficient headroom for installing any kind of a heating plant. If hot water or steam is decided on,



house, but the plan shown here indicates the possibilities in bungalow designs for houses of more than one story.

The general impression received from this home is one of rustic beauty. The exterior walls can be finished in shakes, as shown here, or in shingles. The construction of the porch columns and the chimney harmonizes with the rest of the exterior. Other pleasing features of the exterior are the white trim and the unusual lattice work in the porch gable.

The construction of the front door in this plan suggests some of the possibilities that are open to the home builder in handling the various small details of a house so as to make his home distinctive and artistic. This door has three glass panels in it. These panels are of different lengths, the one on the left being the shortest and the one on the right the longest.

The hinges are made with broad brass plates that extend almost across the door, and the knob is of dull brass with a heavy plate to match.

A small shingle-covered garage is built in the back of the lot. It is built along the same lines architecturally as the house. It has a double swinging door for the car entrance and there is also a smaller door in the back part. This door opens to

a pipe can be run to the garage to keep it warm in cold weather. The outside entrance to the basement increases its usefulness.

A feature of the second floor that will appeal to the housewife especially is the closet arrangement. Each of the two bedrooms has two large closets and another is placed in the hall. At the back end of the hall another bath is provided.

This plan presents an almost ideal house of the bungalow type for the good-sized family.

In Earnest.

"I have noticed," said the serious, off-hand philosopher, "that a woman will get a golf-dress when she has no intention of playing golf."

"That's so," agreed the man with the auburn whiskers.

"And," continued the off-hand philosopher, "she will get a ball-gown when she cares nothing about dancing, and a tennis-dress when she wouldn't play tennis for fear she will freckle, and a bathing suit when she has no thought of going into the water, and a riding habit when the very thought of climbing on a horse gives her the chills, and—"

"Yes," interrupted the man with the auburn whiskers; "but when she gets a wedding-dress she means business. Ever notice that?"

Might Have Been Worse.

A United States senator recently spoke of the problem of interest and usury in this country, at a dinner of the New York Credit Men's association, and told the following story to illustrate the practices which had unearthed: "A man down in my own state went into a little bank in a country town and gave his note for \$10 for three months. The bank deducted interest and gave him \$7.50. A friend noticed he was looking pretty thoughtful and glum. 'What's the matter, Jack?' he asked. 'I was just thinking,' said Jack slowly, 'how glad I am I didn't give my note for a year. I wouldn't have got a cent!'"

Help!

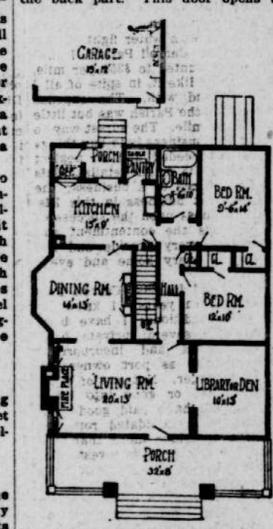
Garth Kiser, a Muncie printer, said something the other day about killing a black cat to change his luck at poker. His friends inserted a want ad in a paper and gave Kiser's address.

Boys with black cats began flocking to the Kiser home and in a short time Kiser had 25 black cats locked up in his smokehouse.

Neighbors are talking about a nuisance, the authorities are keeping their ears open for reports about cruelty to animals and Kiser doesn't know what to do with his cats.—Indianapolis News.

Penalty of Abusing Confidence.

The individual who merits and receives supreme contempt of men is he who abuses confidence, because he is betraying one of the foundational bulwarks of social and business life. The law accounts every man accused of crime innocent until he is proved guilty. So the universe presupposes men's intentions to be honest until they are revealed as untrustworthy.



Floor Plan, Showing Garage.