

# HOME BEAUTIFUL

Flowers and Shrubbery  
Their Care and Cultivation



Home Needs Fine Planting of Trees and Vines to Make It Attractive.

## UTILITY OF HOME GROUNDS

By H. H. SHEPARD.

The immediate grounds about the home dwelling can be made useful and sanitary as few other places can. The home grounds should be as large as is consistent with the size of the dwelling, and much larger than most farm home grounds.

Some may think that an acre of ground is too much to waste on a simple dooryard, but it must be remembered that this acre of the farm is where the farmer and his family live and spend a great part of their time, and that the better the home grounds the better will be the life of the family.

It is a wrong estimate of life and property to be forever making money on the farm in area, buying tracts of land for future use, and then not improving and making the best little spot where the wife and children must spend nearly all of the part of life.

One look forward to and prepare much pleasure to come and do not mean any means on making the present very best that it can be. They are the home grounds and surroundings remain shabby and unimproved, adding the extra money on property to be handed down to children, or to be lost in the bank.

It is wrong when there is any neglect in home improvement. If the home is not improved, by all means they should be improved. If the home is not improved, by all means they should be improved.

Use Coleus instead of flowering plants. A row of the yellow variety about the outside of the box with scarlet in the center, will make your window brilliant with color, and as these plants are of rapid growth you will not have to wait long for results.

They will often be found more satisfactory than flowering plants, because their richly colored foliage will take the place of flowers, and it will be in evidence at all times; while few flowering plants will afford a constant show of color.

The gray centaurea and the orange-yellow pyrethrum (golden feather) can be used with the scarlet and yellow varieties of coleus, with fine effect.

Don't be sparing of water on your window boxes. Ninety-nine cases of failure out of a hundred result from a lack of sufficient water.

Being exposed to the air on all sides, evaporation takes place very rapidly. Apply water by the pailful instead of the bowlful, and there need be no failure to grow just as good plants in the window box as in the garden beds.

## CULTURE OF HARDY ANNUALS

By LIMA P. ROSE.

Seeds of hardy annuals should be sown early, in shallow boxes or pots and placed in a warm window, or a hotbed. A second sowing ought to be made from two to four weeks after for a succession, as well as to provide against failure the first time.

The most convenient receptacle for seed is a shallow box from two to three inches deep and of any convenient size.

The best soil for all of the smaller kinds is a very fine, rich, sandy loam. The very best soil is that taken from old hotbeds, or from old pasture land, piled up in sods and allowed to rot for two or three years and then mixed with sand and a little old stable manure.

Give the tiny plants plenty of air and moisture, yet not too much water, or they will "damp off." Get pots two inches or more in diameter and plant the young seedlings along the edges of the pots, so that as soon as the ground is warm enough they can be easily turned out and planted singly, as by that time they will have good roots.

Do not cover seeds too deeply. This is a common and disastrous mistake.

At a recent rehearsal previous to a wedding, in which little twin sisters were to take part, the bridegroom asked one of the twins how to tell them apart. She replied: "Sister eats beans and I don't."

Early Men in America. Geologists aver that the oldest land in the world is found in North America, and this affords encouragement to anthropologists whose conviction is that North America was the earliest home of the human race.

# THE KITCHEN CABINET

Oh! Joy is like a magic cup; I lift it to the sky; And still the more I offer up, The fuller Joy have I.  
—Charlotte Porter.

## REFRIGERATOR TALK.

The care of foods in the ice chest is one that is most important. Careless cleaning may prove disastrous and even fatal to members of the family. Food will not keep indefinitely even on ice and food even slightly tainted which would not affect a normal person might be fatal to a young child.

Foods that should be kept moist may be rolled in damp linen and placed in the ice chest, this will keep them from drying out at the edges. All boiled water or spring water of any kind should be kept tightly corked to keep out impurities. Boiled water absorbs impurities more quickly than the fresh.

Porcelain-lined plates are convenient for use in the ice chest as they are not easily injured and are sanitary. Keep plenty of waxed paper to cover food of different kinds as it is much more attractive when kept fresh.

Sliced vegetables or fruits may be chilled and placed upon a sheet of waxed paper then laid directly on ice. The square porcelain-lined pans, two or three inches deep, make excellent receptacles for keeping raw or cooked meat; they take up less room than the round plates. These pans make excellent trays to hold custard cups or sherbet glasses that are set in the chest to cool.

The ice box should be thoroughly gone over once a week and two or three times a week carefully looked over to see that all foods are being used in proper time. The box should be aired and the drain pipe carefully flushed out as particles in the ice often stop the drain, making serious trouble. A strong solution of hot soda and water should be used to clean the drain. Small brushes made for the purpose of keeping the drain clean, are most useful, although a swab may be made that will answer every purpose.

It is vastly more important that the inside of the ice box should shine with good care than that the outside be attractive.

This I learned from the shadow of a tree That to and fro did sway upon a wall Our shadow-selves, our influences, may fall Where we can never be.  
—Anna E. Hamilton.

## THINGS THAT HELP.

When washing windows add a few drops of kerosene to the water and with little rubbing the windows will shine. A little bluing is another improver.

An ordinary dish mop is a useful cleaner, reaching to spots not accessible with an ordinary dust mop. To clean spiral springs they are especially helpful, as they may be twisted into the springs, cleaning out all dust. Dip or moisten in kerosene before using.

A clever woman who has had several falls in a dark hall has painted the first step white; this can be used for the cellar stairs also. Keeping the porch and cellar steps scrubbed and clean will save the skirts, as much soil comes trailing over damp, dusty stairs or steps.

Stains on white goods of various kinds, whether from dye or ink, may be removed by soaking in buttermilk several days.

Strong coffee will make better ink if added to the bottle of thickened ink, instead of water.

Dampen the brush of the carpet sweeper before using. Remove all lint and hairs and rub well with kerosene; dry in the air, and it will make the carpet much brighter with little scattering of dust.

It is a problem to keep food hot when using gas. A good-sized piece of sheetiron placed on one of the burners and extending over the shelf will hold plates and dishes to be kept warm. The little shimmering burner will give sufficient heat, and some dish may be cooking on it at the same time.

The dish drainer which has a vase-shaped centerpiece and holds the small silver, and around which the plates may be placed for scalding, is a splendid labor saver. The dishes may be washed and scalded and placed on the table in the drainer, then when ready to wipe they will be found to be needing little attention, as they will drain dry.

A pan of hot suds, a dish mop, and presto! the dishes are washed; then, while the baking pans and kettles are being done the dishes are draining.

Rice, macaroni, barley, spaghetti, and other pastes may be cooked in salted water and added to soups. Crotons of bread are small cubes well buttered and browned, served with the soup.

A broken egg will, if placed in a cup and covered with a wet cloth, then with paper, keep fresh for some time.

Easy to Tell.

Lingerie made up in "sets" is no longer the fashion, according to a trousseau maker. She declares that in not a single outfit made by her this spring for an exclusive clientele has the wedding lingerie been matched. The bride-to-be selects the pieces, each according to its individual charm, and orders her undies haphazard. Insets of embroidered batiste are used a great deal in crepe and satin underclothing, and a new idea is to outline the pattern of the lace edging with fine colored silk. Pink and blue of the very palest shade are much worn.

Knit Goods Are Going Up in Price.

Sweaters, stockings and even jersey cloth are said by the trade reports to be steadily increasing in price. But oddly enough the prices of the very best of these materials is to fluctuate less than those of the cheaper grades. Pure silk knit goods is to remain about the same, but artificial silk and cotton garments are already 25 per cent dearer.

White Satin Costumes.

White satin costumes are the last word in summer apparel. Soul puts bands of the satin on a braided tulle frock and completes the picture with a full knee-length coat of satin.—Harper's Bazaar.

# In Woman's Realm

First of New Fall Modes Offers No Startling Departures From Lines That Make Up the Silhouette of the Day—General Direction of the New Coiffures Is Toward Greater Elaboration Than Has Been Seen for Several Years.

If the earliest arrival in suits designed for early fall wear is representative of the coming mode, let us be thankful that it is a Russian inspiration. For elegance and the spice of style, for general becomingness and class there is nothing better than the Russian blouse. It is exceptionally fine in rich fabrics, velvets and fine broadcloth. Fur belongs to it, looking for something new in the way of a becoming hairdress. Having selected the most becoming of the coiffures, mllady may stick to it until something that pleases her more comes along.

The two coiffures pictured are pretty and easily done. The hair is waved about the head for both of them. In the style shown at the left the hair is



EARLIEST ARRIVAL IN FALL SUITS.

and is destined to play a great role in trimmings. The first of the new fall modes is presented in the picture above, for the benefit of those who must be prepared early for the coming of cool weather. It will be seen that it offers no startling departures from the lines that make up the silhouette of the day. The skirt is full and cut very little longer than shoe-top length. In many of the new skirts the fullness is confined in narrow side plaits at the waist. It is undraped and finished with a hem.

The coat follows the Russian model closely in line, but departs from it in the raglan sleeve. It fastens at the left front with a row of large bone

combed back in a small pompadour and brought to the crown, where it is divided into four strands. These are arranged in four coils across the back. The shell pins support the hair at the sides and a comb is thrust in at the back.

In the other coiffure all the hair is waved and arranged in a long French twist which reaches to the forehead. It is loosely coiled and pulled down over the middle and at each side of the brow. Little wire pins hold the waved hair in the correct lines at the sides.

Both these coiffures look more elaborate than they are in reality. It is the discriminating use of pins that gives them the neat appearance and



IN THE COLLECTION OF NEW COIFFURES.

buttons. These buttons, set in rows, form the decorative feature, appearing on the sleeve and on the body of the garment. A narrow belt of the fabric is fastened with a single button. A high turnover collar promises another season of smart style in collars. The material is a panne velvet.

Worn with this suit a georgette sash or holds its own with a style value equal to that of the costume. This is an outfit to delight the heart of the slender woman, for in it she will look her best.

While hairdressers appear to be experimenting with many different styles, the general direction of the new coiffures is toward greater elaboration than we have had for several years. It is noticeable that the forehead is covered more, the hair is almost always waved and puffs and curls are dividing honors with soft coils as a means of disposing of the back hair.

This variety in style makes a happy state of affairs for those who are

Sets Are Passed.

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# "AUF WIEDERSEHN"

By EARL REED SILVERS.

They sat in the swinging couch of the Country club veranda. Mildred Terrill spoke first.

"We haven't been together at a dance for five weeks," she said.

"No," he answered, "not since you cut the last waltz at the Assembly ball."

"Are you still angry about that?" "Yes," Cliff Hillman's lips were compressed tightly.

"I didn't do it purposely." She looked at him with big, appealing eyes.

"No, it was worse than that. You just forgot me."

"Will you let me explain?" "I don't see that there's anything you can say to better it."

"But there is."

"What?" He looked gloomily over the rolling golf links.

"I didn't know that the last dance had started. I was walking with Arthur between dances, and we went just a little too far. We couldn't hear the music where we were."

"Do you know what the waltz was that you forgot?" "It was 'Auf Wiedersehn.'"

"Yes, our dance." He turned to her directly. "Do you remember how, when we first heard that piece, you said that we should always dance it together?"

"Yes, I remember."

"I was crazy about you that night, and 'Auf Wiedersehn' was the most wonderful dance I had ever heard. You seemed to care a lot then."

"I did." If he had seen the light in her eyes, he would have thrilled at the message it conveyed. But he was looking into the distance.

"And still, just a week later, you cut it to go walking with Arthur Hale."

"What's past is past," she continued. "Don't you want to be good friends again?"

"Of course, but it isn't much use now."

"Why?" "Because of something I heard."

"What was it?" "I heard this morning," he spoke slowly, "that you are engaged to Arthur Hale."

"It isn't true; I'm not engaged to any one." She looked fairly into his brooding eyes.

"I'm glad." He smiled for the first time during the conversation. "Maybe we might have 'Auf Wiedersehn' together tonight," he suggested.

She glanced at the order in her hand.

# POULTRY



## LEGHORN IS POPULAR BREED

Fowl is Hardy and Prolific With Alert Style and Carriage—They Are Great Producers.

The Leghorn may be said to be the smallest of the practical and popular breeds of domesticated chickens in America. They originated in Italy but have been bred in this country for many years.

Of this breed there are nine recognized varieties, several of which were created in this country. They comprise a group of useful fowls, characterized as being rather small in size and graceful in conformation, says Wisconsin Agriculturist. They are hardy and prolific with alert style and carriage. The modern Leghorn is rather long in back and body and well upon legs. The concave sweep of back to tail without any decided angle at junction of tail is a characteristic peculiar to the breed. The tail should be well spread and carried at an angle of 40 to 45 degrees above the horizontal. The neck should be rather long, gracefully arched, and rather slender, especially in the female. The comb should be rather small in size, the female's drooping slightly to one side. The eye should be reddish bay in color, the shanks and the skin yellow.

The Leghorns are very popular with the operators of egg farms on account of their white shelled egg and also because they are nonsitters. The white egg is very desirable for supplying a fancy egg trade, but on the common market, no extra price is paid for them.

The cockerels grow rapidly to broiler age but are a nuisance if kept on the farm to maturity, and on many farms it is preferred to do the hatching with hens rather than with the incubator. In such cases the larger breeds should be selected. However, the Leghorn rightly bred, is a great egg producer and an active forager and if one prefers them to others

there is no reason why they should not take them up.

The various varieties are designated by their difference in shape of comb or color of plumage, the same shape description applying to all. It is generally recognized, however, that the S. C. Whites are a little in advance of the others in shape.

LIBERAL FEED AFTER HATCH

Hens Should Be Encouraged to Remain on Nest With Chicks for First Forty-Eight Hours.

It is a good plan to see that the hen is fed very liberally immediately after hatching, as it will tend to keep her quiet and brood the little ones very closely the first 48 hours. Do not allow her to start on through the meadow or plowed field straggling the little ones after her to become lost or injured, when a little feed, such as whole corn, fed immediately after the hatch is over, will retain her on the nest.

TIME BETWEEN CHICK FEEDS

It Can Be Shortened by Feeding Early and Late—Make Youngsters Scratch for Grain.

The time between night and morning feeds is, at best, rather long and can be shortened by feeding early and late. This is as essential as it is to feed little and often.

Chicks must be induced to scratch. Cover the floor with a thin layer of chaff or fine litter and feed the cracked grain in the litter. The chicks scratch for the feed and exercise in this way.

White Diarrhea Preventive.

It is hard for the white diarrhea bacteria infesting the intestinal tracts of little chicks to live in the presence of sour milk on account of the acid which it contains. Feed plenty of sour milk to chicks of all ages.

Feed for Setting Hens.

The best feed for a setting hen is whole corn, fresh water and grit. Provide these in such a way that she can get to them at will.

How and Attractive Type of Bird Bath With a Hole in It to Plant a Shrub.