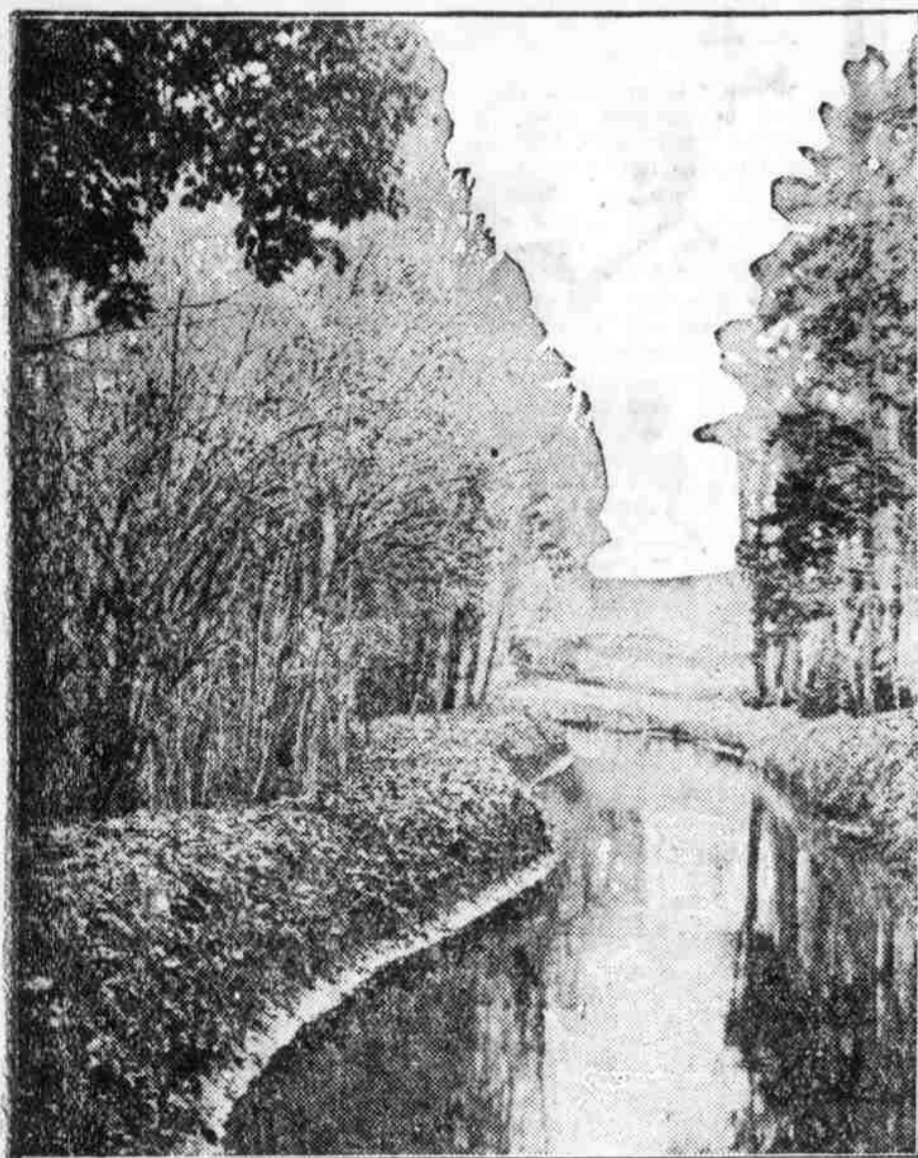


# The HOME BEAUTIFUL

Flowers and Shrubbery  
Their Care and Cultivation



A Beauty Spot in the Home Grounds Made Particularly Attractive by the Little Stream That Flows Through Them.

## PLANS FOR BEAUTY

When planning for next year's garden decide on a rockery for the back yard. There are many bulbs that are excellent for rockeries. Scillas, which are of a beautiful deep blue, do well in the shade; spring snowflake, with white flowers tipped with green, and snowdrops are excellent for rockeries.

Muscaria or grape hyacinth, crocuses of various colors, will thrive and take care of themselves once established in the rockeries or in borders in the garden, where they will not be disturbed.

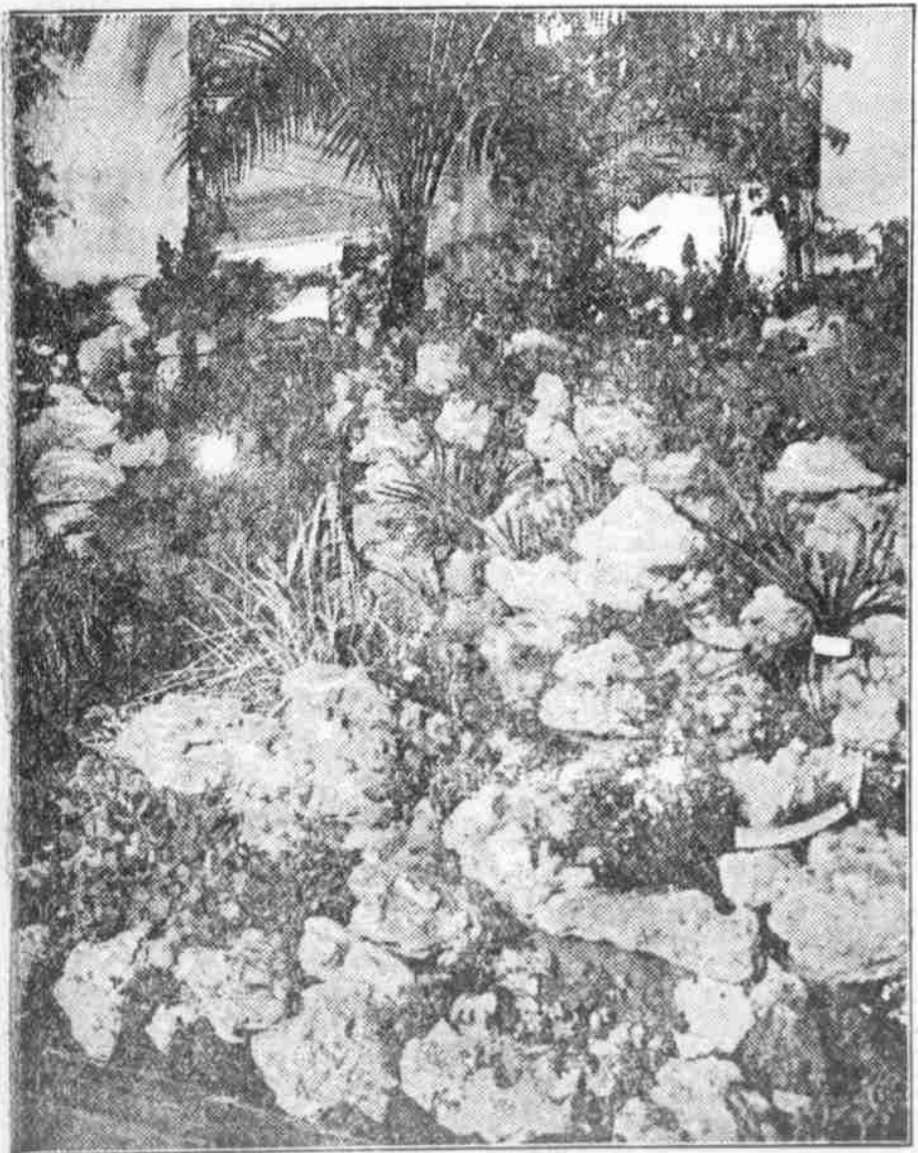
The beauty which is near at hand is often neglected for the prize that is denied us—we refer to the beauty and desirability of the Celastus, or bitter-sweet vine. This native climber found in our woods and along fences, is one of the most satisfactory vines that can be grown about the house.

The Celastus is as hardy as granite, a quick grower, twining securely about its support, and it is not liable to disease.

In the fall when flowers are scarce, it covers itself with clusters of orange-colored fruit, which the frost opens, revealing its crimson seeds.

Choose a dark, rainy day if possible, for the transplanting, otherwise do this work at sunset—we mean in transplanting seedlings. Water the seedbed thoroughly a short time before you begin to transplant; then lift the plants, with all the soil their roots will hold, and remove to the permanent bed.

Keep the seedling covered with a wet cloth, so that the heat and wind will not dry them. With a sharp pointed stick make the hole for the plant and then fill it with water. Plant the seedling in this puddle, drawing the dark soil about the stalk



A Well-Planned Rockery.

# DAIRY



## PRODUCTION OF BEST BUTTER

Demand Price Commensurate With Quality of Product—Grain-and-Mill-Feeds Ration.

Make sure that you produce high-grade butter; then form a butter route and demand a price commensurate with the quality of the product you are delivering and the labor thus involved in producing it.

A grain-and-mill-feeds ration given in conjunction with grazing quietens the cows at milking time, causes them to come up regularly to be milked, increases and enriches the milk flow, furnishes a manure that is high in fertilizing elements, and economizes in the amount of pasture consumed.

Cream that tests from 30 to 40 per cent butter-fat remains fresh and sweet much longer than that of a thinner grade; commands a premium price on the market; makes higher grade butter; leaves the producer a greater amount of skim milk for feeding to the calves, pigs and poultry, and takes less fertility away from the land.

## HARDINESS OF JERSEY COW

She Has Shown Her Ability to Adapt Herself to All Conditions, Climatic and Otherwise.

A criticism often directed against the Jersey breed is that the animals are not hardy enough to stand severe weather.

Possibly such criticism has as its basis the fact that the climate of Jersey island, the birthplace of the breed, is rather mild. But the criticism has no basis; in fact, Eminent's Bess, one of the world's most famous cows, was bred, raised and made her



Purebred Jersey.

great record in the severe climate of the Michigan peninsula, and Passport, a Pennsylvania Jersey, which has just broken the milk record of the breed, lived while on test in an open shed during a winter when the thermometer at several times registered 30 degrees below zero.

Wherever the Jersey cow has gone she has shown her ability to adapt herself readily to all conditions, climatic and otherwise.

## ATTENTION TO CARE OF MILK

Average Farmer Can Apply Principles of Sanitation as Well as Small Dairyman.

With the advent of the bacterial count that is run on milk in larger cities of the country, and the careful inspection of dairies by state officials more attention is being paid to the care of milk in all phases of its production.

Although the bacterial count is not practical for the product of the average farmer the principles of sanitation can be applied by him, almost as easily as by the small dairyman. Washing the udder and teats of the cow and drying them each time with a clean cloth before milking is one of the simplest, and yet most important steps.

Reliable dairymen have said it is impossible for clean milk to be produced if the milker works with wet hands. Almost invariably B. coli (a cause of intestinal troubles) will be found in the milk that is gotten under such circumstances.

## COTTONSEED MEAL FOR COWS

Silage Alone Does Not Supply Balanced Ration—Some Grain Is of Very Much Importance.

Silage alone does not furnish a balanced ration, so some grain should be fed, especially to the cows that give the most milk.

At least one pound of cottonseed meal should be included in the daily grain ration.

## BULL IS DANGEROUS ANIMAL

Many Advocate Utilizing Lost Power by Putting Head of Herd in Harness—Watch Him.

Putting the herd bull in the harness and making him work is a way of utilizing lost power that has many advocates. In doing this, however, it should always be borne in mind that the bull is a dangerous animal and needs watching.

## MIXING COTTON SEED

Matter of Vital Importance to Planters in South.

Grower, Unless He and Ginner Take Precaution, May Get as Much as 14 to 16 Per Cent of Neighbor's Variety.

(From the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Few cotton growers realize when they take back seed from an ordinary gin to use in planting the next crop the extent to which their seed may be mixed with the seed of the cotton ginned just previous to their lot. Yet this matter is of vital importance to all cotton raisers who wish to grow a uniform variety of cotton. As every student of cotton breeding knows, even a few seeds of another variety in a cotton field may, through cross-fertilization, cause interbreeding and deterioration in a large number of plants. Instead of getting only a few seeds from a neighbor's lot of cotton, however, actual investigations by specialists of the department show that in certain cases a lot of seed will contain as much as 14 to 16 per cent of seed left in the gin boxes from the cotton ginned just before. In the cases investigated not only has there been a large percentage of seed from the variety ginned just previously, but it is found that some seeds may remain from the second bale preceding. It follows, therefore, that a grower may very readily mix one or two other varieties with his special kind of seed.

Where a grower is particular about his seed, he can greatly minimize the mixing by quick, simple, and inexpensive measures in which the average grower will be glad to cooperate. The following precautions, which seem to be entirely practicable and which, in fact, are now exercised in some localities, are strongly recommended in Department Bulletin No. 288, Cotton Ginning as a Factor in Cottonseed Deterioration, soon to be issued.

The patron should accompany to the gin the lot of seed cotton from which he expects to save seed for planting, and he should aid the ginner in seeing that everything possible is done to prevent mixing.

He should see that the flues, feeders, and cleaners are cleaned as thoroughly as their construction will permit before he allows his seed cotton to enter them.

The roll should be dropped from the roll box and the box should be thoroughly cleaned. The dropping of the roll is an operation with which all gingers are familiar. The construction of the gins is such that the roll can be dropped and the box cleaned in a very

few minutes. Some improved gins are arranged so that the roll box may be emptied without stopping the gin, thereby further simplifying the operation.

Having cleaned the machinery up to and including the roll box, the next step is to prevent the seed of the variety to be ginned from falling into the conveyor. It is impracticable to clean the conveyor satisfactorily, and therefore it should not be used when planting seed is to be obtained. By adjusting the position of the apron of each gin the seed can be made to fall upon the floor in front of the gin instead of into the conveyor. From here it can be sacked easily.

The floors about the gins should be cleaned to the extent that no seeds are left lying around to cause mixing. Canvas spread upon the floor to receive the seed from the gins is often used.

Such precautions require time in which to carry them out effectively, and time spent in this manner naturally reduces somewhat the amount of ginning that otherwise could be done in a day. On this point the ginner may find cause to base objection to such procedure, but it should be possible to meet the objection by fully compensating him for the extra time consumed. The expense of special ginning in some sections may be reduced by arranging to have it done on specified days or at the close of the season when more time is available. In any event the amount of money that may be required to secure the ginner's cooperation in the maintenance of pure seed is almost negligible in view of the favorable effect such precautions will have upon the farmer's crops in succeeding years.

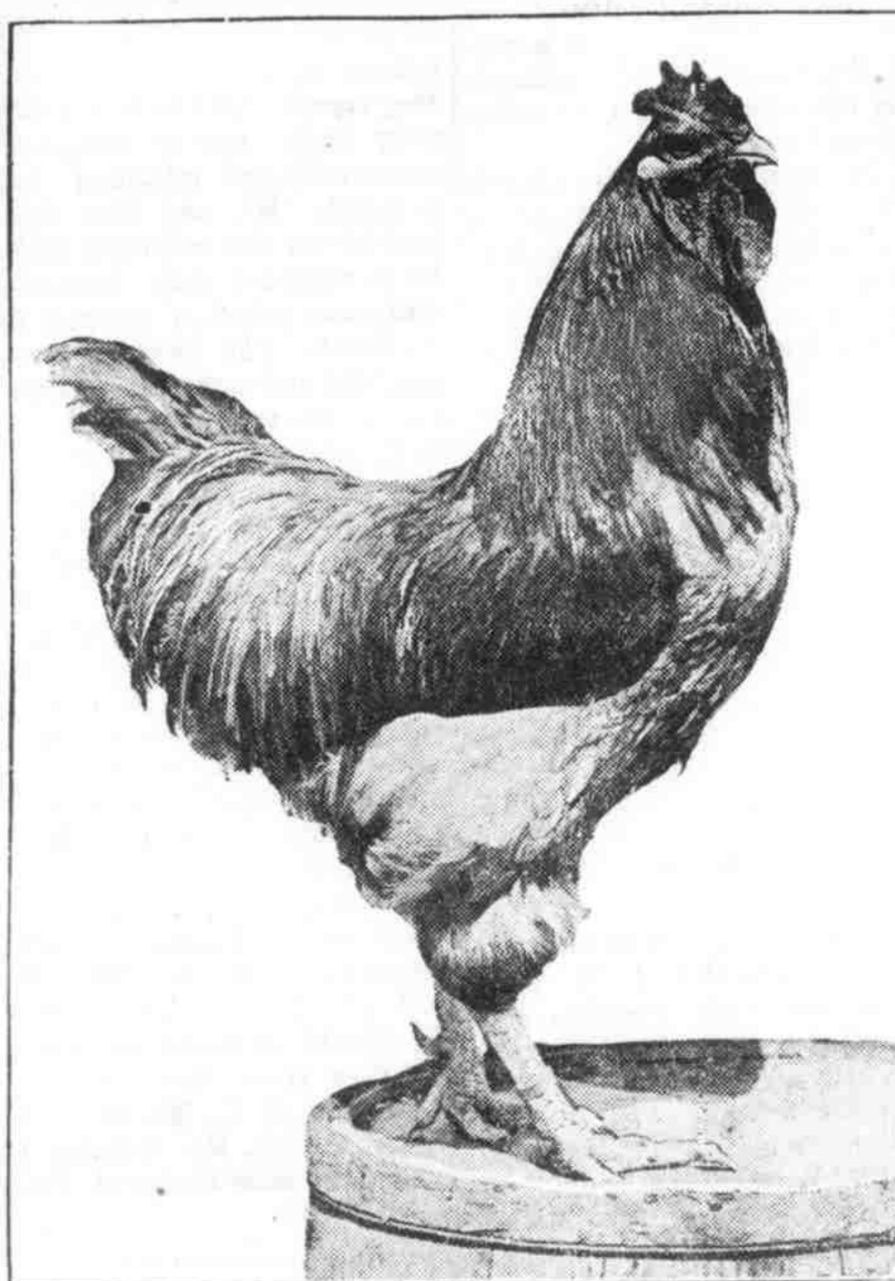
## ERADICATE BORERS IN TREES

Best Way to Kill Worms Is to Dig Them Out—Use Pliable Wire Where They Go Very Deep.

If the trees have not been wormed, the sooner it is done now the better it will be. Go after the worms, particularly on the peach tree. The best way to get them is to dig them out. Be careful not to girdle the tree, and be sure to disinfect the knife before going from one tree to another. This disinfecting will prevent the carrying of the germs of disease from one plant to another.

In apple, pecan and other trees where the borers go deeper into the wood the use of a pliable wire is recommended. Run this wire into the hole and kill the borer at the bottom. Sometimes it is advisable to pour about a teaspoonful of carbon bisulphide into the hole and plug up the hole with a piece of soap. Be careful when using the carbon bisulphide, as it is explosive when it comes in contact with a free flame, as a match, lantern, or pipe. It is also poison, so do not leave it lying around.

## MANY ADVANTAGES OF PUREBRED POULTRY



PUREBRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCK.

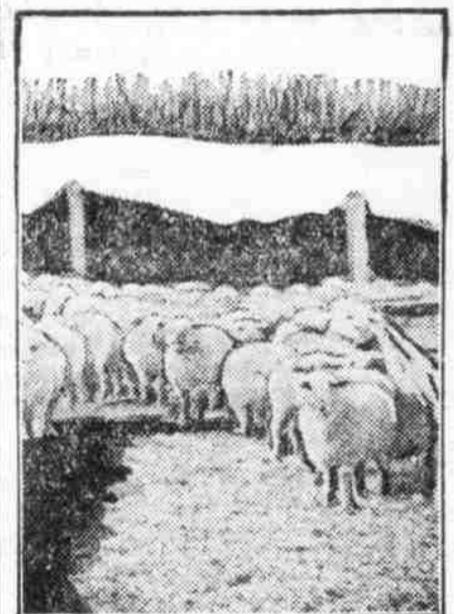
(By P. W. KAZEMER, Texas Experiment Station.)  
Purebred, or standard bred, poultry possess many advantages over mongrel or scrub stock. Experience has proved that purebred stock, bred for egg production, will lay a larger number of eggs than common mongrel stock. Purebred stock is bred for a purpose, mongrel stock is not. There are breeds for show, for egg production, meat production and a combination of the latter two purposes. Purebred stock produces an improved quality of meat. The eggs are more uniform in size, shape and color, and always bring a premium over mixed eggs in the market. A flock of purebred poultry makes a very pleasing appearance. The owner takes pride in them and hence gives them better care and feeding. Purebred stock will find a quicker market and always has a greater selling value. The initial cost of starting with purebred birds is small. The advantages are many. It costs no more to feed a purebred bird than a mongrel. Experience and experiments have proven the purebred bird to be more profitable and desirable in all respects.

# HORSES PIGS and CATTLE

## WINTER HOUSES FOR SHEEP

Especially Important That Feet and Fleece Be Kept Dry—Ventilation Must Be Ample.

Contrary to general opinion, sheep as well as any other class of farm animals require clean, dry shelter. It is especially important that the feet and fleece be kept dry. If their quarters are dry and clean the sheep will stand very cold weather without dis-



Sheep in Winter Quarters.

comfort or disease. There must be ample ventilation, for sheep if closely crowded sweat badly and quickly use up the oxygen in the air, but there must be no drafts, as sheep are very subject to colds.

In the ordinary climate the sheep barn may be constructed of one thickness of matched boards. It should be large enough to house the entire flock without crowding. Windows enough to permit lots of sunshine to enter, and clean, dry bedding underfoot are necessities. The lambing pens should be of warmer construction than the general shed.

## RINGING HOGS IS EASY TASK

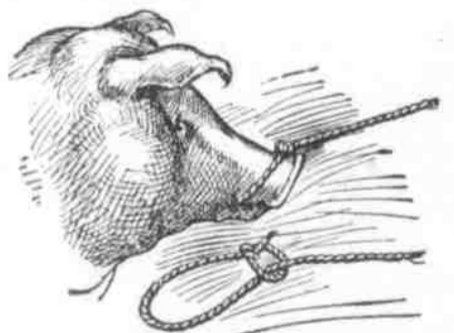
Rope Slipped Over Nose and Back of Large Teeth Will Prove Efficient With Large Animals.

(By R. B. RUSHING.)

I was called the other day to help a neighbor ring some hogs that were giving him some trouble rooting under his fence and getting into his stuff.

He had some hogs that were rather heavy, and he considered that he had a great big job to hold them and ring them. He called me and another neighbor to help hold them for him. On arriving he had one tied by the foot (hind foot) and was going to down them and hold them, and then put the rings into their nose. I asked for another rope. I made a slip loop in it, and slipped the loop over the hog's nose back of the large teeth, and tightened the slip loop down on the nose.

When put on the hog will pull back with all its might, and when you go



Manner of Holding Hog.

to put in the ring he will pull the harder, which makes it an easy matter to put the ring in.

We just treated the hogs as described above, and one man can usually hold the largest hog, and it is much less trouble than to get them down and wallow around, and get hot and mad.

## FIVE-CALK SHOE FOR HORSES

New Jersey Veterinarian Claims Extra Calks Add 100 Per Cent to Working Value of Animal.

A New Jersey veterinarian, in a recent article in the Journal of the American Veterinary Association, advises a shoe with five calks instead of the customary three. The two extra calks are placed, one on the middle of each side of the shoe. It is claimed that these two extra calks prevent the undue side strain on the foot which so often causes lameness with the three-calked shoe. The New Jersey veterinarian making the suggestion, claims that this will add 100 per cent to the working value of horses, and he closes his article with the following:

"Will someone give just one reason why shoes having but three calks ever should be used, or will anyone offer a single objection to the use of two additional calks?"