

HOME BEAUTIFUL

Flowers and Shrubbery
Their Care and Cultivation



Beautiful Shrubs That Protect Bulbs.

WHEN TO PLANT BULBS

By MRS. JOHN FIELD.

Hardy bulbs should be planted as early in the fall as possible. Dealers will not begin sending out bulbs much before the latter part of September. Early orders get the best bulbs.

The best soil for bulbs for the house is a rich loam mixed with sand. If too heavy, add turfy matter to lighten it.

Always choose a well-drained locality for your bulb-seed; if not naturally so, put at least six inches of broken crockery, pieces of brick, old shoes, old bones, and the like in the bottom of the bed.

Never take bulbs out of the package the florist sends them in until you are ready to plant them. Do not leave them exposed to the light or air, as this will cause loss of moisture and weaken vitality.

The scales of lily bulbs often become soft and flabby when exposed to the air, because of the evaporation of the sap, which is the life blood of the bulb. Such bulbs are weakened, and hardly worth planting. Put all bulbs in the cellar or in a dark, cool place until ready to plant.

Many plants will grow well in an ordinary window in winter, but the number that will soften freely under such conditions are few and need special preparation. Many failures are due to an unwise selection of kinds, as well as to the extremes of heat to which the ordinary room is subjected.

September is a good time to root

cuttings taken from soft wood plants, but the "bloomers" for the house should have been clipped and rooted last May or June. Cuttings taken as late as September of the new half-ripened wood of many annuals and perennials will make nice house plants and some of these should bear flowers if well cared for.

Hardy bulbs may be planted among shrubbery, and these will give bloom at a time when the branches of the shrubbery are bare of foliage, lighting up the grounds wonderfully. The shrubbery will in turn serve to protect the bulb flowers and foliage from disastrous effects of early, cold rain storms and rough spring winds.

GENERAL FLOWER HINTS

Cut and pile sod for pot compost later.

Weather seldom affects weeds adversely.

Heavy shade is often worse than strong sunlight.

Sow seeds for basket plants and window garden now.

Prune out the branches of the Dahlia to promote development of flowers; water well, and tie to stakes.

Prune older, weaker branches from shrubs and roses that are done; bloom, and mulch roots.

Cut flowers of annuals that seed freely and prolong the season of bloom. If allowed to mature seeds, they cease to bloom.

For potted plants that must have sunshine, set the pots in a jardiniere, or set in a box with a packing of moss around them to encourage moisture.

WHEN CLEANING THE HOUSE

Renovation of Furniture and Woodwork is One of the Most Important Considerations.

Housecleaning is here. We hear the sound of rug beating, see windows devoid of their hangings, come upon evidences every day that the annual cleaning period is under way.

Of course all furniture must be thoroughly gone over at this time. Furniture, like other woodwork, tends to shrink if it becomes too dry, and should be washed for the sake of moisture as well as of cleanliness. Hence furniture, besides being cleaned when necessary with suitable cleaning compounds, should be sponged occasionally with clear water and wiped dry.

But do not use soap or washing powders on painted or varnished furniture. Remove dirt, dust and stains with other cleansing agents and rinse by sponging with clear water. Wipe dry, oil and polish. Detergents recommended for cleaning furniture, removing finger marks, white spots and stains are olive, sweet, linseed, paraffin and other oils; whitening, fuller's earth, cold tea, kerosene, turpentine, soda, essence of peppermint, camphor, asphaltum, vinegar, various acids and combinations of these.

To wash furniture, use a large sponge, wipe dry as possible with a chamois skin wrung out of clear water, or with a soft flannel cloth. Do not use dry chamois on varnished wood or polished surfaces. Wipe always in one direction, preferably with the grain of the wood.

Wash carved wood with a stiff hair paintbrush dipped in clear water.

Or wash with cold tea applied with a sponge or brush, wipe dry, oil and polish.

To keep polished or varnished furniture in good order, each article should be gone over lightly once a week on cleaning day with clear hot (not boiling) water without soap, or with cold tea or any other suitable cleanser.

Or, if there is not time for this, after dusting the furniture rub it over with a cloth moistened with kerosene, turpentine, cold tea or cold-drawn linseed oil, or with a mixture of equal parts of these. This practice will assist in keeping it in good order.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

Soap should be stored some time before using in order to get the best value out of it. Remove wrapper, put the soap on a tin and place in a hot oven until moist, but be careful not to leave it too long or it will run out of shape. Remove and place in a cool spot. In a few hours it will be found hard and will last twice as long.

When washing and rinsing colored materials add a teaspoonful of epsom salts to each gallon of water, and even the most delicate shades will neither fade nor run.

To remove slime from sponges, thoroughly soak them in salt water and then rinse in clear water, afterward allowing them to dry in the air.

When a box of sardines is opened it should be drained of its oil at once and the fish turned out.

A pretty way to serve hot biscuits is folded in napkin on a sweetgrass basket with a handle.

Raised Doughnuts.

One yeast cake, one cupful lukewarm milk, two tablespoonfuls lukewarm water, 2½ pints sifted flour, one-half teaspoonful nutmeg, two eggs, 1½ tablespoonfuls butter, one cupful granulated sugar and one-half teaspoonful salt. Dissolve yeast in lukewarm water. To this add the milk and one pint of flour to make sponge. Set aside in warm place for one hour or more, until bubbles rise to the surface. When well risen add butter and sugar well mixed; salt, nutmeg, eggs well beaten and remainder of flour, 1½ pints, to make soft dough.

Knead thoroughly, but keep soft. Set in warm place to rise again. Should be light in 1½ hours. When light, roll out to one-quarter-inch thickness on well-floured board and cut with doughnut cutter. Set to rise again until light, and then drop into boiling fat. Makes about three dozen.

Date Suet Pudding.

Stone and cut small one pound of dates. Chop six ounces of fresh beef suet and mix with it three-fourths of a pound of fine bread crumbs. Sprinkle a scant cupful of sugar over the dates and add them to the crumbs and suet. To one well-beaten egg add one-half cupful of milk and stir it into one-half a cupful of flour sifted with a level teaspoonful of baking powder. Mix all well together, turn into a mold and steam three hours. Serve with lemon sauce.

Apple and Cranberry Jelly.

Cut two large tart apples in small pieces and mix with one quart of cranberries. Pour on water, just enough to show through the fruit, but not enough to cover. Cook until tender and strain through a colander. Measure the juice and allow as many cupfuls of sugar as you have juice. Cook fifteen or twenty minutes. This will make a firm jelly without the sharp taste that so many object to in cranberries.

Oriental Beef.

One and one-half pounds of round beef, one-half pound fresh pork, one onion, two green peppers, one cupful crumbs. Salt to taste. Put all through meat chopper. Mix thoroughly, form into loaf, place in pan, lay three slices of bacon on top, pour over it one can tomatoes. Bake in steely oven 1½ hours. This kebab is good.

For Thrush and Foot Diseases

Antiseptic, Cleansing, and Healing



HANFORD'S Balsam of Myrrh

For Galls, Wires, Cuts, Lameness, Strains, Bunches, Thrush, Old Sores, Nail Wounds, Foot Rot, Fistula, Bleeding, Etc. Etc.

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Paxtine

A Soluble Antiseptic Powder to be dissolved in water as needed

For Douches

In the local treatment of woman's ills, such as leucorrhoea and inflammation, hot douches of Paxtine are very efficacious. No woman who has ever used medicated douches will fail to appreciate the clean and healthy condition Paxtine produces and the prompt relief from soreness and discomfort which follows its use. This is because Paxtine possesses superior cleansing, disinfecting and healing properties.

For ten years the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. has recommended Paxtine in their private correspondence with women, which proves its superiority. Women who have been relieved say it is "worth its weight in gold." At drug stores, 50c. large box or by mail. Sample free. The Paxton Toilet Co., Boston, Mass.

As Seeing the Invisible.

No great purpose has ever been achieved by any individual until his spirit has first gone out into some wilderness solitude and there discovered its native strength, its absolute invincibility when it relies upon no help but that of God. This is the experience of all the greatest among men. They go apart from their fellows for awhile, like Moses, into the land of Midian, or like our Lord himself into the wilderness, or like St. Paul into the Arabian desert, and there, in solitary communion with God, from that highest of all companionships, they drink in strength to fit them for the work of our lives. Alone with God, they see visions which fill their souls, visions which never fade afterward even in the light of common day, but which serve as beacon lights to guide them, through storm and darkness, till the purpose of their lives is fulfilled.—Edwin H. Eliand.

Varied Program.

The women of a town down the state recently organized a literary club, and for a while everything was lovely.

"Louise," asked the husband of one of the members upon her return home from one of the meetings, "what was the topic under discussion by the club this afternoon?"

"Louise couldn't just remember at first. Finally, however, she exclaimed: 'Now I recollect! We discussed that brazen-looking hussy that's just moved in across the street and Nietzsche.'"

Ah!

He—Is she a good dancer?
She—Not scrupulously.—California Pelican.

IN A SHADOW

Tea Drinker Feared Paralysis.

Steady use of either tea or coffee often produces alarming symptoms, as the poison (caffeine) contained in these beverages acts with more potency in some persons than in others.

"I was never a coffee drinker," writes an ill woman, "but a tea drinker. I was very nervous, had frequent spells of sick headache and heart trouble, and was subject at times to severe attacks of bilious colic.

"No end of sleepless nights—would have spells at night when my right side would get numb and tingle like a thousand needles were pricking my flesh. At times I could hardly put my tongue out of my mouth and my right eye and ear were affected.

"The doctors told me to quit using tea, but I thought I could not live without it—that it was my only stay. I had been a tea drinker for twenty-five years; was under the doctor's care for fifteen.

"About six months ago, I finally quit tea and commenced to drink Postum. 'I have never had one spell of sick headache since and only one light attack of bilious colic. Have quit having those numb spells at night, sleep well and my heart is getting stronger all the time.'

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pgs.

Postum comes in two forms: Postum Cereal—the original form—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—a soluble powder—dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water, and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

Both kinds are equally delicious and cost about the same per cup.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers

HOME TOWN HELPS

MOVE FOR HOME GARDENS

Widespread Idea to Interest Children of the Country in Economical Idea.

Any suggestion of introducing a wider military training among schools of this country is bound to meet with opposition. But one move which will be almost as useful in time of war as that being made by the United States bureau of education to make home-garden truck farmers of the 10,000,000 children who are now in public schools in the United States.

Of course, the relation of such a movement to war probably was far from the minds of those who have been fostering the movement. It already is being worked out in many cities. On the statement of Dr. G. D. Jarvis, the specialist in charge of the government's home-gardening survey, the relation of this movement, if accomplished thoroughly, would bear to war is strikingly shown. Doctor Jarvis estimates that if half the 10,000,000 available school children were interested in the work the increase in food supplies would amount to \$50,000,000 annually. This estimate is based upon the supposition that \$10 is the average yield of a garden, though figures show that many such gardens can earn \$25, \$50 and even \$100 yearly.

What such a food supply would mean to any European nation at this time can easily be imagined. If war called the young men from the farms of this nation, even for a brief time, these school gardens would be invaluable in supplying food to cities which otherwise might find themselves cut off from a ready supply.

Obviously the great benefit of the work undertaken by the bureau of education and its experts is planned for times of peace. But in a period when many peaceful movements are viewed from a war angle, this plan cannot escape the attention of those who believe preparedness is our best protection against foreign imbroglis.

HOMES FOR RURAL TEACHERS

Communities Are Waking Up to the Necessity of Providing Adequate Accommodations.

Teachers' cottages are one of the latest developments in education. They are rapidly passing out of the experimental stage, however; the state of Washington has more than a hundred, and Texas is approaching that number. The plan has been devised as a result of the difficulty of providing living arrangements for teachers in rural sections. "Boarding round" is no longer popular with either teacher or neighborhood. Then there are certain advantages connected with the cottage. It gives a desirable permanency to the position, which is beneficial to the community as well as to the teacher; and when it is located near the schoolhouse it affords opportunity for work in domestic science. One county in Alabama has completed its sixth home for rural teachers. In one town the cottage was built by popular subscription, has six acres of land attached to it, and is occupied by the teacher at a nominal rental. In some of these cottages several teachers live together upon a basis of co-operative housekeeping. It is claimed for the cottage system by making rural life more attractive the lack of male teachers is being to some extent supplied.—New York Evening Post.

Gardens for School Children.

There is a strong economic truth at the bottom of the garden movement, and its value has been recognized long ago in European countries, which have brought about different forms of development. Austria established experimental gardens in its rural schools as far back as 1869. Switzerland, Germany and England have a garden course in their public schools, while France goes farther and maintains not only flower and vegetable gardens, but includes orchards, forestry and bee industry. The garden movement is of special significance in cities where large numbers of children are turned out on the streets to loiter, tease and maraud.

Perhaps the greatest value of school gardens is in teaching the child how to make a garden at home and encouraging it to do so. It is here that we are to attain the real value of instruction and make it pay. The child can materially reduce the cost of living by not only furnishing vegetables during the summer but the surplus can be stored for winter use. That this can be done is no longer a matter of conjecture, but many examples can be given in proof.—Mrs. Alex Caldwell, in Southern Woman's Magazine.

Tidy Farms.

If each farm in any community is clean, tidy and well kept, presenting a thrifty, homelike appearance, the whole neighborhood will be attractive to visitors and satisfying to residents. Local and county fair boards might create a very valuable farm improvement habit by offering a liberal prize for the best planned farm in a neighborhood or in a county.—New Castle Times.

FARMER'S WIFE TOO ILL TO WORK

A Weak, Nervous Sufferer Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Kasota, Minn.—"I am glad to say that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done more for me than anything else, and I had the best physician here. I was so weak and nervous that I could not do my work and suffered with pains low down in my right side for a year or more. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and now I feel like a different person. I believe there is nothing like Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for weak women and young girls, and I would be glad if I could influence anyone to try the medicine, for I know it will do all and much more than it is claimed to do."—Mrs. CLARA FRANKS, R. F. D. No. 1, Maplecrest Farm, Kasota, Minn.



Women who suffer from those distressing ills peculiar to their sex should be convinced of the ability of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to restore their health by the many genuine and truthful testimonials we are constantly publishing in the newspapers.

If you have the slightest doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you, write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence.

Doubtful Assurances.

"Do you think they approved of my Easter sermon?" asked one of our well-known ministers.

"Yes, I think so," replied his wife; "they were all nodding."

REMARKABLE LETTER FROM A WELL-KNOWN WASHINGTON DRUGGIST. In reference to **ELIXIR BARKER** the great remedy for **chills and fever** and all malarial diseases. "Within the last five months I have sold 1,000 bottles of **ELIXIR BARKER** for Malaria, Chills and Fever. Our customers speak very well of it. Henry Evans, 627 7th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. **ELIXIR BARKER** 50 cents all druggists, or by Parcel Post, prepaid, from Kiocewski & Co., Washington, D.C.

The Point of View.

The Optimist—There's nothing like hope.

The Pessimist—There certainly isn't—for fooling a person.

Matrimony may cure love's blindness.

Backache Is a Warning

Thousands suffer kidney ills unaware—not knowing that the backache, headaches and dull, nervous, dizzy, all tired condition are often due to kidney weakness alone. Anybody who suffers constantly from backaches should suspect the kidneys. Some irregularity of the secretions may give just the needed proof. Doan's Kidney Pills have been curing backache and sick kidneys for over fifty years.

A South Carolina Case

Mrs. E. A. Hall, "Every Picture Tells a Story" Walnut St., Abbeville, S. C., says: "A cold on my kidneys brought on backache. I became nervous and irritable and could hardly dress myself mornings. I had bad dizzy spells and often almost fell. Doan's Kidney Pills relieved me in a few days and before long they cured me."



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DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
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Constipation Vanishes Forever

Prompt Relief—Permanent Cure

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS never fail. Purely vegetable—act surely but gently on the liver.

Stop after dinner distress—cure indigestion, improve the complexion, brighten the eyes. **SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE**

Genuine must bear Signature

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not only the old reliable remedy

FOR MALARIA

but a general strengthening tonic and aperient.

For Children as well as adults. Sold for 50 years. 50c and \$1 bottles at drug stores.

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Chrysanthemums Can Be Grown Indoors if the Right Soil and Temperature Are Looked Out For.

THE HOUSE PLANTS

By H. B. DORNER.

In the potting of house plants you can mix the proper soil yourself if you know the needs of the different plants. Take some old blue grass sod and pile it up until it rots, and you will have the ideal form of decayed vegetable matter for the principal constituent of all kinds of soil for potted plants. There are three kinds of potting soil, as follows:

For geraniums and the ordinary varieties of blooming plants.—Three parts loam from the rotted sod, one part well rotted manure and one part sand if the soil is heavy.

For ferns, begonias and such foliage plants.—Two parts loam, one part leaf mold or peat, and one-half part sand if soil is heavy.

For palms or roses.—Two parts clay loam and one part well rotted manure, and sand to suit the texture condition.

Use the finger test to learn if the plants need water; when the soil crumbles easily until dry it needs water; when it cakes readily there is too much water; so do not give the plants a little each day, but only water when needed. Never use a nozzle on the end of a hose in watering as it causes the stream to pack the soil and injure the foliage.

To prevent your window plants from blooming only on the street side, turn them occasionally and you will have the blooms in the room as well. Do not give foliage plants as much light as for flowering plants; keep the ferns in a shady corner; a north window is a good place.

Use as dry material only well rotted manure. To prepare liquid manure to be applied only after the ordinary watering has been done, take an ordinary barrel containing one-half bushel of fresh cow dung and if extra strength be required add a couple of quarts of fresh hen manure and cover with water.

After it has been fermented thoroughly the coarse material will all settle to the bottom and you may fill the barrel with water and the solution is ready to be applied to your plants. An application every two weeks is generally all that is required for most plants.

For this process sand is generally used, or very light soil, as most favorable for the formation of new roots.

The geranium is perhaps the easiest to begin with and a good healthy top should be selected where wood has formed. Take a sharp knife and cut below the joint.

Foliage plants are very easily propagated, and every woman can do her own work of this nature with great satisfaction.