That SHADY NOOK

Made bright with RAINBOW tints of BEGONIAS, which thrive there luxuriantly. Give them a TRIAL. Single in separate colors. Very beautiful.

	6	12	100
White, blush-rose, scarlet, deep carmine rose, yellow, orange	$0.30	$0.50	$3.00
RARE crested and frilled Begonias, mixed	.40	.75	5.00
Charming Butterfly Begonias (see picture)	.45	.85	6.00

GLADIOLI FOR SUNNY SPOTS

We are overstocked with GLADIOLI. Rare chance to buy at prices which may never come again. Gladioli multiply from year to year. ONCE bought, they last forever.

An unusually fine mixture, 100 bulbs for $1, per 1,000, $8. 200-$1 Delivered Anywhere.

Newer tints and sorts, 20 white, 20 rose, 20 scarlet, 20 flesh tint, 10 striped, 5 RARE blue, 5 RARE yellow Gladioli, the 100 for $2.50.

Prices include delivery. Remember this when comparing with the prices of others. With every order for not less than $1 we will send free a packet of NEW DOUBLE-FLOWERED COSMOS. Flowers 4 to 5 inches across. With orders of $2 or more we also include a packet of Cardinal Climber seed.

Rapid grower; fern-like foliage, covered with scarlet flowers.

H. H. Berger & Co 70 Warren St., New York

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Sturdy as Oaks

10 Best Varieties, $1

Postpaid. Safe Arrival Guaranteed

The following collection of our own root plants are the best for the amateur planter. Pot grown, may be planted at any time. First size, $1 postpaid; 2-year-old plants, $2.50 by express.

Killarney (pink) — Lady Ashtown (pink)
Orenan Typhis (crimson) — White Maman Cochet
Yellow Maman Cochet — J. L. Mock (pink)
Chas. Dingee (flesh) — Gen. Jack (crimson)
Mad. Chatenay (carmine)
Thousand Beauties (clipping), pink and white

All hardy and, except Gen. Jack and Thousand Beauties, ever-blooming. Order as the "Best Collection." Will also send a copy of "Our New Guide to Rose Culture," Free.

THE DINGEE & CONARD COMPANY
Leading Rose Growers of America
Established 1868 Box 2 WEST GROVE, PA.

PLAN YOUR HARDY GARDEN NOW

A garden that will last for years and be a delight to you and your neighbors.

A Palisade Hardy Border

is a triumph of beauty, enjoyed for years—Hollyhocks, Larkspur, Fox Glove, Phlox, Iris, Pinks, Columbines, Peonies, Sunflowers, and hundreds of other varieties arranged according to size and color. And so inexpensive! For example: A border 100 feet long and 4 feet wide, containing between 300 and 400 plants, costs less than $25.00. Smaller border in proportion or 6c. per sq. ft.

Plan Book and Illustrated Catalogue sent for 10c. Credited on your first order.

PALISADES NURSERIES, INC.
Sparkill, Rockland Co., N. Y.

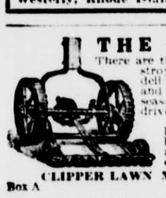
DAHLIAS

MAD. J. COISSARD, the Wonderful cut-flower dahlia, beautiful combination of colors. Long, stout stems. Profuse bloomer. One bulb 50 cts.

SPECIAL NEW YORK SUN OFFER:

8 Bulbs for $1.00 if you enclose this ad with $1.00, or say that you saw the adv. in the N. Y. Sun. Order Now.

GEO. L. STILLMAN
Dahlia Specialist.
Westerly, Rhode Island. Box S-6.



THE CLIPPER

There are three things that destroy your lawn—Dandelion, Buck Plantain and Crab Grass. In one season the Clipper will drive them all out.

Your dealer should have them—If he has not drop us a line and we will send circulars and prices.

CLIPPER LAWN MOWER CO.
Box A Dixon, Ill.

METAL WINDOW BOXES AND TUBS. Self watering. Patented bottom gives roots drainage and moisture. Plants thrive wonderfully. No leaks. Strongly made. Galvanized steel enameled green. For sill, porch or indoors. Lengths 12 to 96 inches. Send us $3.00 for two Boxes (one for shallow and one for deep rooted plants) and one 10 inch tub prepaid. Worth $4.10. Circular.
KIDDE & CO., 90 W. B'way, N. Y.

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Stack, wagon and implement covers; waterproof or plain canvas. Plant bed cloth, tents, &c. Circulars, Samples.

HENRY DERBY
453 S. ST. PAUL'S AVE.
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SWEET CLOVER

For building up the soil, and for hay and pasture. Price of seed and information on request.

BOKHARA SEED CO.,
Box 13, Falmouth, Ky.

WE ARE HEADQUARTERS FOR
WEED KILLER
PINO LYPTOL
CHEMICAL CO.
507-509 W. 14th St., New York

FIGS

We make a specialty of growing varieties of this fruit that will bear quick. Some of the plants will bear at six inches high and continue to bear until frost. They always bear the first year. The very thing for your window or greenhouse or to plant in protected places in your garden. Price, single plants by mail, 35c., three for $1, with full cultural directions.

Fitzgerald's Nursery,
Stephenville, Texas.

ASPARAGUS

Heavy crowns at $1 per 100. 10 best, assorted 2 yr. GRAPE VINES, pruned, ready to plant, at 85c. FRUIT TREES in great variety. Ask for catalog. Estab. 1847.

H. S. WILEY & SON,
Willow St.,
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FARM TRACTORS
LEADER AND UNIVERSAL

THE UNIVERSAL TRACTOR CO., Inc.
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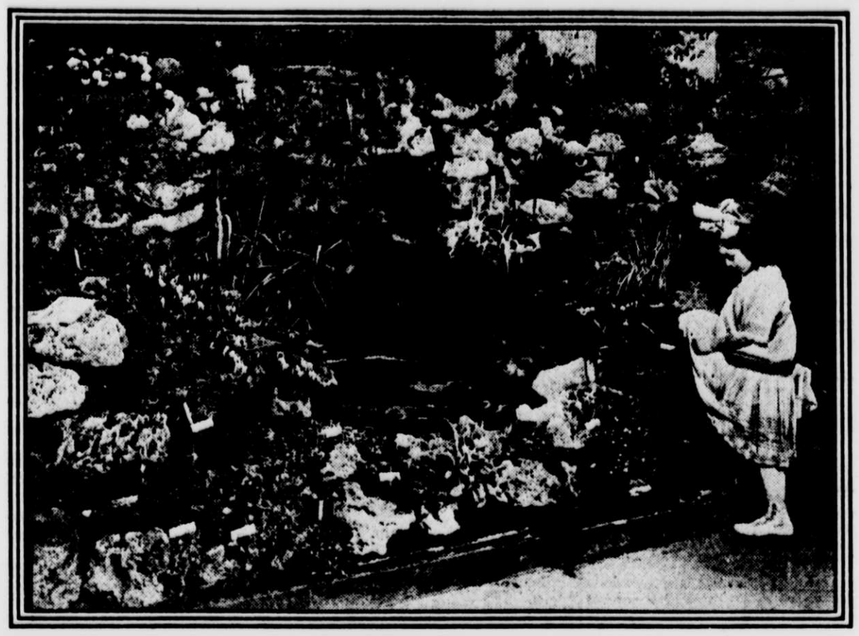
Tel. 141 Flatbush.

ROCK GARDENS A FEATURE OF BIG EXHIBITION



Rock garden, with babbling brook, exhibited by Julius Roehro Company at the International Flower Show.

Careful gardeners keep their tools in the proper place and never have to waste time looking for a tool. Small tools, such as trowels, dibbers, &c., can be kept in a box or basket with a handle for convenience in handling. All tools such as hammers, chisels, saws and so on should be kept in a box or basket and when a tool is wanted it will be in place.

A careless man can be judged by the way he handles tools. Work cannot be properly performed with excuses, and if a workman offers an excuse when a tool is wanted he is a careless fellow. This applies to masters as well as to servants. Naturally the master should set the example.

Look after the dahlia tubers and see that they are not kept too dry at this season. If the bulbs are shrivelling up too much sprinkle them with water, not enough to cause them to rot. Watch them and keep in good condition until planting time. Some may be set out early, but in the latitude of New York the best results will be had from late planting, the last of May or first of June.

The difference in seasons north or south of New York city can be estimated as about a week earlier for each 100 miles south and a week later for each 100 miles north. This does not allow for high altitudes, which may be somewhat later.

We warn our readers again to be careful to test seed corn before planting. In many of the Western States, Nebraska, Iowa and Illinois, the percentage of germinating seed is low.

Luther Burbank, that kindly man who has created so many new flowers and fruits, has been quite seriously ill at his California home. He is reported to be improving, and all horticulturists will be anxious to hear of his complete recovery that his important work may not be interrupted.

RULES FOR SUCCESS IN THE VEGETABLE GARDEN.

Have good soil properly prepared. Purchase seeds from a reliable seed house. Always sow seeds according to directions. Give proper cultivation from the time the seedlings appear until the crop is harvested. A heavy clay soil will not produce good vegetables. Clay soil should be lightened by applying siftings from coal ashes or sand and lime should be used freely, with plenty of stable manure.

Cultivation must begin as soon as the seedlings appear and sometimes before, keeping the weeds from getting a start. Never allow the ground to become hard or "baked" on the surface. When the seedlings are tall enough to thin, give the plants ample room.—W. M. L., Batesville, Ind.

BE PATIENT WITH SEEDSMEN.

The seedsmen, nurserymen and their clerks have been ready for weeks to fill orders, but owing to the backward season people have delayed sending in their orders. Now with the first warm spell all want their goods at once. Give sufficient time to the dealers to get the goods together, packed and forwarded. Work is carried on until midnight in many establishments and every effort is made to fill orders promptly.

WITLOOF CHICORY OR FRENCH ENDIVE.

It is not generally known with what ease this delicious salad may be had throughout the winter. Most of the catalogues give only vague directions.

For several years we have forced it successfully in the house cellar for family use and last year and this have found a ready sale for any surplus we had, the vegetable man pronouncing it better than the imported (and why shouldn't it be?) About the last of May or first of June seeds are sown in a long row in the garden. When it is well up it is thinned to four inches in the row and cultivated all summer as one would parsnips.

Toward the end of November, or just before the first hard freeze is threatened, we dig the roots, cutting the tops off to within an inch or two of the root. These are stored in sand in a cellar without heat where they will be of easy access.

About the first of December at some convenient place in the cellar not too near the furnace (ours is placed against the east wall 15 feet from the furnace) make a bed of two or three inches of coal ashes. On top of this place a bottomless box twenty or more inches deep. For family use this need not be very large. One dozen or more roots, according to the size of the family, should give a supply sufficient for one planting. We take it out once a week, planting roots each time we take out, thus securing a succession. About three weeks must be allowed for development of the shoots.

The roots are usually long. Trim them to within about eight inches of the top, stand upright in the forcing box, sifting fine soil or sand in and around until they stand firm. At this stage it is well to saturate the foundation bed with water. Allow the water to soak in, then pile moist earth or sand closely and smoothly on the tops to a depth of eight inches or more. This must be secured from slipping, as it is very important that the tops have no opportunity to "spread."

Our experience has shown that moisture at the bottom and tight packing of the soil are the two most essential elements in producing good heads of closely folded leaves.

After removing from the bed cut off the roots to within an inch of the top, stand the heads in water for several hours, after which they may be wrapped closely and kept in a dark, cool place for a week, placing the heads in cold water an hour or two before serving.—Martha Talbot, Ohio.

Armeria, or Thrift, is a pretty edging plant bearing rosy pink flowers.

When slugs and snails are troublesome in the garden, dusting the soil with slaked lime will check their attacks. In cellars salt can be used effectively, but salt is likely to damage plants when used in the garden.

A well planned, neatly kept vegetable garden is almost as attractive as a flower garden. The illustration above shows a vegetable garden having a border of grass about two feet wide, with walks on both sides, partially screened from the house by a group of evergreens.

He is happiest who hath power
To gather wisdom from a flower
And wake his heart in every hour
To pleasant gratitude.
—WORDSWORTH.

A. N.—A rubber plant troubled with black spots on the leaves which finally turn yellow should be repotted in new soil, using a larger size pot if the plant is root bound. Give good drainage. Do not keep the pot in a saucer in which water is permitted to stand.

The average cost of the tools and implements needed on the average farm is $200.

I keep plants of grapefruit in good condition in an ordinary living room during winter by keeping them covered with quart fruit jars. The plants are raised from seed, but drop their leaves unless kept covered with glass. The glass can be removed for a while, allowing the plants to be used for decorating on special occasions.

The plants in my window are two years old and still under fruit jars. The slow growth of this plant commends them for use as centrepieces. As they grow larger are light globes or glass jars such as used by pickle dealers can be used.—Mrs. J. H. Martin, Delaware.

Oaks are persistent. Oak trees survive under adverse conditions, thriving where other trees would fail; they are free from insects and disease and should be given ample space for the best effects. There are some 275 species, 52 being native of North America. Quercus Alba, or white oak, thrives from Maine to the Gulf. The oaks are long lived and attain majestic size, and a well developed oak is beautiful. The oak is one of the favorite trees of painters. In planting oaks it is important to do the work carefully. Both the diameter and the depth of the hole should be ample—4 or 5 feet is none too deep and 6 feet across, filled with the best soil obtainable. The oak is a very long lived tree and warrants the greatest possible care in planting.

Horace Greeley is generally credited with advising young men to go West. As a matter of fact Greeley said: "When my father was over 60 years old, and had lived some twenty years in Erie county, Pennsylvania, he said to me: 'I have several times removed and always toward the West; I shall never remove again, but, were I to do so, it would be toward the East. Experience has taught me that the advantages of every section are counterbalanced by disadvantages. I shall live and die right here, but were I to remove again, it would not be toward the West.'" To this Greeley added: "Thoroughly good farming will pay as well in New England as in Kansas or in Minnesota. I advise no man who has a good farm anywhere, and is able to keep it, to sell and migrate."

Stately Tree Roses
Add Beauty and Dignity

to your lawn. Tree Roses are unrivalled for lining walk or drive. We have an unusually large and beautiful selection this spring. Grown on Rugosa stock, making them hardy and vigorous.

Dickson's Irish Roses

The famous King's Cup Winners are specially grown for us in Ireland. Planted early, they will produce an abundance of bloom this very June. Other Roses in nearly 200 varieties. Evergreens, Fruit Trees, Hardy Perennials, Vines, Shrubs, and Deciduous Trees. Many extra sizes for immediate effect.

Send today for illustrated catalog.

ROSEDALE NURSERIES
S. G. Harris, Box X, Tarrytown, N. Y.

Try Cumberland for a sweet strawberry, if acid berries are not agreeable.

TOMATOES, ROSES AND EVERGREENS.

I find Chalk's Early Jewel tomato larger, longer seasoned than Earliana and much more robust. Golden Queen tomato comes up every year from self-sown seeds, good strong plants.

Last summer I found that a mixture of Bordeaux mixture and arsenate of lead was the best thing ever used on rose bushes. I also used soap spray for aphis and to clean up the bushes. I shall never use whale oil soap or hulpho-tobacco again; they are too strong. Bordeaux and arsenate seem to destroy all the worms and insects.

The best sprayers I have found are those attached to a pail. It is useless to try to spray bushes with a cheap sprayer.

I have observed that my evergreens which are mulched with manure generally die and the case seems to be the same with the evergreens of my neighbors. Where leaves and soil are used the trees grow well. Have not lost a tree since giving up the use of manure about them. A grass mulch from the lawn clippings is fine for evergreens in summer, especially in dry weather.

I am sure that much of my success in gardening must be credited to good seeds. I only buy the very best.—Henry E. Balcom, Connecticut.

GARDENING A HEALTHFUL OCCUPATION.

Many men and women well past 70 years of age are actively engaged in horticulture in different parts of the country.

Mrs. M. E. Jehu, more than 72 years old; is owner of the Estherville, Iowa, greenhouses, the largest institution of the kind in northern Iowa. She personally drives an automobile for business and pleasure. Mrs. Jehu established the business in a small way when the town was founded, more than twenty years ago, and now has 10,000 square feet of glass and a prosperous business.

ROSES FOR AMATEURS.

Those who wish to plant roses and not bother with them more than to prune and fertilize annually and to keep the ground mellow about the plants should plant hybrid perpetual roses if located in a northern latitude; that is, north of Washington, D. C. The hybrid perpetuals are the most hardy roses and will stand more cold weather than any of the other species. There are many varieties, including the following particularly desirable specimens:

Anne de Diesbach.
Frau Karl Druschki.
Geo. Ahrends.
Mrs. John Laing.
Ulrich Brunner.
Gloire de Chedane Guinoiseau.
Paul Neron.
Capt. Hayward.
Clio.
Eugene Furst.
George Dickson.
Prince Camille de Rohan.
Coquet des Alpes.
Earl of Dufferin.
J. B. Clark.

For sections of the country that are extremely cold it will be well to try some of the hybrid rugosa roses. While they retain the extreme hardiness of the rugosa type in size, quality and fragrance the flowers rival some of the hybrid tea varieties, as well as in the constant blooming habit. These should prove of great value to gardeners in our cold Northwest, but Southern gardeners will also experience satisfaction with them also. Some of the best are:

Amelie Gravereaux, red.
Blanche Double de Coubert, white.
Conrad F. Meyer, silvery pink.
Hansa, red.
Mme. Lucien Villeminot, pink.
Nova Zembla, flesh white.

Gardeners who consider themselves good gardeners delight in growing hybrid tea roses in the open ground, protecting the plants sufficiently to enable them to withstand the rigors of winter where they may be located. Those who have not tried it should start with a single plant or not more than a few, affording such protection in the autumn as seems necessary. In some gardens the practice is to bend the plants down to the ground and cover them with earth. Others tie them up carefully in straw, the plants remaining in an upright position. This is the general custom around New York city.

Generally on a parallel with Washington, D. C., hybrid tea roses need no winter protection.

The list of hybrid tea roses is too long to enumerate here. The last one seen always seems to be the most beautiful. Grow as many as possible.

HOW A WOMAN MEMBER OF A COMMUTER'S FAMILY MARKETED THE FRUIT.

Lured from a large city by reading a most wonderful book on successful farming, our family found themselves settled on a much neglected five acre fruit farm in Jersey.

That book was our working guide, but for some reason all of our chickens did not live, our pigeons failed to give us those coveted riches and our efforts in cellar mushroom raising resulted only in a meagre supply for our table. We finally decided that being "book taught" farmers up to a certain limit was all right, but beyond that limit we must study our own individual problems.

We took careful survey of our resources and the returns that had come in from our farming efforts and found that the income from small fruits far exceeded any other line of our industry. Happily we liked that work best. We discovered there was always some sort of a fruit crop; never was the season so "bad" but what some one or two fruits did their best. So it was a safe venture.

Before planting the fruit we consulted one of our leading dealers in regard to the varieties liked in our locality. His advice was most valuable. We were told to plant varieties of berries so the season would be long—early, medium and late, then to choose for the main crops of plums, pears and peaches, &c., those that mature rather late, aiming to supply the trade after Labor Day. Crab apples maturing in midsummer are a drug on the market, while those coming in during late summer are in great demand at excellent prices.

We are most fortunate in having telephone service and through this medium most of our marketing is done.

From year to year we list up our customers, making note of the fruits they buy, the varieties liked by each, and the amount consumed. As the fruits ripen we reach customers by telephone or call at the door, arranging for a daily supply or a supply for canning.

We know the ones who want large fruit, those who wait for jam grades, and those who want it cheap. By this plan it is usually sold before it is picked. We raise very few vegetables, supplying our customers only with asparagus, Limas, some sweet corn, tomatoes and peppers. The tomatoes and peppers supply the pickling trade.

A woman member of our family assumed the responsibility of this fruit industry, as a commuter cannot devote much time to the marketing end of a farm, be it ever so small, and if it is small the proposition is not big enough to make it advisable to put it in the hands of a hired worker. After a careful test we suggest this plan as especially good for a woman to try. Even on a small patch a woman may raise a goodly supply of small fruits, and with the help of a boy to pick and deliver orders she may work up a business alone.

Who is better fitted to know a housekeeper's needs than a housewife herself? Each year we study up the new fruit and vegetable combinations and try them out. If good we tell our customers about them and in this way sell some of our fruit. No matter how cheap our customers want fruit we respect their effort to be thrifty. If any fault is found with the fruit we make it right even though the customers be unreasonable in their demands.

In planning to become a fruit grower one must remember that fruit has a way of maturing in hot weather, and during the summer the hardest work must be done. One must be able to get pickers. We telephone to a large public school and are soon supplied with help.

So if one is to raise fruit find out the demands of the market and plan to supply it. Locate as near the market as possible and in a locality where extra help may be had quickly.

To those belonging to the commuting farmer class the business may be carried on by any woman member of the family and a man to deliver. If you are a "regular" farmer why even then the women may assume with profit this end of the farm's output. Try this plan if fruit has been hard to sell heretofore.—Mary E. Stowell, New Jersey.

Although but an amateur I have been successful with all kinds of gardening; so much so that I accumulated too many plants that took up my time and attention. To obviate this I had the fence removed from around my kitchen garden; had it ploughed and converted into lawn, which connected with and added to the size of the lawn strip that made up the central portion of the garden. This is on the southeastern or sunny side of the house. Across the front and other side of this lawn there is a privet hedge and to the back a wire fence built as high as that around a tennis court to keep the balls from scattering. In front of this high fence the old fashioned garden was made with a serpentine edge curving in and out so as to give yards and yards of border in which to plant all low growing things, such as pansies, sweet alyssum, Phlox Drummondi and candytuft. Back of these, in clumps, according to height, hardy perennials, such as old fashioned pinks, sweet willians and Oriental poppies. Back of these are groups of foxgloves alternating with peonies and blue delphiniums. Behind these hardy phlox and all kinds of chrysanthemums. Then a long, unbroken row of hollyhocks, behind which, at a respectful distance in order to get the sun, are more than a dozen Clematis Paniculata vines running up the wire fence, which form a background.

This garden made a wonderful showing the first year because my plants were well grown, having come from other parts of the garden. As I raised most all of them from seed two or three years previously, the expense was little. This year it will be lovely, as columbines have been added and in all vacant spaces the seeds of cornflower and larkspur will be sown.—Rowene W. Spillane.

MY CITY GARDEN.

When I started my garden seven years ago, in March, the soil was a yellow clay intermixed with building rubble and lime, the scene of recent building operations. Now through the addition of manure, leaf mould and sand the soil is a dark loam, in which seeds propagate readily.

The plants I started with had been selected and ordered from a catalogue, which differs from this year's in that the varieties of each species, especially roses, were fewer; and the specialties were described as "gorgeous," "exquisite" and magnificent," &c., that year, and now newcomers claim all the superlative praise that makes the descriptions in the catalogues so interesting.

The tea and hybrid perpetual roses which then vied with the hybrid teas are not now compared to them in continuous flowering qualities. The hybrid perpetuals, though very hardy, as a rule bloom but once. The teas are rarely hardy with me. In my garden there is a hybrid tea, the Prince of Bulgaria, which last year was in bloom from the latter part of May till late November.

The garden is sheltered by the house on the east and is open to the winds from the south, west and north, and gets the sun except for a few hours in the morning. Against the house in the southeast corner is the climbing rose Reine Marie Henrietta, and when the winters and the late spring frosts are not too severe it is a beautiful and abundant bloomer, fragrant, with stems twenty inches long. Near by in this corner I have specimens of the Hydrangea arborescens, blooming from June to September, and a finer variety than paniculata, and also a Hydrangea hortensis, pretty but not quite hardy. Near by a bed of German iris, started with one bulb, a fine sight in late spring; these spread very rapidly and have to be subdivided every two years. From these to the rear fence is the rose garden, which never lacks blooms from May to November. Around the yard against the fence are climbing roses, which are a fine sight when in bloom in June; of these Lady Gay and Tausendschon are the best. Tausendschon should be in every garden, as the effect when in full bloom is what the name signifies, "thousand beauties." At the feet of the roses are hardy chrysanthemums, peonies and hybrid tea roses; also gladioli, which have multiplied from a dozen bulbs to 200; they are not hardy and have to be taken up each fall and replanted in the spring. The peonies Festiva maxima and Duchess de Nemours are reliable varieties. An ever blooming peony would be a welcome addition to the garden. In front of the house against the porch, which faces the east, are barberry bushes and the climbing rose Wooton and hardy chrysanthemums; at the side the climbing rose Dorothy Perkins, similar in flower to Lady Gay, but it blooms later.

In the autumn the earth is hilled up around the roses and they are then covered with inverted peach baskets filled with leaves. This method has proved effective, and few buds, and rarely a plant, are lost. Of the numerous pests the June bug is the worst and there is no effective remedy; even picking is of no avail, and they are very fond of the finest rose and peony buds and other flowers.

I have found the garden a healthy and interesting occupation to while away my spare time.—John Quinn, New York.

A CITY GARDEN.

Although I live in a large city, I was seized with the gardening fever last April and resolved to experiment on my back yard. The usual type of city yard is a small, dreary enclosure, scantily supplied with clay soil and little suited to gardening.

My entire garden to be was only 25 by 22 feet, including the cement pavements, a size which gave very little room for planting purposes. There was a centre plot 18 by 20 feet, wherein a few weeds made a pretence of growing; two side beds, each 20 by 1 foot 6 inches, and a rear bed 25 by 2 feet. The whole yard was protected from the winds and cold by a high fence.

The soil in the beds was a stiff clay, packed hard where the sun struck it and wet and soggy in other parts. Only one side of the yard received an adequate amount of sunshine, and on account of poor drainage rain water would often stand for days in the beds.

As soon as the weather permitted the beds were dug out to the depth of one and a half feet and a large amount of straw, broken flower pots and excelsior was placed in them for drainage. Then the soil was replaced thoroughly mixed with a good compost and the yard was ready for planting.

My selection of seeds and plants was partly governed by the various books and catalogues I had studied, but mainly by the suggestions in your columns in answer to an inquiry of mine.

The centre plot was sown with grass seed and surrounded by a privet hedge. The hedge was planted in a well drained, heavily enriched trench and literally set out in water to prevent drying out. It is to be noted that, as a result of this method, not one plant died out of the hundred used.

The bed at the back already had an edging of Southern violets. Behind these a row of sweet alyssum was sown and the rest of the bed planted with cornflowers, both single and double.

As the right hand bed received full sunlight it was planted with sweet alyssum and phlox Drummondii. The bed on the left was sown with sweet sultans and sweet alyssum, while Japanese hops were planted against all the walls.

Leaving for the country in June, I did not see my little garden again until the middle of August. To my delight it had thrived in spite of summer drought and heat, and was in the zenith of its beauty at that time. The hop vines had clambered over all the walls and were bursting into bloom; the grass and hedge were thick and green; the beds were dazzling carpets of alyssum and dainty heads of phlox peeped up here and there. The sweet sultans and cornflowers were the only plants that failed, and then the luxuriance of the alyssum more than made up for them.

On account of its sheltered position the little garden continued to hold its beauty far into November and I picked my last bowlful of sweet alyssum on December 6.—Edith Petty Shearn, New York.

DIVERSITY OF FARM ENTERPRISES.

In most cases where studies on the profits in farming have been made particularly in our oldest agricultural districts, such studies indicate that the most successful farms are those which have from two to four major sources of income; i. e., they have a well balanced and diversified business. In certain instances it may pay better to have only one enterprise, but usually when one crop pays much better than all others the production of it increases rapidly and soon the price falls to the point where other crops or products are equally as profitable. Diversified farming is often confused with farming where there is a little of everything and not much of anything. Either extreme lessens the chances of success. When the price of certain crops is very low then live stock usually becomes desirable. If, however, if the returns per animal are poor, cash crops even at a low price are essential. A well balanced business insures against losses and provides a much better utilization of the labor and equipment.

Gorgeous Garden Gladioli

12 Large Gladioli bulbs, total value $1, postpaid 80c. 2 each Yellow, Blue, Pink, Cream, Rose, Red, all named, properly labeled, 4 lots, 48 big bulbs, 8 of each color, total value $4, postpaid $1. Beautiful book on Gladioli, Dahlias, Hardy Chrysanthemums, FREE.

JOE COLEMAN, *Grower*, Lexington, O.

BULBS

50 high grade flowering bulbs Gloxinias, Begonias, Crocus, Gladiolus and 6 packets vegetable seeds, also Asparagus roots, all postpaid. 25c

Pine Tree Nursery, Pemaquid, Me.

Pure Country Honey

10 pound bucket, $1.25; 5 pounds, 95c. delivered by parcel post; satisfaction guaranteed. F. J. STRITTMATTER and wife, Ebensburg, Pa.

CONTINUOUS SEED & PLANT FORCER
Send for Illustrated Descriptive Circular.
THE CLOCHE CO., 131 Hudson St., N. Y.

Lawn Grass
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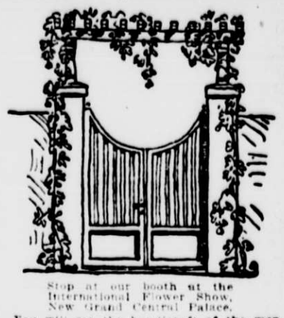

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