

KILL THE WEEDS

in your paths, ditches and gutters

ATLAS WEED-KILLER

Kills weeds quickly—cheaply—permanently. It gets down to the roots. One application—that's all.

RHODODENDRONS

Washington State Flower, collected from the forest.

JOEL SHOMAKER

Olympic Nurseries, Nelly, Washington.

FOR SALE—Strawberry Plants, Mission and Klondike varieties.

Not so many years ago, before Jersey became extinct, New Jersey owned an enviable reputation as a good road State.

Jersey Roads.

Not so many years ago, before Jersey became extinct, New Jersey owned an enviable reputation as a good road State.

Not so many years ago, before Jersey became extinct, New Jersey owned an enviable reputation as a good road State.

Not so many years ago, before Jersey became extinct, New Jersey owned an enviable reputation as a good road State.

Not so many years ago, before Jersey became extinct, New Jersey owned an enviable reputation as a good road State.

Not so many years ago, before Jersey became extinct, New Jersey owned an enviable reputation as a good road State.

Not so many years ago, before Jersey became extinct, New Jersey owned an enviable reputation as a good road State.

Not so many years ago, before Jersey became extinct, New Jersey owned an enviable reputation as a good road State.

Not so many years ago, before Jersey became extinct, New Jersey owned an enviable reputation as a good road State.

Not so many years ago, before Jersey became extinct, New Jersey owned an enviable reputation as a good road State.

Not so many years ago, before Jersey became extinct, New Jersey owned an enviable reputation as a good road State.

Not so many years ago, before Jersey became extinct, New Jersey owned an enviable reputation as a good road State.

Not so many years ago, before Jersey became extinct, New Jersey owned an enviable reputation as a good road State.

Not so many years ago, before Jersey became extinct, New Jersey owned an enviable reputation as a good road State.

Not so many years ago, before Jersey became extinct, New Jersey owned an enviable reputation as a good road State.

Not so many years ago, before Jersey became extinct, New Jersey owned an enviable reputation as a good road State.

Not so many years ago, before Jersey became extinct, New Jersey owned an enviable reputation as a good road State.

Not so many years ago, before Jersey became extinct, New Jersey owned an enviable reputation as a good road State.

Not so many years ago, before Jersey became extinct, New Jersey owned an enviable reputation as a good road State.

Not so many years ago, before Jersey became extinct, New Jersey owned an enviable reputation as a good road State.

Not so many years ago, before Jersey became extinct, New Jersey owned an enviable reputation as a good road State.

Not so many years ago, before Jersey became extinct, New Jersey owned an enviable reputation as a good road State.

Not so many years ago, before Jersey became extinct, New Jersey owned an enviable reputation as a good road State.

Not so many years ago, before Jersey became extinct, New Jersey owned an enviable reputation as a good road State.

Not so many years ago, before Jersey became extinct, New Jersey owned an enviable reputation as a good road State.

Not so many years ago, before Jersey became extinct, New Jersey owned an enviable reputation as a good road State.

Not so many years ago, before Jersey became extinct, New Jersey owned an enviable reputation as a good road State.

Not so many years ago, before Jersey became extinct, New Jersey owned an enviable reputation as a good road State.

Not so many years ago, before Jersey became extinct, New Jersey owned an enviable reputation as a good road State.

Not so many years ago, before Jersey became extinct, New Jersey owned an enviable reputation as a good road State.

Not so many years ago, before Jersey became extinct, New Jersey owned an enviable reputation as a good road State.

Keep dahlias down to two or at most three flowering stems.

Hollyhocks seem to like the foliage sprayed at evening during the hot, dry weather.

The dead flowers should be removed from geraniums to encourage further bloom.

Violets should not be permitted to dry out during hot weather.

Many people plant hardy plants such as hollyhocks, delphiniums and other strong growing plants.

Geranium cuttings root freely, if inserted in beds or borders at this season.

Chrysanthemums in pots require liberal feeding with fertilizers from August on to flowering time.

Cyclamens should be repotted in August. Roman hyacinths, narcissi, chionodoxas and scillas should be potted in August if wanted in flower for Christmas.

Next season try planting dwarf nasturtiums about three inches from sweet peas along both sides of the rows.

Keep the surface of the soil loose.

about roses and carnations. Give an occasional dose of liquid manure to encourage good growth.

Ferns are benefited by occasional applications of liquid manure.

Hellotrope for winter flowering can be started now from cuttings.

Primulas, for flowering in the house or greenhouse this winter, should be sown now.

English ivy is easily rooted by inserting cuttings in a bottle of water.

Clear off pea vines in the flower garden that have finished flowering.

Endive is in greater demand every year. It makes an excellent salad for autumn and winter use.

When pansies were found in full bloom at Thanksgiving time—under the coverings of dried leaves.

All raspberry and blackberry canes should be cut out and burned immediately after fruiting.

Salsify or vegetable oyster can be sown early in August for use next spring.

A small box of parsley can be grown in the kitchen or cellar for winter use.

Spinach should be sown in August for autumn use.

Some gardeners seem to make hard work of everything they do and do nothing in the garden unless planned day before.

The characteristics of the gardener are indicated by the condition of the garden.

Along a terrace walk, by the sides of a flight of steps or in a prominent position in a well laid out garden.

Vases should not contain the same plants that they are surrounded with in the garden.

The interest charged cannot exceed 6 per cent.

Any fees or commissions are prohibited not authorized by the Farm Loan Board.

The fixed annual or semi-annual payments include all interest and charges due the bank and the principal as well.

Keep plants flourishing in dryest weather. Watering necessary only once in two weeks.

STERLING VASES

Keep plants flourishing in dryest weather. Watering necessary only once in two weeks.

STERLING GRINDING WHEEL CO.

(Mention THE SUN)

LAYERING CARNATIONS.

Border carnations are best increased by layers during July or August.



with soil so the split will be kept open and pin it into place with a bent wooden toothpick.

Plants in pots can be plunged even with the surface and the shoots layered outside of the pots into the soil.

Cuttings of carnations inserted in boxes of sand root readily.

The usual wither leaves and wood ashes were mixed with the soil after the last sowing had finished its scarlet defiance.

After the bulbs were planted about three inches below the surface a generous covering of soil was laid on top and short, heavy sticks crossed to keep the leaves from following in the wake of winter gales.

When pansies were found in full bloom at Thanksgiving time—under the coverings of dried leaves.

After the bulbs were planted about three inches below the surface a generous covering of soil was laid on top and short, heavy sticks crossed to keep the leaves from following in the wake of winter gales.

When pansies were found in full bloom at Thanksgiving time—under the coverings of dried leaves.

When pansies were found in full bloom at Thanksgiving time—under the coverings of dried leaves.

When pansies were found in full bloom at Thanksgiving time—under the coverings of dried leaves.

When pansies were found in full bloom at Thanksgiving time—under the coverings of dried leaves.

When pansies were found in full bloom at Thanksgiving time—under the coverings of dried leaves.

When pansies were found in full bloom at Thanksgiving time—under the coverings of dried leaves.

When pansies were found in full bloom at Thanksgiving time—under the coverings of dried leaves.

When pansies were found in full bloom at Thanksgiving time—under the coverings of dried leaves.

When pansies were found in full bloom at Thanksgiving time—under the coverings of dried leaves.

When pansies were found in full bloom at Thanksgiving time—under the coverings of dried leaves.

When pansies were found in full bloom at Thanksgiving time—under the coverings of dried leaves.

When pansies were found in full bloom at Thanksgiving time—under the coverings of dried leaves.

When pansies were found in full bloom at Thanksgiving time—under the coverings of dried leaves.

When pansies were found in full bloom at Thanksgiving time—under the coverings of dried leaves.

When pansies were found in full bloom at Thanksgiving time—under the coverings of dried leaves.

When pansies were found in full bloom at Thanksgiving time—under the coverings of dried leaves.

When pansies were found in full bloom at Thanksgiving time—under the coverings of dried leaves.

When pansies were found in full bloom at Thanksgiving time—under the coverings of dried leaves.

When pansies were found in full bloom at Thanksgiving time—under the coverings of dried leaves.

WARNING TO MUSHROOM GROWERS.

As a result of a case of poisoning recently in a mushroom grower's family growers of mushrooms are warned to regard with suspicion any abnormal mushrooms which appear in the beds.

Occasionally sporadic forms appear in mushroom beds, persist for a day or two and then disappear.

These are generally manure-inhabiting species and appear shortly after the beds have been made.

These fungi are to be had. The cheapest good work is "Mushrooms and Other Common Fungi."

THE EVOLUTION OF THE STRING BEAN.

In the higher realms of horticulture the descriptive adjective "string" is obsolete in its relation to the garden bean.

The highest development this vegetable has reached is known as the McCasland, but as it is on the list of very few seedsmen.

It must be a lineal descendant of Jack the giant killer's beanstalk, for it makes the most phenomenal growth in a few days from the seed.

It climbs a pole or run along the wire fence, drags the clothes line between wash days. The bean pods are from eight to nine inches in length.

As solid as a piece of lean beef, and the seeds are mere embryos at this length. The foliage is scanty but very lush.

The most curious is clustering and white and the flavor is as unlike any ordinary string bean as it is possible to imagine.

It is unique and delicious. Cooked in a casserole, with butter only, or cream, it makes its own fluid, no water is needed.

Covered closely to steam and served whole on a platter like asparagus it rivals that vegetable and throws the sweetest narrowleaf pea or the lima onto the shelf.

When ripe the seeds are small, white and tender for baking in winter time. It is the greatest acquisition that my garden has received for many years.

STAN P. OKIE.

VIBURNUM.

A tree that every one may have for the digging is a wild black hawthorn or Viburnum.

It is lovely in foliage, flower and fruit. The foliage is dark polished green leather.

There is no lovelier tree to be found in the botanical gardens at Washington and it is abundant in the woods from Maine to Florida.

What a blessing they are to those who want beauty in the garden and who have not the means to pay for it!

A tree planted near Cincinnati, Ohio, nearly all the hickory and oak trees on Long Island unless they are controlled.

The branch of forest insects of the United States Department of Agriculture, which has been investigating the matter, finds that the hickory bark beetle, which has destroyed millions of these trees elsewhere in the United States, has already killed thousands of hickories on Long Island.

The branch of forest insects of the United States Department of Agriculture, which has been investigating the matter, finds that the hickory bark beetle, which has destroyed millions of these trees elsewhere in the United States, has already killed thousands of hickories on Long Island.

The branch of forest insects of the United States Department of Agriculture, which has been investigating the matter, finds that the hickory bark beetle, which has destroyed millions of these trees elsewhere in the United States, has already killed thousands of hickories on Long Island.

The branch of forest insects of the United States Department of Agriculture, which has been investigating the matter, finds that the hickory bark beetle, which has destroyed millions of these trees elsewhere in the United States, has already killed thousands of hickories on Long Island.

The branch of forest insects of the United States Department of Agriculture, which has been investigating the matter, finds that the hickory bark beetle, which has destroyed millions of these trees elsewhere in the United States, has already killed thousands of hickories on Long Island.

The branch of forest insects of the United States Department of Agriculture, which has been investigating the matter, finds that the hickory bark beetle, which has destroyed millions of these trees elsewhere in the United States, has already killed thousands of hickories on Long Island.

The branch of forest insects of the United States Department of Agriculture, which has been investigating the matter, finds that the hickory bark beetle, which has destroyed millions of these trees elsewhere in the United States, has already killed thousands of hickories on Long Island.

The branch of forest insects of the United States Department of Agriculture, which has been investigating the matter, finds that the hickory bark beetle, which has destroyed millions of these trees elsewhere in the United States, has already killed thousands of hickories on Long Island.

The branch of forest insects of the United States Department of Agriculture, which has been investigating the matter, finds that the hickory bark beetle, which has destroyed millions of these trees elsewhere in the United States, has already killed thousands of hickories on Long Island.

BEST ROSES.

In Beacon, N. Y., there is a small garden containing 150 rose bushes, most of which are the newest varieties.

It is only three years old, but in that short time the owner has become very much attached to a pink rose called "Radiance."

The shade of pink is most attractive, being neither pale nor very dark, but more of a shrimp tint.

Visitors are always attracted by it at first sight. The shape of the half open buds somewhat resembles a tulip.

The blooms come on stems varying from six to twenty inches, are very erect, and withstand a storm remarkably well.

The foliage is a medium shade of green and very clean. It is a profuse bloomer and has roses from late in May until early fall.

ELKANOR ANDREWS, NEW YORK.

Tausendbeuten.

The Thousand Beauties scores more good points than any other rose in our garden for these reasons:

1. Its color is a beautiful shell pink.

2. Its color is unchanging, with age assuming a lighter shade of the same color without looking faded.

3. It is large enough to place it above the ramblers.

4. Its shape is most pleasing.

5. It has a pronounced fragrance.

6. The lasting qualities of each flower and the length of its blooming season are unusual.

7. It keeps in good condition when cut.

8. The great number of flowers in proportion to the woody growth.

9. Its beauty of foliage all summer.

10. Its freedom from mildew or disease.

11. Its immunity to insects.

12. Its perfect hardiness in this section.

13. It is easily shipped and is a rapid grower.

A cluster of its flowers was given to me in Washington, D. C., in the summer of 1910.

Some days later, we made four cuttings from the stem. They all lived, and a flower from one of them that had been moved to Chevy Chase, sent us in 1914, is now a good sized and thrifty plant and has been loaded with bloom for more than two weeks.

MARY B. THOMP.

La France.

My best rose is the dainty, pink, fragrant La France, the old time beauty, as beautiful now as ever.

Why? Because she is so generous and so sweet in her generosity. From the half open bud to the full blown rose she is satisfying. Fragrance, color, texture, all three are admirable.

With proper care a La France blooms until November, and nothing in the world is sweeter than a half opened La France rose picked on a chilly, clear October morning.

All of the summer sweetness is concentrated and held in the pink petals of this queen of roses.

CROP NOTES FOR NEW YORK.

The Government's midyear crop forecasts show that New York will have unusually short crops in all the cereals, most of which will be high in price because of war demands.

For example, the promised production of corn is 12,600,000 bushels, against a final production last year of more than 24,000,000 bushels.

Wheat promises about 7,500,000 bushels, against 9,750,000 last year. Barley promises 1,850,000 bushels, as compared with 2,720,000 last year.

The forecast for rice is almost equal to the production of last year, when the final estimate was 3,800,000.

In the tobacco crop 2,500,000 pounds is contrasted with 2,520,000 last year.

Potatoes, hay and pasture are somewhat better this year. In potatoes the forecast of nearly 28,000,000 bushels is more than the final estimate of 22,000,000 last year.

Because of rains hay and pasture are much better than the previous eight and ten year averages respectively.

In fruits and vegetables the apple forecast is nearly 12,000,000 bushels, as against the final estimate of last year's production of 8,500,000.

Peaches fall well below last year with about 1,350,000 bushels, as compared with a little more than 2,000,000 bushels in 1915.

The condition of beans is reported as having an average of 70, compared with the ten year average of 89.

BUCKWHEAT.

Puts soil in fine mellow condition and destroys weeds.

Buckwheat is at present grown in this country almost wholly in the States east of the Mississippi River north of the cotton belt.

About seven-tenths of the crop is sown in two States, New York and Pennsylvania, but it is important in several other States, principal among which are Michigan, West Virginia, Virginia, Wisconsin and Ohio.

In the more northern States buckwheat can be sown over practically the entire area without reference to soil, but in the south it is confined to the uplands and mountainous sections.

Buckwheat should be sown on land prepared as for corn. It is an excellent crop to sow where corn has been planted but where a stand has not been secured.

Best results are obtained where the land is ploughed early and is well prepared, but fairly good results can be obtained by sowing immediately after ploughing and harrowing.

Buckwheat should generally be seeded at the rate of 3 or 4 pecks an acre. If the soil is fertile and a drill is used and the seed is of good quality as little as 2 pecks may be sufficient.

As much as 5 pecks are sometimes sown. It is best to use a grain drill, but this is not essential, as the seed can be broadcasted and harrowed in with satisfactory results.

It should be sown from one-fifth of an inch to 2 inches deep, depending on the condition of the soil.

Best Crop for Poor Land.

There is probably no other crop that will produce better on infertile, poor and stony lands than buckwheat. It is well adapted to light well drained soils such as sandy loams, and to the silt loam soils.

It needs but little lime, growing well in acid soils without lime. Where alfalfa and red clover would not succeed, when the soil is poor it is profitable to use fertilizer, but where good alfalfa and red clover can be produced without fertilizer it is unnecessary for the buckwheat crop.

In the poorest hill land a small application of nitrogen and phosphorus is advisable, but generally nitrogen is not needed. The plant responds very readily to applications of phosphates.

When alfalfa and red clover are not produced without fertilizer it is unnecessary for the buckwheat crop. In the poorest hill land a small application of nitrogen and phosphorus is advisable, but generally nitrogen is not needed.

The plant responds very readily to applications of phosphates. When alfalfa and red clover are not produced without fertilizer it is unnecessary for the buckwheat crop.

In the poorest hill land a small application of nitrogen and phosphorus is advisable, but generally nitrogen is not needed. The plant responds very readily to applications of phosphates.

When alfalfa and red clover are not produced without fertilizer it is unnecessary for the buckwheat crop. In the poorest hill land a small application of nitrogen and phosphorus is advisable, but generally nitrogen is not needed.

The plant responds very readily to applications of phosphates. When alfalfa and red clover are not produced without fertilizer it is unnecessary for the buckwheat crop.

In the poorest hill land a small application of nitrogen and phosphorus is advisable, but generally nitrogen is not needed. The plant responds very readily to applications of phosphates.

\$85,000,000 FEDERAL AID FOR RURAL ROADS.

The sum of \$85,000,000 of Federal funds is made available for the construction of rural roads by the passage of the Federal aid road bill, which became a law on July 11, 1916.

Of this sum, \$75,000,000 is to be expended for the construction of rural post roads under cooperative arrangements with the highway departments of the various States, and \$10,000,000 is to be expended for roads located within or partly within the national forests.

The act limits the Federal Government's share in road work in cooperation with the States to 60 per cent. of the estimated cost of construction. Federal aid may be expended to the construction of any rural post road, excluding all streets or roads in towns having a population of 2,500 or more, except the portions of such streets or roads on which the houses are on an average more than 200 feet apart.

Fifty million dollars is made available for expenditure during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, and thereafter the appropriation is increased at the rate of \$5,000,000 a year until 1921, when the sum provided is \$25,000,000, making a total of \$75,000,000.

The class of roads to be built and the method of construction are to be mutually agreed upon by the Secretary of Agriculture and the State highway departments.

Apportionment of Funds Among States.

The act provides that after making necessary deductions for administering its provisions—not to exceed 3 per cent. of the appropriation for any one fiscal year—the Secretary of Agriculture shall apportion the remainder of each year's appropriation in the following manner:

One-third in the ratio in which the area of each State bears to the total area of all the States.

One-third in the ratio which the population of each State bears to the total population of all the States.

One-third in the ratio which the mileage of rural delivery routes and star routes in each State bears to the total mileage of rural delivery routes and star routes in all the States.

Estimates of Funds Needed for Projects.

Project statements setting forth the proposed construction of any rural post road or roads in a State are to be submitted by the State highway department to the Secretary of Agriculture and upon approval by the Secretary a report of the survey, plans, specifications and estimates must be furnished. The roads projected must be of a substantial character, and items covering engineering, inspection and unforeseen contingencies are not to exceed 10 per cent. of the total estimated cost of the work.

Upon approval of the work as approved by the Secretary the amount set aside for the project is to be paid to the proper State official. The Secretary of Agriculture is given authority in his discretion to make partial payments as the work progresses, but in excess of the Federal Government's share of the cost of the labor and material which have been actually put into construction work, nor in excess of \$10,000 per mile, exclusive of the cost of bridges of more than 20 feet clear span. All construction work is subject to the inspection and approval of the Secretary of Agriculture.

States Charged With Maintenance.

The various States securing aid under the provisions of the act are charged with the making of needed repairs and the preservation of a reasonable standard of condition of