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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

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try Manager of the Ontario Agricultural College, in common with many British and American authorities, seems to favor the waterglass (sodium silicate) method. He says that, while at the College they have had good results from lime water, yet in co-operative experiments throughout the Province, more people succeed with waterglass than with lime water. The lime pickle requires, in his opinion, more careful handling; hence its failure in many hands.

Waterglass is a substance resembling honey in color and consistency. It is of two kinds—English and American. The English is much thicker than the American. Dilute the waterglass with boiled (but cooled) water until it will allow an egg to sink. Ordinarily, this will require about one part of American waterglass to seven parts water, or, of the English article, one part to twelve. The solution is placed in a tub, in which the eggs are immersed. In some O. A. C. experiments it cost about a cent a dozen to preserve eggs in this way. We might add that some American authorities recommend somewhat weaker solutions than advised by Prof. Graham, but our advice is for beginners to follow the instructions of our own experts.

A few general precautions should be observed when pickling eggs, no matter what method is used:

1. Keep the male away from the laying hens, especially in warm weather. Fertile eggs are liable to commence hatching in hot weather, after which they quickly spoil. In Prof. Shutt's experiments, infertile eggs kept much better than those fertilized.
2. Collect the eggs daily, and keep the nests clean, so shells may not become soiled.
3. Put no eggs into pickle that are not known to be absolutely fresh.
4. Be sure that each egg is completely immersed throughout the whole period of preservation.
5. Keep them in a cool place, if possible. This is not considered essential, but is doubtless an advantage.

With directions properly followed, either the lime-water or waterglass method will preserve eggs for four to six months in a condition plenty good enough for all ordinary purposes. For a longer time than that, the results are not quite so dependable.

GARDEN ORCHARD.

FLOWERS FOR THE FARM.

By Prof. H. L. Hutt, O. A. C., Guelph.

Too frequently flowers are thought of as the first thing needful in beautifying home surroundings, whereas they should be the final touches in adding color to the scene. A vine-clad rural home, sheltered by evergreens and shaded by stately shade trees, looking out on a well-kept, spacious lawn, about which has been artistically grouped and arranged a good collection of ornamental shrubs, may be such a picture of comfort and repose that flower-beds would seem superfluous. Nevertheless, flowers have their place about the farm home as well as on the city lawn, for no home should be without flowers of some kind.

The class of flowers grown in the country should be somewhat different from those usually grown in the town. Those flowers so popular in the town, such as cannas, coleus, geraniums, begonias, etc., which are grown in a greenhouse and transplanted into more or less formal beds on the lawn, are not the most appropriate for the country, where all the surroundings are more natural. A wild-flower garden, filled with ferns and the many beautiful flowering plants which can be brought from a neighboring woods, are in much better keeping. The rural flower garden need not be restricted, however, to the wild flowers, for there are a great variety of the hardy perennials and annuals which can be grown in the most harmonious way in a mixed flower border. A long informal flower border properly located is much better than formal flower-beds cut out of the greensward on the lawn.

When well established such a border becomes a thing of beauty and a joy forever, for when stocked with a good assortment of plants it provides bloom of some kind from the time the snow is off the ground in the spring till it comes again in the fall.

It is best to locate the border at the side or back of the lawn, rather than make it too prominent a feature in the front yard. It shows to best advantage against a background of shrubbery, or near a building or fence which can be covered with vines and climbers. The size of the border need be limited only by the extent of the grounds and the time that can be put upon it. A border with irregular outline varying from five to ten feet in width is preferable to a narrower one between straight boundary lines.

The ground should be prepared deeply and thoroughly, and made as rich as possible by digging in plenty of well-rotted manure or compost. The work of stocking the border may be done at various times throughout the season. Early in the spring is the best time to sow seeds and do most of the planting; the transplanting of seedlings may be done at any time during the season when the ground is moist; and hardy bulbs and tuberous-rooted plants are planted in the fall.

The artistic arrangement of plants in the mixed border affords plenty of room for the exercise of judgment and good taste, and is a pleasing study for one who has an eye for beauty and a love for flowers. Rearranging can be done from time to time as experience may prove desirable.

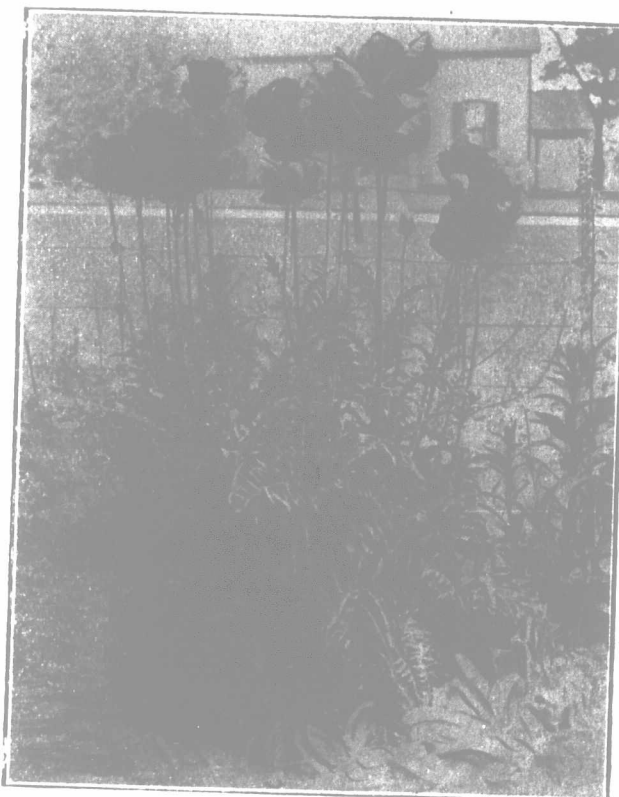
The first consideration is a suitable background. This may be of trees, shrubs, vines, or even the taller-growing herbaceous perennials. The smaller-growing species should be brought to the front of the border, so they will not be hidden by taller kinds. An irregular profusion of plants and bloom is more interesting and pleasing than any attempt to arrange the various kinds in formal straight lines or square blocks. Good effects may be produced by grouping together a



A Perennial Border.

A border of hardy perennial flowering plants along the driveway, affording bloom from March to December.

number of plants of one kind, so as to present a mass of color when in bloom; this is particularly so with the bulbs and smaller-growing kinds, but these groups may be irregular in outline and distribution throughout the border. Many kinds of plants are at their best early in the season, and their tops die down before midsummer, while others come on later and last till the end of the season. These should be so grouped and fitted into each other that the space left by the dying tops of the early ones will be filled by the latter kinds. The early and late species should be scattered throughout the entire length of the border, so that the whole may present an attractive appearance from end to end, and from first to last throughout the season.



The Hardy Oriental Poppy.

Gives glow of red to the border in June.

The care required to keep a mixed border in good condition consists in pruning the roses, and removing the dead tops of herbaceous plants in the spring; dividing and thinning out those kinds which spread too much and tend to crowd out neighboring plants; rearranging or planting in new kinds from time to time as they

may be obtained; keeping out grass and weeds; and enriching the ground occasionally in the spring or fall with an application of well-rotted manure or compost.

The best winter protection is that afforded by the snow, which will drift in deeply if the tops are left all winter. Roses and tender vines are best protected by laying them down and covering with earth or leaves about the middle of November.

The following list gives a few of the most suitable kinds of plants for the mixed border. Those marked with a star are particularly recommended where the number must be restricted to fewer kinds:

PERENNIAL CLIMBERS FOR BACKGROUND, GROWING 10 TO 20 FEET.

- **Ampelopsis quinquefolia* (Virginia Creeper).
- **Ampelopsis hirsuta* (Virginia Creeper). Clings to brick and stone walls.
- Aristolochia sipho* (Dutchman's Pipe).
- Clematis coccinea*, large-flowering, coral red.
- Clematis*, Duchess of Edinburgh, large-flowering, double white.
- **Clematis Jackmanni*, large-flowering, violet purple.
- Clematis Montana grandiflora*, white.
- **Clematis paniculata*, small-flowering, white.
- Clematis Ramona*, large-flowering, lavender.
- Clematis Virginiana* (Virgin's Bower), small-flowering, white.
- Clematis Vitalba* (Traveller's Joy), white.
- Dioscorea batatas* (Cinnamon Vine).
- Euonymus radicans* (Climbing Spindle Tree).
- **Lonicera Halleana* (Japan Honeysuckle).
- Lonicera Belgica* (Dutch Honeysuckle).
- Lycium Chinense* (Matrimony Vine).
- Tecoma or Bignonia radicans* (Trumpet flower).

ANNUAL CLIMBERS, GROWING 5 TO 15 FEET.

- **Cobea scandens* (Cup-and-saucer Vine), purple.
- Dolichos* (Hyacinth Bean), purple.
- Echinocystis lobata* (Wild-cucumber Vine).
- **Humulus Japonica variegata* (Japanese Variegated Hop).
- Ipomea* in variety (Morning Glory).
- **Nasturtium* (Climbing varieties).
- Ornamental Gourds in variety.
- *Sweet Peas in variety.

CLIMBING ROSES, 5 TO 10 FEET.

- *Crimson Rambler. Baltimore Belle. Prairie Queen.

HARDY ROSE BUSHES, 2 TO 3 FEET.

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| Crimson and Red— | Jubilee. |
| Alfred Colomb. | Marshall P. Wilder. |
| *Baron De Bonstetten. | Mme. Charles Wood. |
| Duke of Edinburgh. | *Prince Camille de Rohan. |
| *Gen. Jacqueminot. | |
| Pink— | |
| *Anna de Diesbach. | Mrs. Sharman Crawford. |
| Mrs. John Laing. | *Paul Neyron. |
| Mme. Gabriel Luizet. | Pride of Waltham. |
| White— | |
| *Margaret Dickson. | Mme. Plantier. |
| Yellow—Persian Yellow. | |

MOSS ROSES.

- Blanche Moreau. *Crested Moss. Glory of Mosses.

HARDY PERENNIALS, 4 TO 6 FEET IN HEIGHT.

In the following lists mention is made of the way in which each is most readily propagated, either by seeds, bulbs or division of the plants:

- **Bocconia cordata* (Plume Poppy). Division.
- **Boltonia asteroides* (False Chamomile). Division.
- **Delphinium hybridum* (Larkspur). Seed.
- Helenium grandicephalum striatum*. Division.
- Helianthus multiflorus* (Double Sunflower). Division.
- **Helianthus*, "Miss Mellish." (Hardy Single Sunflower). Division.
- Heliopsis Pitcheriana* (Orange Sunflower). Division.
- Hollyhock. Seeds. Biennial.
- **Rudbeckia lanceolata* (Golden glow). Division.
- Valeriana officinalis* (Garden Heliotrope). Division.

HARDY PERENNIALS, 2 TO 3 FEET IN HEIGHT.

- Achillea*, "The Pearl." Seeds or division.
- Anthemus tinctoria* (Yellow Marguerite). Seeds.
- **Aquilegia chrysantha* (Golden Columbine). Seeds.
- Aquilegia coerulea* (Rocky Mountain Blue Columbine). Seeds.
- Aster Novae Angliae* (Wild Purple Aster). Division.
- *Asters in variety (Michaelmas Daisy). Division.
- **Coreopsis lanceolata* (Tickseed). Seeds.
- Campanula persicifolia* (Campanula). Seeds or division.
- Campanula media* (Canterbury Bells). Seeds. Biennial.
- **Corydalis nobilis*. Seeds or roots.
- **Dielytra spectabilis* (Bleeding-heart). Division.