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Motherless

the plan of the pens used by Joseph Gordon of Mineral Point. This veteran breeder of Poland China has used this style of pen for many years and considers them both sanitary and convenient. The hinged doors may be swung open and allow every portion of the pen to receive a thorough sunning. The pens are usually faced toward the south in order to secure the most sunlight. Another advantage of the Gordon pen is that it may be easily cleaned and, perhaps, the only objection to this style of pen is that the doors may be left open through oversight and allow rain or snow to beat in upon the bedding.

Lillies-of-the-Valley in Winter

By Eleanor M. Lucas.

There is nothing in the floral world the eye can rest more peacefully on than a well-grown pot of lillies-of-thevalley. To obtain a supply of these blossoms in winter is not a difficult matter, yet few amateurs succeed in forcing them.

Nothing can be daintier for a centrepiece on the dining-table than a low, flat dish filled with these blossoms amid their green foliage. In such a dish, with care as to temperature, they will last for weeks, as they are grown in it, and thus have their own grace, which no florist's skill can produce.

Planted in numbers, lilies-of-the-valley resemble a fairy garden in bloom-time. Shallow boxes of comely shapes, or low, flat seed pans filled with pips of illiesof-the-valley, will become masses of green leafage and snowy bells, completely covering the soil from sight, and filling an apartment with perfume that is delicate and suggestive of balmy

To grow these plants without a hothouse, proceed in this way: Procure the best Holland pips. These arrive in this country during November and December and are plump, being especially prepared for forcing. Wrap each pip in moss, wet the moss thoroughly; place in boxes or pots out-of-doors where they may experience the effect of freezing weather. If the wet moss should be frozen stiff it is all the better. Allow them to remain out-ofdoors for two weeks or less; then arrange them in the pots, baskets or boxes in which they are to bloom. Place a layer of broken charcoal in the basket or pot, cover with a thick layer of moss or sand, on which put the pips, and pack moss between them. They should be about one inch apart, and let their tips just reach the surface. Bank all about with moss, pressing it down Water thoroughly, and place firmly. in a position where they will get bottom heat and darkness.

The best plan for the amateur is to pack the pots or baskets in a box with a close-fitting lid, and set the box over the register, hot water pipes, or even on a shelf over the kitchen range. Warm water in sufficient quantity should be given to keep the moss moist at all times. Never allow it to become

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In about twenty days from the time of planting the buds will appear. Wait until they have long stems and the buds are quite large; then bring the pots to a cool room, and put them at a window with good light, but no sunshine, where the leaves will grow stronger and take on a green color, and the flower stems develop their buds.

In a heated atmosphere and a sunny window the flower stalk will shrivel and the leaves curl up. Give warm water when required. The moss must be kept moist but not wet.

Keep the pots or baskets in a cool place when not in use, that the flowers may retain their fresh beauty as long as possible. Start the pips in succession, thus bringing them into bloom at different periods.



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