e years later the writer tery to lay a tribute on The caretaker binson. a boy when Miss Robinwas accustomed to climb her act. He said that she o his young mind the ornia. This was an exagut that had she lived she he best English and Amday was firmly believed

al favorite," continued the dy loved her. It wasn't But she kept them who was employed as tre, told me.

e or six years after she only a laborer on these the cemetery I realized grave had been disturbed he sides. I also noticed I ran up and saw busied during the night ands the earth from the then not far from the im and asked what he

up Sue Robinson," he her coffin open she'll e earth again. She is not

be an old admirer of the become unsettled in his , and the lapse of years dor. He is now in the

visit the grave?" I asked. the anniversary of her y many who knew her in to place flowers on the gradually fell off until at man and woman came ntinued to come for some roman came alone—her he said. Last year she l and I fear that she, too,

lied some twenty years kept up her habit of the streets, but it is a after the tragic death of ever told a fortune or uthe scarcely ever spoke to children who are prone weak, defenceless and ver annoyed this tall, ho, clad in rags and dirt. the streets of the little

ed well, as Teenie presee her grandchildren e to listen to her stories ne pretty ballads with stomed to delight Vic-1 1860 Col. Moody, who itenant-Governor of Brit-Lulu Island after Miss an Indian chieftain, as

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im that matter is indesnly be transferred. For ver inquire into the orignotion. And we may bethe idea that life is eteris useless to inquire into certainly freshness and

## ENT BY EVOLUTION

ends to get a greater and ssive Liberal Administrairer. "Mr. Asquith, the is traditionally a Nonyd-George, Chancellor of Baptist; Mr. McKenna, lmiralty, is a Congregaman, President of the is a Wesleyan; Mr. Mcmentary Secretary to the is a Congregationalist. ler is a prominent Wesather was a famous Liver, whilst other Nonconthe Government are Sir George Lambert, Mr. A. Robson, and Mr. J. H. tige and power as exclue Established Church are of the past. What legiso, evolution has virtually practical disestablish-Church. That Nonconpurely voluntary system, berty, and backed by no hould have achieved the e country today is a wonpower of its principles

claret was a non-intoxiuccessfully put forward per, who was fined for a man who was on the

# IE SIMPLE LIF

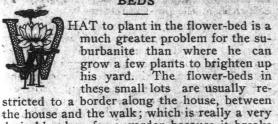


Tuesday, June 9, 1908

Plant:—Many hardy border plants if weather suitable. Foliage Plants grown in pots, Bedding Plants. And especially—Gaillardias, Pyrethrums (cut back for late flowering), Delphiniums (cut back for late flowering), Cannas, Christmas Roses, Primroses, Polyanthuses, Bulbs, Spiraeas, etc., that have flowered, Geraniums, Heliotropes, Brussels Sprouts, Cauliflower, Broccoli.

Sow:-Any required for succession, Auricula, Early Carrot, Broccoli, Mustard and Cress, Endive, Lettuce, Cos and Cabbage, Onions, Radish, Spinach, Coleworts, Turnip, Melon on hotbed, Quick Growing Peas, Dwarf Beans, Hardy Annuals for Autumn, Primula, Shirley Poppy, Cineraria, Hardy Perennials, Calceolaria, Hardy Biennials, Collegians, Coreopsis, a little Celery, Pansy if not sown, Polyanthus, Cucumber, Wallflower, Parsley, Calceolaria, if not sown, Primula if not sown, Winter Stocks.

PLANNING AND PLANTING FLOWER-



the house and the walk; which is really a very desirable place for a garden because it breaks the line between the house and the grounds, which too often is not obliterated. Such hard lines are not beautiful, and, besides, it is better to hide the foundation wall.

What to plant will depend upon the situation. If there is sunlight all day, or nearly all day, there is a wealth of plants which will succeed and which will brighten the grounds. If the bed is narrow-say two feet wide-such annuals as China asters, marigolds, snapdragons, gaillardias, or such so-called bedding plants as geraniums, heliotrope, ageratum, petunias, or the coleus can be used. In such narrow beds it is better to have only one kind of plant, except in the case of geraniums, when a dwarf-growing plant like the alternanthera, or Madame Salleroi geranium may be used as a border. Even coleus may be used if it is kept well pinched back so that it will not get over six inches in height.

All of these plants are easily grown; they bloom picked from them as soon as they that bloom picked from them as soon as they fade. Geraniums usually succeed better in such a position, because the soil about the foundation of a house is usually quite dry, the moisture in it draining down along the cellar wall. Geraniums grow better in drier situations than most plants. Another excellent plant for such situations if a blaze of color is wanted, is the portulaca; but it must be planted where the sun shines all day, for its flowers will not open when in the shade. It grows only six to nine inches high, and the seeds should be planted where the plants are to grow.

For wider beds, or beds in the lawn, there is a much wider range of plants which may be used. A tropical effect about the house is often desired, in fact, I believe that, around porches and in corners made by angles in the house, the use of such plants as have luxuriant foliage and few or no flowers is to be preferred, as many of our common bedding plants have flowers of a color not suited for hotweather effects. For instance, a bed of flaming red flowers of the geranium or salvia about a light-colored house produces, on a sizzling hot July or August day, an uncomfortable feeling. Upon seeing them, one gasps for breath and thinks how hot it is. The quiet, restful effect of a wealth of green folage is much better. I have, however, seen a porder of red geraniums used about a darkbrown-colored house with good effect. White and pink geraniums may be used anywhere about the house without producing undesirable

A good bed may be made of the castor-oilbean, cannas, and geraniums. The castor-oil plant, as it is tallest, should be planted at the back, if in a border, or in the middle, if in a bed in the open lawn, Next to this, plant some of the taller-growing kinds of cannas, and those growing three to five feet, and then a row of dwarfer cannas-one-half to two and one-half feet high—and edge the bed with a ed situations, and its flowers picked off as fast row of geraniums and another of alternan-

An equally good bed may be made of tall and dwarf cannas, with an edging of pennisetum, a long, narrow-leaved grass, which produces a fountain-like effect, and gracefully sways in the breezes. Another effective edging for the canna bed is the elephant's ear, a coarse-growing bulbous plant, which, when fall comes, can be dug up, dried off, and stor-

ed in the cellar. The red and yellow flowers of the cannas are never uncomfortably conspicuous in the hot summer weather, because there is such a large amount of green with them that color effect is toned down. There are many good cannas which one can use, so that it is hardly necessary to mention them. They can be bought from any nearby florist, already started, or the roots can be secured when the plants are wanted. Better effects can be produced by planting only one kind in a bed, but two, a red and a yellow, may be used. When more shades are combined, the effect is rather unsatisfactory. In such beds as I have described, the castor-oil plants should be set about three feet apart each way, the cannas two and one-half feet, dwarf cannas one and one-half to two feet, geraniums six to nine inches, and elephant's ears one and one-half

In using annuals, such as the China aster, one must always be prepared to replant the bed during the summer, particularly if an early aster is used. Have, in an inconspicuous place, a few growing, to set in the place of those

they will bear a profusion of sweet-scented flowers all summer. The sweet alyssum may be used to good effect in edging beds and borders. It will bloom all summer, and is always covered with a mass of white flowers. For late spring or early summer flowers, pansies and the English daisy are acceptable; but they must be replaced when the hot weather comes by more sun-enduring plants. The pansy will bloom all summer, however, if picked off as fast as they fade.

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A AND A BOOK

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In using annuals, such as the China aster, one must always be prepared to replant the bed during the summer, particularly if an early aster is used. Have, in an inconspicuous place, a few growng, to set in the place of those that die. Petunias are excellent.

They can be used anywhere about the garden in beds, and they will bear a profusion of sweet-scented flowers all summer. The sweet alvssum may be used to good effect in edging beds and borders. It will bloom all summer, however, if planted in shad-

as they fade. Small beds, four or five feet in diameter, may be made very effective if planted with abutilon. In the centre, plant the tall green or variegated-leaved kinds like striatum, Thompsoni and Souvenir de Bonn, edging the bed with Savitzii. The taller ones bloom quite freely, but the flowers are not unduly conspicu ous; the bed has a foliage effect rather than a flower effect.

One of the best combinations I know of is crotons interspersed here and there with the red-leaved acalypha. In the cooler northabout New York and Boston-the crotons do not succeed well, but in the warmer portions, as about Philadelphia, Washington and St. Louis, they succeed better, particularly in seasons when there is considerable humidity. In dry or cool climates they make poor growth,

and are badly infested with red spider. The cacti may be used very effectively as out-door bedding plants, particularly if a formal effect is wanted. They are good house plants for winter, and by summering outdoors the pots plunged up to the rim—the plants will be much more fit for another winter than if they are left sitting in the house.

What to plant about the summer home at the seaside is sometimes a perplexing question; but, unless there is a gardener to do the work, do not attempt planting-for who wants to work when off on a vacation? Maintain a good lawn and be satisfied. However, if flowers are a necessity, and the situation not too exposed, geraniums, portulaca, balsams and periwinkle (Vinca, rosea), and similar heat-

that die. Petunias are excellent. They can be loving, drought-resisting plants, can be used used anywhere about the garden in beds, and to good effect. They will bloom all summer, require little care, and will die with the first frosts-which is after the summer home has been deserted. On walls and formal situations I have seen the century plants and cacti used to good effect; but, somehow, in my mind they never seemed to fit in at the seashore, because there is too much water in sight, and they are always associated with dry situations.

The balsam is a very easily grown annual, and can be sown late—as late as early June, planted in shaded situations, and its flowers after one has arrived at his summer residence, and they will make a good growth and a good,

Daisies may be put in early and supplemented early in the summer with other annuals which do not require a deep soil.

For the shaded side, of the house, I would suggest the pansy, already referred to, and the wish-bone plant (Torenia Fournieri): both are low-growing plants. A taller-growing plant which succeeds with a small amount of sunlight is the tarweed (Madia elegans). A peculiarity of this plant is that the flowers open only in the shade.

Most of the begonias, but particularly the Vernon type, make good bedding in sunny situations. The tuberous-rooted begonia, on the other hand, succeeds in situations where there

is little or no direct sunlight. A begonia of the

Vernon type, which I have seen succeed better

under the shade of trees than in the open, is

Fairy Queen. It grows a foot or fifteen inches

high and is covered all summer with pretty

pink flowers. When grown in the sun, it does

not flower nearly so well, and the leaves

The fuchsia is another plant which will

flower fairly well if planted where it can se-

cure a little sun in the early morning or late

FERTILIZING AND CULTIVATING

ORCHARDS

mal meal, mixed with potash, and clean culti-

vation practised year after year, on sandy

soil, until late in the season. From the re-

sults obtained, the expenditure was not justi-

Some Methods and Results

How best can we fertilize an orchard? The

iswer can be given best by actual experiment.

There are cases on record of apple orchards

on heavy ground, where part had annual appli-

cations of bone and potash, while the adjoin-

ing part had the same treatment as to cultiva-

tion and spraying, but no fertilizer. There

was no apparent difference in the amount or

quality of the fruit; this is an exceptional

On sandy soils, unless we add plant food in

fied by the increase of crop.

HAVE been using limited quantities

of fertilizers, as also have some of

my neighbors. I have seen peach or-

chards which had liberal annual ap-

plications of fertilizers, such as wood

ashes, bone meal, and bone and ani-

afternoon.-P. T. Barnes in Suburban Life.

sometimes burn.

store it than by the use of a liberal dressing of barnyard manure. But if we follow this method too closely, we go to the other extreme, and often obtain rather too vigorous a growth of tree, especially in young orchards, which is not conducive to fruitfulness or profit; even if the trees do bear, the fruit will often ripen a week or ten days later than the normal period of ripening.

The common practice is to use barnyard manure occasionally, especially if the trees are suffering from the strain of bearing, an overload of fruit. This is applied after growth ceases, in the fall, or in early spring.

Clean Cultivation

Clean cultivation is usually given and is best for peaches, cherries or plums. It is best, also, for pears, if one is not bothered with fire blight; if so, pears are left in sod, as the poorer or slower growth does not favor the development of the fire blight to the same extent. This clean cultivation should cease about the end of July, and it is better then to seed the orchard down with a cover crop.

Cover Crops Should Be Used

There are various kinds of cover crops to use. I have used crimson clover, mammoth red clover, hairy vetch, Dwarf Essex rape, rye or even wheat; if the

> the latter will winter all right. To get a good catch of the clovers or vetch, the land must be rich, and kept well cultivated up to the time of sowing, or the clover and vetch may not get a good enough stand to winter well; in this case rye is surer, although rye does not add nitrogen to the soil, as the clovers and vetches do. These are ploughed under as soon as the land is dry enough the following spring; if very heavy, we use a rolling coulter, kept sharp, and a chain, to turn the cover crop under.

land is underdrained,

By the use of suitable cover crops, and an application of bone dustd, for phosphoric acid, and potash, in the form of potash salts, such as muriate of potash, or sulphate of potash, or wood ashes, the land may be kept in good shape. A liberal application consists of 600 pounds of steamed dry bone dust, and a sack of 200 to 225 pounds of muriate of potash, or, if wood ashes are used to supply the potash, from one to two tons an acre, when the amount of bone may be lessened on account of the phosphoric acid contained in the wood

I do not use mixed fertilizers, as the manufacturer charges for mixing, but sow them separately. The bone meal is untreated by acid and, therefore, in-

soluble; the potash also is not soluble to any great extent; therefore, the danger of loss by leaching is small. If barnyard manure is used and cover crops, the humic acid formed by the rotting of the vegetable matter in the soil will render the phosphoric acid in the bone partly soluble while the cover crops themselves will feed on the bone and potash; then, when these plants rot in the soil, the plant food is again liberated.

We may attribute the poor results often noticeable from using commercial fertilizers by themselves, without cover crops, or not in conjunction with barnyard manure, to the lack of the soil conditions so necessary for the best results. A soil rich in humus has also another advantage; it will hold more moisture during a dry season than one which lacks in humus. As plants take their food in solution, there is a decided advantage in having more moisture, and also the germ life contained in such soil has a beneficial effect.

Apply Fertilizers Properly

We are altogether too prone to condemn artificial fertilizers; whereas the fault is often in not knowing how to use them. An orchard should be kept vigorous, but avoid either extreme, in the matter of fertilization, if the soil contains the necessary plant food. If we give the trees a proper chance, they usually do their part, if they are the proper varieties, and planted on soil adapted to their growth.

From co-operative experiments carried on in connection with fertilizers and certain crops, the summing up of the whole has proved nothing as to any certain conclusions, but individual experiments prove that certain soils may be deficient, and that nitrogen, or again phosphoric acid will give the best results, or another soil may justify the use of some form, the tendency is for the land to become impoverished. When land becomes poor, One thing has been proved, and that is that weeds, especially after a shower.

there is no quicker and better method to re- if the soil is lacking in either phosphoric acid or potash, we cannot hope for fruit of the highest quality, or in any great quantity and, as sandy land is usually deficient in these, it is safe to apply such plant food to bearing orchards.—Ex

### FIELD CULTIVATION OF CABBAGE

When setting cabbage plants directly from seed-bed to field, I prefer lifting the plant direct and watering immediately it is set into its new place in the field. Unless compelled to do so, I never set plants in the "dust," or during extremely dry weather. The loss of plants is not only great, but those that live receive a stunt that they recover from slowly, if at all. A rainy, or cloudy day, when the soil is moist, is the time, at any season, to set plants. For a number of years, I have made it a practice to pull my plants a day or more before the time of setting, placing them in a dark cellar, and covering the roots with pieces of old carpet or gunny sacks well moistened. This produces a fibrous growth of the lateral roots such as the plant must make in the field before it can begin to absorb moisture and plant food. This scheme aids the plant considerably in making a start in its new surroundings. The preparation of the field to receive the cabbage plant must be thorough and complete. Where a disc is not available (although no farmer or gardener should be without one) the field must be cross-plowed. Where the disc is used it should be repeatedly run over the field until the soil is finely broken up to the full depth of the furrow and is as mellow and as thoroughly pulverized as the surface, which should be as fine and loose as an ash heap and without the suspicion of a clod.

The feeding rootlet of the cabbage plant is a very delicate affair, the incipient fibrous root being as thin and thread-like as a mold, so that the ground should be made fine enough for this delicate root to penetrate easily. Where possible, plow main-crop cabbage land in the fall or winter, allowing it to become thoroughly "frozen out." Otherwise, plow early in spring and constantly cultivate with the disc from plowing time until plants are set. This cultivation aids not only in the conservation of moisture, but also in the processes of nitrification. If barnyard manures are used, apply after plowing and the cultivation will thoroughly incorporate it with the soil. When commercial or artificial fertilizer is used apply at or shortly before the time of setting. If applied foo far in advance much fertility is carried too deep to be of immediate use, and if applied too late, the plants are not given a quick enough start.

In applying fertilizers, I make up the plant row as follows: The field is lined out with a three-row marker, at thirty inches to three feet. apart, followed by a large single shovel plow to open a furrow about six inches deep, on the bottom of which is scattered a complete commercial vegetable manure at the rate of 500 to 2,000 pounds per acre. Where there is excesnger of "club-root I scatter on top of this a ton or more of air-slacked lime. This is mixed with the soil by passing a fine-toothed cultivator tightly closed together one or more times in the furrow, which, partly closes it, leaving a depression in centre of rows. Finish by passing over the field the long way with a heavy plank drag. Before setting the field is either re-marked or a line stretched over the row. The Danish Ball-Head I set from sixteen to eighteen inches apart in the row. Being compact growers with few leaves, this distance is not too close. For the larger and more leafy varieties, from twentyfour to thirty inches is required.

Cultivation is begun immediately after the plant is set, first with small-tooth cultivators to break the crust and to keep the surface constantly loose to retard evaporation and hold rainfall. If other work permitted I would cultivate the cabbage plants every day when the ground was in suitable condition. However, cultivation is repeated as often as possible, to keep the plant in rapid, healthy growth from the time it is set out until it matures.

Use a large-toothed horse-hoe or double shovel for cultivating after the plant begins to throw its leaves toward the heart, continuing such cultivation even when the leaves touch between the rows, as the breaking of such leaves will not interfere with the development of the head. The last cultivations are given to throw a consderable quantity of earth to the row, forming somewhat of a ridge.—R. M. Winans.

## NOTES

Spray roses once a week with potassium sulphide, one ounce to two gallons of wateroccasionally with coal oil emulsion or whale oil

Spray apple trees with Bordeaux mixture containing paris green or arsenate of lead. The Bordeaux mixture will prevent fungus diseases and the paris green will kill whatever bugs are liable to eat the leaves.

Train the tomatoes over trellises or tie to stakes so as to have clean fruit. The best way is to set the plants two feet apart and train them up to single stems. This takes a little more work, but makes a much better show in the garden.

Cultivate the surface of the soil once a week to conserve the moisture and keep down the