

THE HOME GARDEN

WINTER BLOOMING BULBS

The value of bulbs for winter flowering in the house can hardly be ow-erestimated. They give a maximum of pleasure with a minimum of attention occupying much less space than many other plants and yielding a long season of blooms at a season when

season of blooms at a season when they are most to be desired. Narcisal, crocuses, freesias, hyacinths, Bermuda Easter lilles, the lily-of-the-valley; and tulips will certainly repay whatever work is necessary to grow them. If flowers are desired by Christmas, it is necessary to get the bulbs potted early. Good results can be obtained only when the bulbs secure a vigorous root growth. Each bulb contains sufficient nourishment to give a blossom a start, but not enough to a blossom a start, but not enough to carry it to its full beauty; and the roots must be forced in advance of the top growth, which is done by potting the bulbs and then placing them in a situation where root growth will be stimulated while top growth is re-tarded—plunging them, as the pro-

There are several ways of doing this, the simplest being to place the pots in a cellar and cover them with pots in a cellar and cover them was coal ashes for an inch or two, after watering each put with a liberal hand. When this is done the ashes over the pot should be watered freely at fire-quent intervals. One of the best quent intervals. One of the best plans is to dig a trench in a dry place ed a little above the surface of the ground to shed water. The pots in the trench should rest on several hes of coal ashes, and after the und has become frozen a protection manure or of leaves or straw should be put over the mound

Sometimes pots are put in a sheltered spot on the ground and covered with dirt and ashes, another plan is to put them in a hotbed or cold-frame. In all cases when they rest on the ground out of doors there should be ashes under the pots to give

should be ashes under the pets to give drainage and keep out worms.

As a rule, pots not less than five inches in diameter should be used, and except in the case of large bulbs, several should be grown in each pot. If there is an inch of soil between the bulbs in a pot they will not be too crowded. If the pot is new it should be thoroughly soaked before being used; otherwise it will take up the used; otherwise it will take up the moisture from the potted soil. Pans from eight to twelve inches across

It is necessary to have good soil, and one of the easiest ways to obtain it is to dig up sods where the grass is in a flourishing condition and shake out the earth for that purpose. A little sand may be mixed with it and possibly a little bone meal, but manure should never be used.

In many cases is is advisable to secure potting soil from the florist. Several pieces of broken pots should be put into the bottom of the pot in which the bulbs are to be grown, in order to provide drainage. The pots should not be filled quite to the top, allowing an opportunity to apply water liberally, this being an important matter after the bulbs have been brought into the house. The crowns of most of the bulbs should not be deeper than one-half inch below the surface, and, as a general rule, all but the small ones should protrude for which the bulbs are to be grown, in order to provide drainage. The pots the small ones should protrude for one-half inch above the soil. The lil-

they should be well covered with soil.

Many of the bulbs will require three months in order to secure proper root

with thoroughly decayed manure, deeply dug in and well watered during April and May—the blossom a cool garret or cellar, and when the buibs are well rooted, which can be detormined very easily in this case by merely looking through the glass, they should be removed to a light room in a temperature not exceeding 50 degrees, and two or three weeks later to their roots will penetrate two follow directions found on the pack-agrees, and two or three weeks later to their roots will penetrate two follow directions found on the pack-agrees, and two or three weeks later to their roots will penetrate two feet their roots will penetrate two follow directions found on the pack-agrees. When filling the baskets, be sure that the son.

When feeding the plants if barn-yard fertilizer is used, pour boiling two declar, where, if watered two or three water over it to kill insects and well two or vigorous growth the next season. They thrive under full exposure to the should be removed to a light room in the product of the plants if barn-yard fertilizer is used, pour boiling two evers. Let it cool; dilute it, and used two or vigorous growth the next season. They thrive under full exposure to the sun, but meighture they must have to bloom there best, and sometimes their roots will penetrate two feet. When filling the baskets, be sure that a space of an inch or more is left at beauty added to it,—give them at least to "storage," and then place in the "watered two or three water over it to kill insects and the collar, where, if watered two or times during the vigorous growth the next season. When filling the baskets, be sure that a space of an inch or more is left at beauty added to it,—give them at least to "storage," and then place to "storage," and then place in the "watered two or three water over it to kill insects and the collar, where, if watered two or times during the vigorous growth the next season. When filling the baskets, be sure that a space of an inch or more is left at beauty added to it,—give them at least to "storage

Chinese lily, which is really a variety of narcissus, is usually grown in a shallow dish partially filled with washer. Three or four bulbs should be grown together and they should rest on sand or pebbles in the bottom of the dish. Pebbles or small stomes are used to brace the bulbs to prevent them from toppling over when the foliage has grown. The Chinese lily may be made to yield an extra number of blossoms if the skin is cut lightly just below the top.

KEEPING GERANIUMS OVER WINTER

just below the top.

Not every housekeeper knows that the ordinary horseshoe geranium can be quite successfully kept over winter, by lifting the plants carefully from the garden-beds, tying strings around the stalks just above the roots and hanging them from nails in the beams of the celiar.

I have kept on an average of eight out of ten plants put up in this way. Some years they will appear almost dead, but will come out beautifully as soon as they are put into the ground and theroughly scaked in warm wter.

Any sort or receptacle may be made to serve as the basket, and may be filled with all sorts of plants, or with a mass of one variety; and, more than this more plants may be grown to the square inch of soil than in any nanging baskets seen were small ones inside the window; but nowadays we see them everywhere, and many of see them everywhere, and many of the most beautiful ones are used as verandah ornaments. For this purpose the basket must be targe to be effective, and wire baskets lined with most furnish the greatest amount of space, with the least weight, of anything so far provided.

a mass of one variety, and, more than this more plants may be grown to the square inch of soil than in any other way, without having the appearance of being unduly crowded.

Not so many years ago, the only hanging baskets seen were small ones inside the window; but nowadays we in a hanging basket is a question frequently heard. It seems to me I have seen almost everything made to serve the purpose from beautiful palms down to the commonest plants. Many which inside the window; but nowadays we

NEW IDEAS IN GARDENING

A New Way to Hoe. With the wheel hoe and other new

to a warmer temperature by degrees is important, as it insures a strong is important, as it insures a strong and sturdy growth of foliage and flow-string stem.

The bulb commonly known as the Chinese Hly, which is really a variety of narcissus, is usually grown in a shallow dish partially filled with wa-shallow dish partially filled with wa-shallow dish partially filled with wa-fine specimens have been produced in the top, and have the sofi lowest in the centre; both points being observed for the sake of having the water which is poured on held until it can soak into the soil, instead of running off as fast as poured on. If you have the soil lowest in the centre; both points being observed for the sake of having the water which is poured on held until it can soak into the soil, instead of running off as fast as poured on. If you have the soil lowest in the centre; both points being observed for the sake of having the water which is poured on held until it can soak into the soil, instead of running off as fast as poured on. If you have the soil lowest in the centre; both points being observed for the sake of having the water which is poured on held until it can soak into the soil, instead of running off as fast as poured on. If you have the soil lowest in the centre; both points being observed for the sake of having the water which is poured on held until the sakets grown for outside decorations, of running off as fast as poured on. If you have the soil lowest in the centre; both points being observed for the sake of having the centre; both points being observed for the sake of having the centre; both points being observed for the sake of having the centre; both points being observed for the sake of having the centre; both points being observed for the sake of having the centre; both points being observed for the sake of having the centre; both points being observed for the sake of having the centre; both points being observed for the sake of having the centre; both points being observed for the sake of having t

flowers will not harm the general effect. Have the rows straight for ease in cultivating. Asters, coreopsis, Marguerite carnations, cornflowers, cosmos, dahlias, gladiolus, larkspur, mignonette, nasturtium, sweet pea, sweet sultan, and verbena are all very satisfactory for this purpose.

which comes with the certaint come storm, come blizzard, the enough in the house to feed the ellar cost, if nothing else worth all that the veg counted."

WOOD ASHES IN GARD isfactory for this purpose,

THE VEGETABLE CELLAR

it it can soak into the soil, instead of sproving Japanese iries merely because he has not a stream or pond on his place. Some exceedingly fine specimens have been produced in a city back yard."

HANGING BASKETS

The law that applies to a hanging basket in one place applies to the rots.

There are nocks and corners around every home—indoors as well as outwhere hanging baskets will give an added beauty, if the baskets are what to the basket are a failure because of a poor supply of moisture than from any other cause. Being exposed to the air at every point, they lose moisture rapidly by evaporation, and, being so closely filled, the roots quickly take up all the moisture the soil holds. Both these losses must be made good or the plants show the effects very quickly.

NEW IDEAS IN GARDENING

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WOOD ASHES IN GARDEN

Wood ashes are thrown out in many country places where, if their value a preventive of insects and as a fertilize dead, but will come out beautifully as soon as they are put into the ground and thereughly scaled in warm wter.

Do not put them out toe early, as the change from the cellar to the outside low temperature sometimes chills them and destroys to be little vitality that remains.

When all adapt themselves to basket such the change from the cellar to the outside low temperature sometimes chills them and destroys to be little vitality that remains.

When all adapt themselves to basket use.

When the large baskets which have grown outside during the summer are in fine condition, one is sometimes but them when the weather makes it necessary to take them inside. If there is a suitable place to hang good way to keep them, or if the plants grown outside place in the basket must be large to be effective, and wire baskets lined with moss to basket use.

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When the large baskets which have grown outside during the summer are in fine condition, one is sometimes but them when the weather makes it necessary to take them inside. If there is a suitable place to hang the difficulty is by the use of small in each other large to be effective, and wire baskets which have grown outside during the summer are in fine wheel-hoe and the sliding of the back-breaking hoe. The pushing of the wheel-hoe and the sliding of the back-breaking hoe. The pushing of the wheel-hoe and the sliding of the back-breaking hoe. The pushing of the wheel-hoe and the sliding of the wheel-hoe and the sliding of the back-breaking hoe. The pushing of the wheel-hoe and the sliding of the wheel-hoe and the sliding of the summer are in fine wheel-hoe and the sliding of the wheel-hoe and the sliding of the summer are in fine wheel-hoe and the sliding of the back-breaking hoe. The pushing line manures which can be s for their growth; they contain, every element and generally in the right proportions for insuring a full and rapid growth." Ashes are particularly valuable for crops which require potash, such crops as tomatoes onions and corn, which thrive with the use of ashes in the soil. Lawns are benefited by a top dressing of ashes. One of their advantages is they contain no weed seeds. For corn use a handful to the hill, and for tomatoes a trowelful worked around the roots of each plant three or four times befor

Wood ashes must be kept dry; their Wood ashes must be kept dry; their fertilizing qualities are easily washed away. For this reason do not put them out in the garden until they are to be used. We begin using them when the first radishes show above ground, and they are in continuous demand until the last plantings of squashes and cucumbers have ceased to be a until the last plantings of squashes and cucumbers have ceased to be a prey for insects, in midsummer or la-ter. They are a great discourager of the miserable little black flea beetle the miserable little black flea beetle which attacks and riddles the leaves of radishes, tomatoes and eggplants. We give, these plants a fresh sprinkling every few days, especially if previous-sprinkling has been washed off by a rain, so these pests do not get a foothold; by the middle of summer their course is run. Their constant use saved our cucumhers and squach which d our cucumbers and squash, which always had a hard struggle the bugs before we acquired the wood ashes habit.—I. M. A.

KEEPING CARROTS

Last year we tried with success what was to us a new way of keeping, for winter use, the carrots which remained in the garden when frost came. We put a layer of earth an inch thick in the bottom of a box, which we placed in the cellar and filled witth the carrots, from which the tops had been removed. After they were all in, we covered them thickly with the carrot foliage, which is so light and feathery that it does entirely prevent the evaporat of moisture, yet is sufficiently dense to prevent it to such a degree that the carrots keep solid and unwilted

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NAME	Date of Blooming	Color	Height	
Adder's Tongue (Erythrenium Americanum).	April	Yellow	8-12 inches	Sı
Bluebell or Wild Hyacinth (Scilla)	May	Blue	6 inches	W
Crocus	March, April	White, yellow	4-6 inches	Pı
Crown Imperial (Fritillaria Imperialis)	April	Purple Variegated	2-3 feet	Pı
English Iris (Iris Anglica)	June, July	Various colors	2 feet	Pl
Glory-of-the-snew (Chionodoxa)	April, May	Blue Blue	3-4 inches 6-8 inches	W
Hyacinth (Hyacinthus) Lily-of-the-Valley (Convallaria majalis)	April, May May	Many Colors White	12-15 inches 8-10 inches	Re
Madenna Lily (Lilium candidum)	June, July	Pure white	M .9 feet	P
Montbretias	Aug., Sept.	Yellow and Orange	1½-2 feet	Pl
Narcissi (including Daffodils and Jonquils)	May	White or Yellow	12-15 inches	Pı
Snake's Head (Fritillaria Meleagris)	April	Yellow and Pure White	1 foot	Pı
Star of Bethlehem (Ornithogalum) Snowdrop (Galanthus nivalis)	June March, April	White White	12-18 inches 4-6 inches	PI W
Snowflake (Leucojum vernum)	April	White	12-18 inches	w
Spanish Iris (Iris Hispanica)	June	Blue, white, yellow,	1½-2 feet	Pl
Spotted Lily (Lilium speciosum)	August	Pure white and white	2-3 feet	Pi
		suffused with crimson		
Tiger Lily (Lilium tigrinum)	August	Orange with black	5+6 feet	Gı
Tulips	May June	Spots Many colors	12-18 inches	Pr
Winter Acenita (Frenthis hyometic)			The state of	12
Winter Aconite (Eranthis hyemalis)	March, April	Yellow	3-8 inches	W
		And the second s	2	

REMARKS Succeeds best in half shade and light soil. Plant bulbs in the fall, give a light winter mulching. Will grow in sun, but prefers some shade and should be massed. Plant bulbs four inches deep in fall, and do not disturb them for three or four years in the border. If naturalized do not disturb at all. Prefers the sun, but will grow in ordinary soil. Plant three inches deep in fall. Prefers the sun, but will grow in half shade, and should have rich soil. A bulbous plant which grows rapidly and can be started either from seeds or bulbs. Plant in the fall six inches deer and mulch after growth has started. Plant bulbs late in the fall four inches deep. Will grow in sun or light shade. Give a little winter mulching. Will grow in sun or half shade and in common soil. Plant in the fall. Prefers a sunny location and should be grown in masses. Seeds or bulbs may be planted in the fall. Require full sun and rich soil. Plant in fall. floist, rich ground in partial shade best, but will grow in full sun in good soil. Prefers full sun. Plant not later than middle of September, four to five inches deep, and leave undisturbed for five years. ant bulbs in fall and protect with leaves for best results in well-drained land. refers sunlight and rich soil. Bulbs should be planted in fall six inches deep for largest bulb varieties; five inches for smaller and medium sized ones. Prefers the sun, but grows best in half shade, and should have light, rich soil. A bulbous plant which grows rapidly and can be started either from seeds or bulbs. Plant in the fall.

Plant bulbs in fall in good soil, sun or shade, and cover four inches.

Plant bulbs in fall in good soil, sun or shade, and cover four inches.

Will grow in sun or half shade, in any good soil, but should be planted in sheltered spots. Plant bulbs four inches deep in the fall and transplant after four years. Can be started from seed if desired. Does well in grass land.

Will grow in ordinary soil in sun or half shade and makes a good border plant. Plant bulbs in the fall. Plant bulbs late in the fall four inches deep, in sun or light shade. Give a little

winter mulching.

Prefers half shade but succeeds well in full sun. Plant bulbs in fall eight to ten inches deep. Cover bulbs with sand and do not use any fresh barnyard manure. Mulch it with old manure after growths are well started. This is an attractive and easily grown lily. rows well in sun or partial shade. Plant in late fall eight to ten inches deep Mulch after growth starts.

Prefers sun and rich soil. Bulbs should be set four to five inches deep, in the fall, and given a mulch of leaves or straw manure after ground freezes, removing

same early in April.

Will grow in half shade and ordinary soil. Plant at least a dozen bulbs together. Plant three inches deep

The date of blooming will vary according to weather conditions, cultivation and attention received, but will probably be a little earlier than given above.

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the they must have to stand sometimes penetrate two feet Naturalized in the large the tall, narrow, as space of an inch or more is left at least pole-hears.

Toots. If commercial foods are used, don't leave the baskets hanging on the follow directions found on the packages.

Raise pole-hears, squash, cucum-ance detracts as much from the ap-hears and peas on where netting trellises.

When filling the baskets, be sure that a space of an inch or more is left at least picking are made easier and ground.

Which should be kept in a dark place till they are coated. Let them dry to remain a space of the home as their summer. By this method the cultivation and a space of an inch or more is left at least picking are made easier and ground.

ing for his pape "Go West, up with the which Horac those who the best wa the opportun United States has become in Canada, from being of future seems abundant ret effort expe One might if one were land flowing but there is very real sen that its pron fulfilled at no which makes the least imag shores of Can he is in the inies of men viction deep sea behind. rence, upon ocean steam pleasure boa all the world than that I river, on the Laurentian r water's edge

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