

looks. Its habit fits it admirably for the formation of specimen plants, and in autumn it is fairly refulgent with glowing crimson. When it is remembered that this shrub is of the easiest cultivation, is it not strange that no one plants it? Will the time ever come when American planters will break loose from traditions of Old World gardens, and use the plants adapted to the American climate and American surroundings!—*Philadelphia Weekly Press.*

PLANTING BULBS FOR SUCCESSION OF BLOOM.

In planting my Dutch Bulbs I repeated a plan for successive cropping of flowers in the spring, on two small beds that in the past has usually pleased me greatly. These beds are only two feet across and lie conspicuously on each side of the front walk near to the steps. I set out Crocuses, Hyacinths and Parrot Tulips all in the same beds.

My way of planting was as follows: First, I dug up the soil well, mixing in some manure during the process, and after shaping up the top tramped it rather firmly. Then I dug out each bed exactly five inches below the surface. On this bottom fifteen bulbs each of Single Hyacinths and Parrot Tulips were set, and covered with a layer of two inches of soil. This new surface was for the Crocuses, and on it I placed six dozen imported bulbs, dividing the spaces between them uniformly.

Early next Spring there will be sheets of Crocus flowers over these beds. These will soon be followed by Hyacinth, and later yet will come along the Parrots.

After the Tulips are done, the same beds are planted with summer flowers, thus securing to me an almost perpetual period of bloom from March until October.—*Popular Gardening.*

JAPAN ANEMONE.

These plants are herbaceous perennials, with numerous radical leaves, and sending up leafy flowering stems a foot to three feet in height; these flower stems branch several times, each branch having a leaf at its base, and terminated by a flower. They are wonderfully hardy plants standing unprotected in the lowest temperature known in the Northern States, or from twenty to thirty degrees below zero, Fahrenheit. To produce the finest effects in the garden these plants should be set in masses, the two colors near each other, supported by a background of leafy shrubs.

As cut flowers for vases they are valuable, and they also serve an excellent purpose, when potted, in furnishing the greenhouse with flowers in the autumn months, when there are few other flowers to enliven it. The plants are easily increased by division of the roots.—*Vick's Magazine.*

THE JEWELL STRAWBERRY.

We have found this to possess more points of merit than any other we have ever tested, if we may judge by the experience of two seasons. The plants are very vigorous and free from disease. The berries begin to ripen June 12. The average size is large from the beginning until the end of the season—the form broadly conical, often flattened or widened at the top. The largest berries with us measured four inches in circumference. The color is a bright red, and the quality is very good, though not best. They are firm enough to ship to a distance. Its great claim to superiority rests in the vigor of the plants, the uniformly large size of the berries, and its productiveness, in which latter respect it is thought to stand first among all known varieties of strawberries.—*Rural New Yorker.*