

and a half of sod and fill in six inches with small stones, bones and charcoal, and finish off with a light garden soil, well enriched by thoroughly decomposed fertilizer from the cattle-yard. Tulips are gross feeders, vet direct contact with the fresh fervet direct contact with the fresh fervet direct contact with the fresh fervet which is often quite practicable, and which is often quite practicable, induce rot; as a safeguard, which is often quite practicable, and some prefer to surround the bulb with a little sand when planting.

Plant the bulbs six inches apart and four or five inches deep; a light soil admits of deeper planting and adds to the security against freezing.

As soon as the frost has killed the sources they should be a soon as the converse they are should be a soon as the converse they should be a soon as the converse they are should be a soon as the converse they are should be a soon as the converse they are should be a soon as the converse they are should be a soon as the converse they are should be a soon as the converse they are should be a soon as the converse they are should be a soon as the converse they are should be a soon as the converse they are should be a soon as the converse they are should be a soon as the converse they are should be a soon as the converse they are should be a soon as the converse they are should be a soon as the converse they are should be a soon as the converse they are should be a soon as the converse they are should be a soon as the converse they are should be a soon as the converse the converse they are should be a soon as th

soil admits of deeper planting and adds to the security against freezing. As soon as the frost has killed the At the approach of winter cover the bed with leaves to the depth of several inches—enough to shield from hard freezing, yet not to smother the feet deep, if possible—and the whole bulbs. Do not rush to take it off covered with canvas, boards or anywith the first warm days, lest the thing which will turn water and prebulbs be prematurely hastened into serve the dryness of the leaves, as bulbs be prematurely hastened into serve the dryness of the leaves, as growth and destroyed by a return of snow and ice. When spring is as tue. Protected in this way they will

show and the when spring is as-tue. Frotested in this way they will sured gradually remove or work the be safe through very cold weather. I leaves into the soil.

The amateur sometimes falls into snow from the beds in order to dig the same than a safe through them at The amateur sometimes falls into the error of leaving the bulbs undisturbed for years, young bulbs forming around and draining the vitality of, as well as crowding, the parent plant. This plan will seemingly work well for two or three years, but I have seldom found them at all injured.

When dug, as much earth as possible should come up with the roots, and they should be placed at once in whiter quarters. A shallow box on the finally disappear entirely. Separation formace providing the floor be not cold formace. tually the bulbs dwindle away and floor of the furnace-cellar back of the finally disappear entirely. Separation and replanting at least once in two or three years is essential to the best growth of the plant. Small bulbs grow to blooming size in two or three years, and, by separating annually, the increase in first-class bulbs is rapid.

Thoor of the furnace-cellar back of the furnace, providing the floor be not cold or damp, or too warm, will usually keep them in excellent condition. If we well to sprinkle the roots with will be well to sprinkle the roots with water occasionally during the winter. Roots kept too dry develop dry rot, which is worse than decay.

Contrary to the rule among flow-rs, tulips lose in grace and elegance Caladiums require more warmth in contrary to the rule among Howers, tulips lose in grace and elegance with the multiplication of petals, and there is in the single tulip a charm quite foreign to its double sister. The Duc Van Thols are the earliest, and too dry a place. I have kept them the successfully in all sorts of places, and Duc Van Thols are the earliest, and most suitable for forcing, though their successfully in all sorts of places, and smaller size and shorter stems renhave lost them under seemingly fader them less striking for the lawn. The Bybloems and Bizarres, with large, well-formed flowers, are beautifully marked, the former with scarlet, pink, violet, or carmine on white or light rose ground, and the under the steam or hot-water side the cellar, but where the space white or light rose ground, and the under the floor is corner to the space. white or light rose ground, and the under the floor is open to the cellar, white or light rose ground, and the under the floor is open to the children and, hence, warm.

Here when they are laid on the ground, and are characterrots are fringed, and are characterground, and covered with earth, and ized by their unique coloring—a sprinkled occasionally during the winblending of crimson, yellow and green—hence the name. Cramoisie Brilliant deen crimson with black center, and come out in the spring with center and come out in the spring with center and come out in the spring with center and content inches long. A box is the finest of the group. The Dar-wins are large, and with solid colors shoots, six or eight inches long. A box of soil under the pipes in the main cel-

lar would probably give the same re surpassing intensity. Among the more subdued in coloring. Miltiades, white shaded with soft pink, and Silver Standard, white flaked with rose, are favorites; for extreme brilliancy Kelzerkroon is without a peer. Gesneriana is a grand variety of large size and with flowers of unusual durability, intense red with a deep blue centre; Peacock is bright scarlet with a golden band through three of the six petals and a jet-black centre bordered with gold. An attempt to arrange the colors Among the more subdued in color- sults.

cessitates the extra risk attending such late planting.—Bessie L. Putnam, in Suburban Life.

THE HOME CARDEN
HINTS ON TULIP CULTURE

Pro general calibration and preserved could be selected. There is more from ing growing a peck from the standards. He was not considered to the preserved could be selected. There is more from ing growing a peck from the base bulls will noed.

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tion that when several fruits are crowded on the same area, nine times out of ten the amount of fruit produced and the degree of satisfaction derived would be far greater if the commer had been content with fewer trees and given each room to grow. We often see apple trees with pears two stout stakes which are driven on between them, currants between the

ree fruits by themselves in one or until the other two loops are together chard and to plant the small fruits in the whole forming the letter V. connection with the vegetable garden. a stake at the point of the V. The ideal home garden has along one side a row or two of raspberries, then blackberries, currants, and gooseberries and strawberries; then the perennial vegetables, as asparagus and rhubarb, add finally the annual veget-ber of rows. The trees in the first and is bright scarled with a coordinate of the proper in the solution of through three of the is, next accept through three of the is next accept through three of be deterred from growing any of the common fruits because you do not have the most favorable soil conditions in foliage, and in fruit. The Transfor them Good fruit can be grown on

or currants with strawberries, etc.

One objection to double planting is that different fruits require different treatment as regards tillage, pruning, etc., and it is an inconvenience in ctc., and it is an inconvenience in ually satisfactory in the home orchard, caring for them to have them mixed.

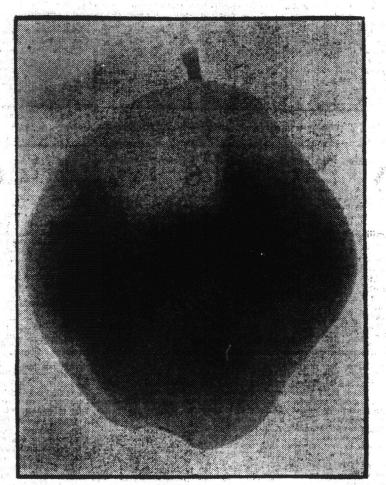
They require special skill to be pro-Another and more serious objection to double planting, as usually practiced, is that the several fruits are crowded so that none have room to do their best. Usually the home fruit-grower does not realize that, when he plants several kinds of fruit thickly upon his several kinds of fruit thickly upon his land, he is placing a heavy tax upon the land, and ought to fortilled a line or wire on which the proper distances have been measured and marked with the land, and ought to fertilize very much heavier than he would for one crop only. Double planting should be practiced only when it is absolutely necessary, as in the small city or suburban fruit garden. It is my observation that when several fruits are between them, currants between the a line with the row to be planted first pears, and strawberries tucked in be-tween the currants. This is a very een the currants. This is a very stretched two feet from the satisfactory combination except in The holes can then be dug the few cases where the grower keeps trees planted immediately, after which the soil wery rich and gives each fruit the wire is moved to the next row No special attention.

pecial attention.

In the home fruit garden it is desirthe only measuring that it is necessary able sometimes to plant the trees more thickly than they should stand after coming into full bearing, with the idea of taking out some of the trees when are to be planted, or of several kinds of fruit requiring the same distances, peaches are often planted between apdo not plant the trees in squares, but the trees and perfect varieties in because More trees and perfect varieties. ple trees, and early bearing varieties of apples, like Yellow Transparent and Wagner, between the standard varieties. This plan is all right if the peaches or early apples are removed. peaches or early apples are removed twelve to eighteen inches long, and of when the other trees need the space, uniform size, as there are trees to when the other trees need the space, but the majority of home fruit-grow-ers will not do this. In most cases these fillers are not cut out at all, and the orchard becomes a brush-pile. Others cut them out eventually, but not until the permanent trees have been seriously weakened by the crowding. seriously weakened by the crowding. to have the trees apart—say two rods.

fitable Laying Out the Orchard There are many good methods of doing this. One of the best for very small areas is to stretch across the marked with a tie of white string or cloth. As soon as stakes for one row is set this line is moved to the next.

Hexagon Planting If several rows of one kind of fruit seriously weakened by the crowding. In general, then, give each fruit a separate piece of ground; but if your space is so limited that you absolutely must mix them, be careful to keep up the fertility of the soil and to keep the several fruits from crowding. The Arrangement of the Garden
Usually it will be best to have the second stake. Pull the two wires that



WINTER PEAR Weight 16 ounces. Grown by E. B. Shaw, Saanich. Second crop now on the tree.

and alluring Chainma. The only real constitutes the exter risk attending such line planting—Beast D. Putmin in Buring—Beast D. Putmin in B

many others are excellent plants for house culture and will repay the little care they require. It is not always ne-cessary to provide the plants by mak-

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In this case it will be necessary to align the trees carefully when planting. If a wire is used, it will be better to mark the distances on it by wrap

to do is the distance between rows.

When gardens are covered with snowdrifts, or the ground is frozen hard, it is a difficult matter to get