

WATER PLANTS

Varieties Suited to Growth In Tubs and Pools

Of recent years attention has been repeatedly called to the odd and beautiful water plants offered by florists. Where one's grounds include a stream or pond these water plants are an effective fea-ture, which, once introduced, is rarely ever dropped. Formerly these plants were of rare occurrence on grounds of limited extent, owing to the lack of fa-cilities for growing them and also the high cost of the plants. Latterly the demand has been such, however, that florists are providing varieties easily cared for and at prices within the reach of the average gardener.

The Nymphæa Zanzibarensis, or blue and red African water lilies, grow rapidly and bear a profusion of flowers measnring about one foot across. This variety blooms freely all summer from either seed or tubers. The larger the supply of water the larger the flowers, but fine effects may be gained by starting the tubers in a dish of mud and water and later transplanting to an ordinary sized tub.



AFRICAN WATER LILIES.

The ancient Egyptian lotus, planted in rich mud with one or two feet of water, flowers the first season. Either in ponds or tubs this plant is in bloom from July to October.

The water poppy is an easily cultivated plant and may be grown in a shallow tub or pan. It has small, oval leaves and large, showy flowers of a bright lemon color, standing a few inches out of the water and produces freely all summer.

The water hyacinth is a curious plant which floats in the water by means of its curiously inflated leaf stalks, which resemble bladders or balloons filled with air. A large mass of feathery roots grows downward, their ends entering the soil. It forms a rosette of its curious, shining green leaves and throws up spikes of flowers resembling in form a spike of hyacinth bloom. This can be grown in the open air in summer and in the window in winter in anything which will hold water. The most beautiful effect is produced by using a glass vessel of some sort, with shells and white sand so arranged in the bottom as to conceal a small amount of soil.

Other varieties grown with comparative case are the white pond lily and the golden water lily.

Improving Strawberry Beds.

Ventilation of Bee Cellars. The amount of air needed by bees varies greatly according to circumstances.

When they are excited and full of honey, as is the case with a working swarm, the amount of air needed is very great. If they can be kept quiet, a very little air will suffice. In winter bees are in a semidormant state, and the amount of air necessary for their maintenance is very alight. Special ventilation, simply for the sake of securing fresher or purer air, the sake of sectring frame, provide the providence of the sector of the readily control the temperature.

If the bee repositories are built sufficiently underground it does not seem as though ventilation would be very much needed for controlling temperature. When bees settle down into that quiescent state essential for successful wintering, their need of air is very slight indeed. When their winter nap is ended, and spring arouses them to activity and to brood rearing, more air is needed. It is then, if ever, that special ventilation is a benefit; but as all that is needed can be so easily secured by the occasional opening of doors or windows at night, if it ever becomes really necessary, it scarcely seems worth while to go to the expense of laying subearth pipes, I should not do it or advise it, writes W. Z. Hutchinson, of Michigan, in The American Agriculturist.

A Practical Lesson in Poultry. The following from a Canada farmer and reported from the Ottawa station will be read with interest by readers

who desire to know what a small number of hens will do when well cared for and fed.

Eggs laid by fifteen Plymouth Rock hens:



2,002

Total cost of feed for the year, \$17.90. Four of the hens raised thirty-nine chickens. The cost of the chickens' feed

is included in the above amount. One of the pullets began to lay when 5 months and 3 days old.

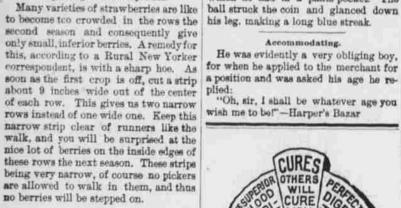
The Dwarf Palm of Algeria.

bed.

The dwarf palm, which furnishes considerable quantities of fiber, grows in great profusion in Algeria and is one of the principal obstacles to the clearing of the land, so thickly does it grow and so difficult to pull up. Its roots, in shape resembling carrots, penetrate into the ground to the depth of a yard or more, and when its stem only is cut it sprouts out again almost immediately. As its name indicates, this palm is very small. and can only attain a certain height when protected, as in the Arab cemeteries, for example.-Monde Econom-Ique.

was fooling with a revolver it went off, was fooling with a revolver it went off, and all that saved his life was a nickel which he had in a pants pocket. The ball struck the coin and glanced down Brethren in good standing are invited to stond.





Layering the Carnation.

Young plants are perfectly hardy, but when old they are injured in the winter. Vick recommends procuring a succession of young plants either from seeds or from layers every year. Layering should be done in midsummer. Simply cut a slit in a young shoot to obstruct the flow of sap and then remove the earth a few inches in depth and press down the branch so that the slit will open and cover it with soil. Roots will push out where the cut was made, and thus a new plant will be formed.

Rose Caterpillars.

The worms that cut rose leaves and ruin the appearance of the foliage thereby may be destroyed, says Vick, by crushing them between the thumb and finger, or they can be in a great measure destroyed by dredging the leaves with white hellebore or mixing it with water and sprinkling it on, or a solution of whale oil scap will be almost sure to rid the plants of them. Kerosene emul-Aion is also effectual.

Points About Fruit.

Melon vines must be well watched and protected from bugs. Netting or wire screens are preferred by some gardeners to any application of insecticides.

Use bordeaux mixture for blight on tomatoes

Spraying the fruit trees with bordeauxparis green mixture is the remedy for scab, insects, etc.

The cranberry forms a symmetrical little tree under culture, and with its bright red fruit is a pleasing ornament on the lawn or in the shrubbery.

Partial shade is the best condition for preventing mildew on the gooseberry, which is the greatest enemy to its successful cultivation.

The dewberry is not much cultivated, but it fills the season nicely between strawberries and raspberries, and the mode of culture is somewhat like that of the strawberry.

The plum curculio must be baffled by jarring or repelled by smudging.



M. Hammerly, a well-known business man of Hilisboro. Va., sends this testimony to the merits of Ayer's Barsaparilla: "Several years ago, I burt my leg, the injury leaving a sore which led to erysipelas. My sufferings were extreme, my leg, from the knee to the ankle, being a solid sore, which began to ex-tend to other parts of the body. After trying various remedies, I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and, before I had finished the first bottle. I experienced great relief; the second bottle effected a complete cure."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

