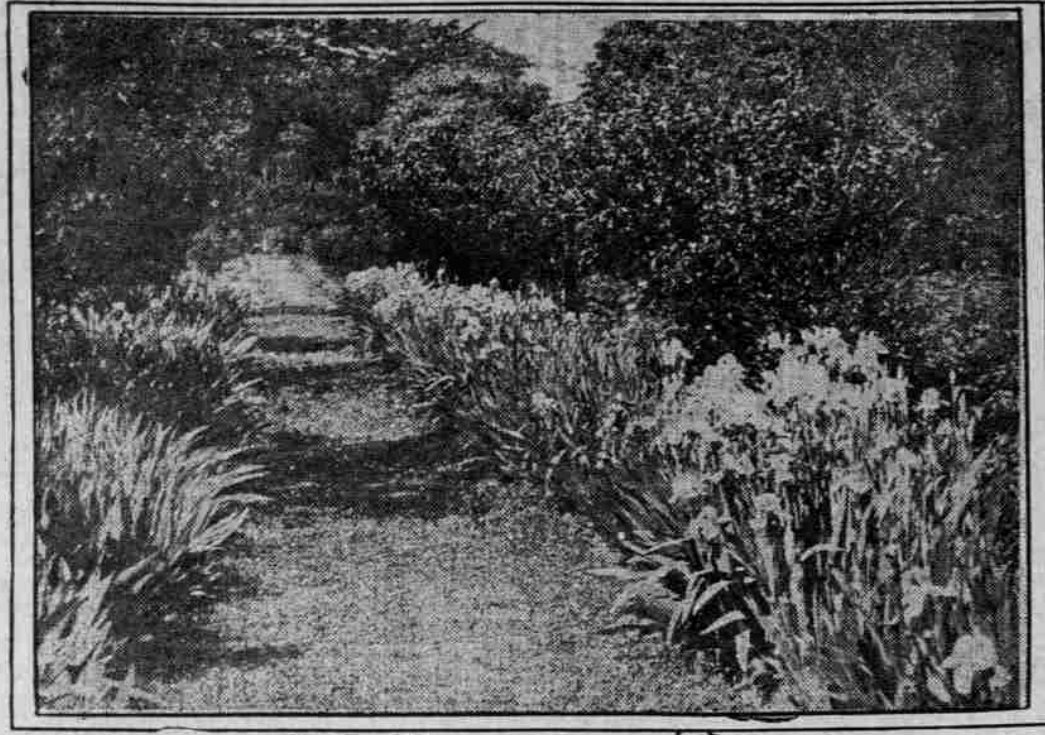
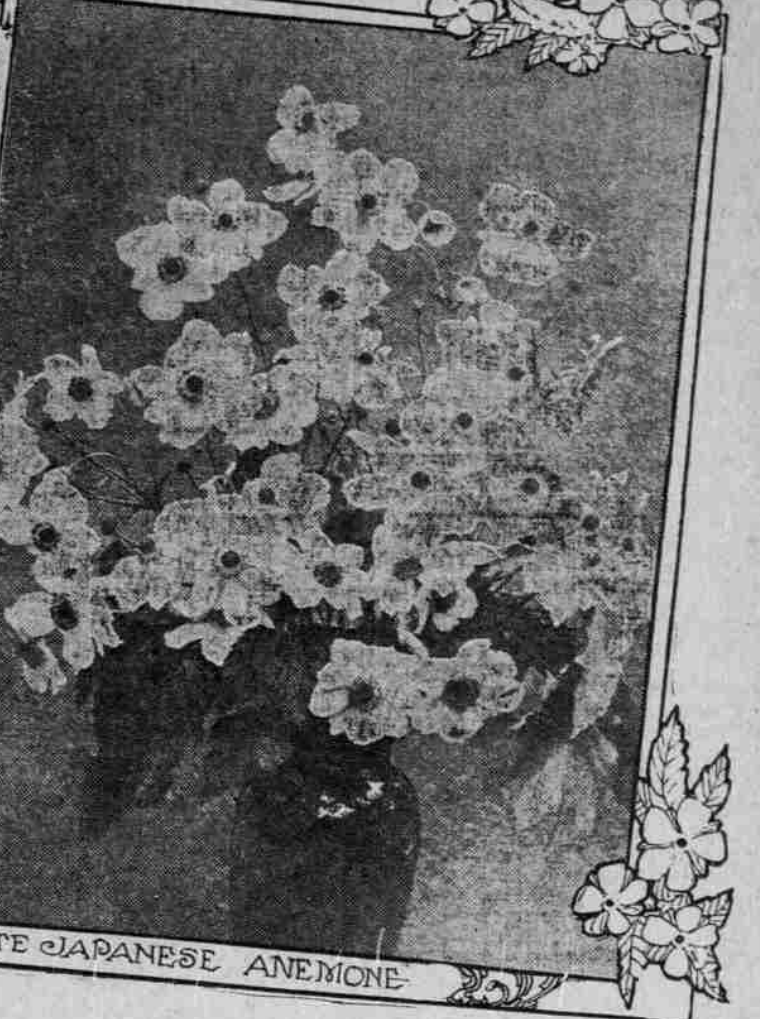


PLANTING BULBS for SUMMER FLOWERS



Many Beautiful Varieties That Are Well Worth Cultivating Even by Rose Growers



THIS week is a good time to plant those so-called "summer bulbs"—many of which are not bulbs at all, which will give the flower-loving woman a wealth of blossoms from the time when the roses' first glory is passing, until the frost warns us of the dying year.

I have met some ardent rose-growers who seemed to think it a sort of treason to give attention to any other flower; but while I think I share and understand their love and loyalty to the Queen of Flowers, it seems a good thing, quite literally to "consider the lilies" as well. Roses and lilies have always been poetically linked. Don't plant a single rose the less—the Rose City wants every one you can possibly raise, but just plant a lily (or whatever else your choice may be) the more, and enjoy both kinds of beauty.

Lilies of the Valley should be set at once, and will grow and thrive in shady places where other flowers will not do well. There are many desolate corners that could be utilized in this way. The "lily" are not expensive, and once started, lilies of the valley may be trusted to increase and multiply and take care of themselves in a most obliging manner. One lady tells me that about this season she quits often takes up a clump of these lilies and keeps them in a very cool place (even in the refrigerator in hot weather) so as to delay their growth. Then later, when their proper flowering period is long past, she gives them their chance. They grow and flower very rapidly; and she has a pot of beautiful blossoms for indoor use, or to give away.



GERMAN IRIS



GLADIOLUS

It is a little late for planting the tall lilies. They are best started in the Fall. They are hardy here and can be left five years in the ground without interference. An exception to this is the pure white Easter Lily, which "runs out" and has to be renewed yearly.

The "Mount Hood Lily" (native of Oregon; white tinted with lilac), the Japan Lily (spotted white) and the Lillium Speciosum (white, red or spotted) are favorite kinds. The "Tiger Lily" is best in gardens where flame color and scarlet predominate.

Gladioli—"soldier flowers," a small friend of mine calls them—are very useful and decorative. They may be planted between young rose bushes without harming them; or among early flowering roses that want to rest just about the time that the gladiolus spikes are bursting into bloom. One experienced grower has

a very effective boundary hedge of roses and pink gladioli. As cut flowers they are very effective and last a long time, for new blossoms open on the spikes as the lower ones fade. In cutting, remember that you must leave some of the leaves on the plant to mature the bulb for next season. Do not cut the whole thing off close to the ground as one inexperienced woman did. When the stalks turn yellow, cut them off an inch from the surface, dig up the bulbs, dry in a cool place, store in a warm cellar and set out again next spring. In planting, it is

well to set them two or three inches deep so that they get a good hold on the soil and don't fall over. They should not be less than eight inches apart.

In ordering Cannas, remember to state what heights and colors you want. The heights range from two feet to seven feet and you can get magnificent tropical effects. Much disappointment comes to the inexperienced woman who vaguely orders "two dozen mixed Cannas." Get solid colors, and use the magnificent foliage of the "Canna Muscicola" for background. It may be useful to know

that if you are planning a six-foot bed of Cannas you will need 18 plants. The prices range from 15 cents to 50 cents each. One of the largest new varieties is the "King Humbert," five or six feet high, with bronze foliage and orange scarlet flowers. The "Pennysylvania" is another of the tall growing kinds and has blossoms six inches across.

Dahlias nowadays are very different from the prim, quilled, old-maidish flowers that I feared rather than loved in my childhood. They always seemed so provokingly and reprovingly tidy—which I was not, I am sorry to say. Then, too, I had the proud responsibility of arranging all the cut flowers about the house, and it was almost impossible to fix up these stiff dahlias in a way that did not bring forth disrespectful, fraternal comment about "colored cannon-balls."

The cactus and caryanthemum dahlias of today are graceful and beautiful, and are welcome for both house and garden. The single dahlias, some of which resemble the cosmos, are also attractive, but do not last quite so well. Dahlias

should have well-prepared soil, treated with well-rotted manure and stirred to a considerable depth, so that there will be good drainage during excessive rain and so that the roots may go down deep after moisture during dry weather. The novice often makes the mistake of planting the stem vertically with the eye up, as shown in figure 1. This seems the obvious way, but it gives extra trouble to the roots when they begin to grow. A sloping or horizontal position, as in figure 2 is the proper way.

Dahlias and caladiums are often planted with a slight depression round the root so that abundance of water may be supplied during the summer. Even more important with Dahlias than watering is thorough cultivation. The soil should be thoroughly stirred around them while they are growing. They need less deep but still frequent stirring when they are in bloom. Never allow the soil surface to become hard. Give soapuds occasionally.

By removing all but the strongest shoot, and pinching out the center of

that, when two or three sets of leaves are formed, you can usually secure a vigorous growth. It is usually, though not always, necessary to supply tiny stakes when the plant is well started. A tiny flower-pot inverted on top of the stake is not a sort of horticultural "good-luck horseshoe," as one little girl thought

grower lost two-thirds of his plants last year through overconfidence in Portland's mild climate.

You will certainly be repaid if you plant the beautiful Japan iris, and now is the time to do it. Moist soil is preferred, but almost any except dry, gravelly soil will do. It is a little late for the English and German iris, but don't forget to secure some of these graceful flowers in the Fall. The German iris will flourish even in poor soil and without special care. There is a beautiful Spanish iris with a delicious odor which is the particular find of one friend of mine, but which I have never met outside her garden.

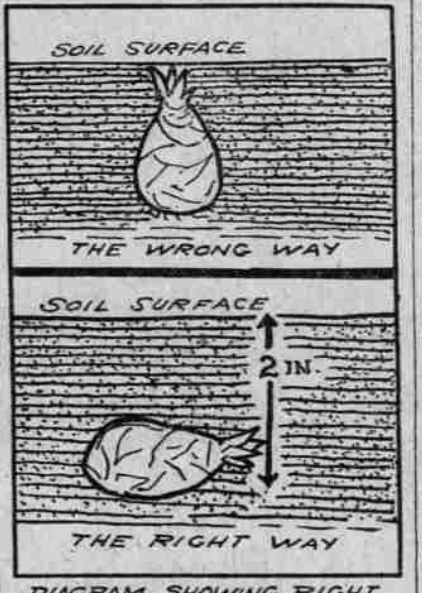


DIAGRAM SHOWING RIGHT & WRONG WAY TO PLANT DAHLIA BULBS

Tuberous will do well if planted now. They are favorites with some people, but their fragrance is oppressive, and to my mind carries always a faint funeral suggestion. If you plant them, see that the tip of the bulb is just level with the soil.

Amaryllis will be good either in open ground or in pots as porch plants.

Caladium are useful in providing the foliage relief and background that is sometimes forgotten by the novice who is striving for brilliant effects. The bulbs should be stored in dry sand and kept from year to year. These also make handsome porch plants.

The hydras, or shell flowers, are easy to grow, and appeal to those who like gorgeous and slightly bizarre effects. Clematis vine bulbs can be started this week. They want rich soil, but are hardy and will increase in growth by year. Remove the vines when they die down and cover with manure for the winter.

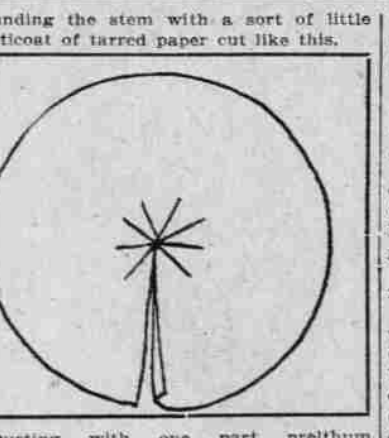
The Japanese anemones are not among "summer bulbs," but I cannot resist mentioning it. It is one of the coolest perennials for the beginner to grow and ought to be more freely used. Its blossoms are very graceful and abundant, lasting from August until very late in the Fall. It is one of the most satisfactory flowers for cutting, lending itself to very artistic arrangements under skilful fingers. If you have never tried it, get one and plant it now.

LILLIAN E. TINGLE.

AMATEUR VEGETABLE GARDENS

Special Hints About Certain Plants That Every Novice Should Know.

ONE of the most delightful points in connection with amateur gardening effort is the feeling of neighborhood and good fellowship that it produces—unless of course your neighbor happens to keep hens and there is a hole in her fence. The amateur gardener is usually willing not only to share the product of her skill, but also to share the knowledge that secured the good results; and that apparently without the mental reserve that sometimes accompanies the giving of a pet cooking recipe. Where the donor tells you the ingredients, but at the same time somehow makes you feel that it is utterly impossible for you to achieve equally with her specially talented efforts. Here I offer you a mixed collection of valuable special hints in gardening lore accumulated from various kindly sources.



rounding the stem with a sort of little postcut of tarred paper cut like this.

King" is a good kind. Give the soil hen manure if you can get it. Set them out in May.

Try the Swiss Chard if you have never done so. The leaves make good greens and the thick mid-rib is cooked like asparagus.

Did you ever try, for a change, celery cooked and served like asparagus? Don't try to raise celery if you are a novice. For a quickly grown salad and effective garnish use garden cress.

If you like good horse-radish give it rich, moist soil.

Start cucumbers early indoors and transplant in hills when the fourth leaf is out. Give manure and wood ashes. You can have a succession by sowing at intervals of 10 days. If you have only a few cucumbers and want to pickle them, keep a crock of brine with a few horse-radish leaves in it and add the little cucumbers as they come on. Keep a weight and board on top and cover with a cloth. Later you can drain them from the brine, just heat through (not boil) in special vinegar and put up in bottles at your convenience. Don't forget that cucumbers are good, cooked as well as raw.

Gather nasturtium seeds daily and drop them into a bottle of vinegar to use later for sauces or relish. You will have all the more blossoms.

If you plant endive for winter salads, remember that the white kind is best for table use.

Plant salsify (oyster plant) and parsnips for winter use. Leave both in the ground until you need them.

If you cannot grow all the varieties you like in your own garden, make "a deal" with a like-minded neighbor. One can grow early peas, the other late ones; one cabbage, the other cauliflower; one parsnip, the other salsify; and so on, to mutual advantage.

In laying out a garden have it long rather than square. Rows running north and south are generally best. Don't have rows running at right angles. Plant tall crops at the north so as not to shade the other things.

Group your root crops together as far as you can.

Use onions your best soil and thin them evenly, by degrees, as you need the green ones.

Use radishes, lettuce and spinach between the wide rows of slower growing things.

Remember that rhubarb needs all the manure you can give it, and that the roots should be divided every three years.

You can gain some time by starting

BROWN HAIR THE FASHION

THE fashionable color for hair this coming season is to be the pure gold brown, beloved of youthful poets, writes a correspondent in Paris.

It is always difficult to trace directly back to the actual personage who starts a new fashion; fashions very often seem to start themselves. In the affair of gold brown hair it is possible that we have to thank two famous beauties—one a true Parisienne and the other a Parisienne from New York City. Both these lovely women have hair of delicious shade of brown gold, absolutely and entirely natural and difficult beyond words to imitate. On the other hand, it may well be that some autocratic Parisian coiffeur has, under the rose, given this new mode a push forward. There is no color so difficult to imitate as pure gold brown and the attempt to imitate it is very costly and elaborate business.

For the last two years the coiffeurs of Paris have been complaining bitterly of "bad times," etc.; they have found their hands more or less idle since artificial undulations began to go out of fashion and—coiffeurs are quite human.

Many things can be done at home by amateur hands, but hair tinting, except with henna, is not one of them. To tint the hair with henna is a horribly dirty piece of work, but it can be done at home with the help of a clever maid or coming in again. We have for some little time back been swaying in this direction; picture hats and dresses have dominated picture headresses, and more and more it has seemed to be correct to dress the hair stiffly and in artificial undulations, and every effort is made to produce a natural effect.

LARGE FORTUNES FROM FEES

Lawyers and Physicians Who Became Rich Quickly—One Fee of a Million Dollars.

A MILLION DOLLARS for a fee! As much pay for a brief transaction as the owners of some of America's largest industries are able to make in a lifetime!

It is a well-to-do citizen in this country whose total earnings through life reach \$50,000; what of the man who, in payment for a single service, taking only a few weeks or days, may collect as much as 20 prosperous men earn in long lives of toil?

That the day of the million-dollar fee has come is shown by one bona fide and another partially authenticated instance recently disclosed. That James B. Dill, of New York, received a cool million for settling a steel corporation dispute has been asserted as a fact; that William Nelson Cromwell made \$1,000,000 or possibly \$2,000,000 by negotiating the sale of the Panama Canal is a sub rosa assertion.

One of the most difficult achievements of the century was the selling of the Panama Canal to the United States, and well-informed persons agree that even if William Nelson Cromwell did get \$1,000,000 or \$2,000,000 for it he earned it.

He even risked his life to make his negotiations successful. One day while the treaty was under discussion in Washington it looked very much as if the whole project would fall through. But one man could save it.

Arose From Sickbed. Friends of the canal found upon inquiring at his hotel that he was in bed very ill with a temperature of 102. Yet upon learning of the situation he arose, drove to Secretary Hay's office, stayed with him an hour, then returned to the hotel and lay battling with typhoid fever for six weeks.

But the canal was bought.

Before a Senate committee Mr. Cromwell admitted having received \$200,000 and said he expected more. How much? Only the gossip of Wall street attempts to answer and this places the total amount at almost \$2,000,000. The canal cost \$40,000,000. This is not Mr. Cromwell's first big fee. For reorganizing the firm of Decker, Howell & Co. in 1881 he received from the court \$200,000. He is said to have got a \$100,000 fee on another occasion.

One of the deepest muddles in American industrial history was the series of disputes between Andrew Carnegie and Henry C. Frick over the transfer of the properties merged in the United States Steel Corporation. There are those who say that James B. Dill—he has since become a judge on the New Jersey bench at a comparatively small salary—was the only man in the country who could have untangled the mess; that the job was worth the \$1,000,000 he received.

The group of attorneys who secured payment by the Government of the long-deferred claims of the Cherokee Indians

some time ago, amounting to \$15,000,000, were allowed 15 per cent of the amount, or nearly \$2,250,000. Of this fee, it is said, a great part went to one man or firm.

Broke Will for \$800,000.

A fee of \$800,000 is said to have been paid to a New York lawyer, William D. Guthrie, for breaking the will of the late Henry B. Plant, owner of a system of steamships, railroads and hotels. Of the \$2,000,000 estate the widow's share was \$5,000,000, and as this was tied up in trust she engaged counsel to secure its release, giving him 10 per cent of her share.

Another large attorney's fee recently granted in a court decision at Seattle, Wash., was that of United States Senator S. H. Piles, who will get \$450,000 in the famous John Sullivan will case. The estate is valued at \$900,000 and two of the heirs gave deeds of conveyance to their counsel for half the amount.

Modest in all things, the city of Milwaukee, Wis., would, of course, be expected to furnish examples of modest legal fees. Witness these charges in the Schandelin will case, recently closed: Frisbee & Redfield, attorneys for Mrs. Clara Schandelin, \$307,000; Quarles, Spencer & Quarles, for the proponents, \$150,000; Winkler, Plandera, Bottum & Fawcett, for the contestants, \$60,000; A. W. Hard, guardian for the Frank children, \$20,000, and George P. Miller, guardian for Erick Heyl, \$15,000.

For a single argument before the United States Supreme Court Joseph H. Choate, ex-Ambassador to Great Britain, once received \$300,000. The effect of the argument was the declaring unconstitutional of the income tax.

It has been stated repeatedly that Attorney D. M. DeLmas was assured of a \$100,000 fee for his work in defending Harry K. Thaw.

Big Fees of Doctors.

It is not alone the law that offers opportunities for making tremendous sums quickly. Medicine is a profession quite as rich in possibilities. A Philadelphia physician, the late Dr. William Pepper, is understood to have charged \$100,000 for an examination lasting about a minute and Dr. S. Weir Mitchell is said to have been given a fee of \$15,000 by one patient.

When America learned that Dr. Adolph Lorenz, of Vienna, received \$2,000 for setting the hip of little Lolita Armour, of Chicago, and later pay for further attention swelling his total fees to \$75,000, there was amazement, and yet this would not create surprise in Europe, especially in court circles.

When the present King Edward of England, then Prince of Wales, was seriously ill 30 years ago, Dr. William Jenner pulled him through and for his four weeks' attendance was paid \$50,000. The physician who attended the father of Emperor William of Germany in his last illness—Dr. S. Morrell Mackenzie—presented a bill for

\$100,000, which was paid without a murmur.

Professor Zacherine of Moscow, got \$5,000 for two days' attendance on the father of the present Czar.

Dr. Thomas Dimdale, for vaccinating the Empress Catherine I at St. Petersburg, got \$50,000 and a pension of \$500 for life.

A bill for \$100,000 was sent by Dr. Walter C. Broring, of Philadelphia, to the estate of Senator C. I. Lacey at Pittsburg. It was brought out in evidence that Senator Magee had once declared his intention of giving Dr. Broring a fee of \$1,000,000 and had added: "I intend to beat Peter Widener's record. Widener, you know, paid his doctor \$300,000."

Grateful Fathers Liberal.

A review of high voluntary fees seems to show that a father whose child has been saved by a physician is especially liberal. Gratitude of the Chicago father to the Vienna "bloodless" surgeon was evidenced by that of Mr. Flagler, of New York, who gave Dr. Shelton securities worth \$57,000 for curing his daughter. The late Shah of Persia paid Dr. Galezowski, of Paris, \$25,000 for curing his son of an affliction of the eye.

After the death of Marshal Field, the Chicago merchant prince, his physician, Dr. Frank Billings, died in the Probate Court a claim for \$25,000, a bill for seven days' service.

For 100 days' attendance upon the late William L. Rainey, a millionaire cork manufacturer in Philadelphia, Dr. Samuel T. Barnes made out a bill amounting to \$23,000. This charge of \$20 a day can not be noted as among the modest claims of practitioners.

That payment of large fees may be exacted even when cures are not effected was shown by the recent decision of a French court in the case of George Crocker, of California, against Dr. Doyen. Mr. Crocker sought to recover a \$20,000 fee which he paid in 1904 for having his wife treated for cancer—treatment which he asserted was unsuccessful. The court held that the Paris physician had done his best to fulfill the contract and that he was entitled to the \$20,000 fee.

Mock Bisque Soup.

Meat stock soups are a trifle heavy for Spring. Here is a Spring soup that is easy to prepare and because of the acids in the tomatoes, most palatable when Spring fever begins to be felt: One-half can tomatoes, one and one-half table-spoons butter, one and one-half table-spoons flour, one quart milk, salt and pepper. Stew and strain tomatoes; scald milk in double boiler and thicken with the flour and butter; season tomatoes well and reheat. Take both from the fire and mix together. If tomatoes are acid add pinch of soda. If mixed on fire soup is apt to curdle.