

HARDY CLIMBING ROSES.

How to Train Them—Their Decorative Use on the Fashionable Pergola. In a paper read before the American Rose society at its last meeting in Philadelphia L. A. Martin presented the following interesting items about the climbing varieties of hardy roses, of which we have plenty of distinct types to suit every one, which are more and more used every year and can be employed for ornamentations on many parts of the garden where other kinds of plants would not be so effective or conspicuous.

This class of rose must be trimmed sparingly, cutting only the laterals back to one bud and preserving only the strong shoots to the height desired. They are unsurpassed for covering old buildings, unsightly walls, old trees, some lonely rocks, trellises, arbors, screens and the much talked about pergolas. Think of the effect that could be obtained with the well known Crimson Rambler for covering the last named if the branches or stems were arranged and tied in festoons on the sides. Many other purposes can be found in using this favorite climber to advantage. Other varieties of this popular rose and equally beautiful are: Agula, pale yellow; Claire Jaqure, mauve; Electa, yellow; Euphrosyne, pink with white center; Psyche, rosy pink and crimson; Thalia, white, semi-double, without forgetting Philadelphia Rambler, pegged down and growing as a trailer. In standard or bush form they are equally desirable and in this way will add much diversity and color to its environments.

A magnificent climbing rose not often seen as yet is Carmine Pillar, with its bright rosy carmine and large single flowers. It does not grow as tall as other varieties, but will grow perfectly well against the north side of a building or wall, a very free grower and bloomer.

Other varieties found perfectly hardy and of different species are: Queen of the Prairies, deep rose and vigorous grower; Cottage, dark crimson, very rapid grower; Climbing Climax, dark, pure ivory white.

Many others of either bushes or climbing varieties of hardy roses could be added to the foregoing and useful in some way or other for the embellishment of the hardy garden, as there will always be found some part of it where something is wanting and where a bush, trailing, pillar or climbing rose would be just the thing.

AN ORIENTAL FRUIT.

The Delicious and Popular Lichee of India and China.

Our horticulturists are acquiring the world over for all things good and seeking to naturalize them. All sorts of foreign and tropical fruits are becoming better known in our large city markets. In view of this fact for foreign dainties the reader may find the lichee interesting, as here portrayed.

The lichee is one of the most popular of Indian fruits, and travelers report it as one of the most delicious ever



THE LICHEE.

tast. The lichee is of the size and form of a large plum, with a rough, thin, scale-like rind, while the fruit is hanging ripe upon the tree is of a beautiful red tinge, but gradually becomes of a dull brown color a short time after being gathered. The pulp resembles the white of a plover's egg and contains in its center a stone. In the best varieties the stone is very small comparatively, and in this respect the fruit produced on different trees varies much. The Chinese suffer the fruit to dry till it becomes black and shriveled, in which condition it appears to be very palatable to the entire population.

There is much agricultural prosperity through the hop growing regions of the Pacific coast, a crop of 2,000 pounds of hops to the acre, worth 25 cents a pound, being one of the causes. A gross return of \$500 per acre for a field crop is a very big thing.

The actual cost of growing, shipping and delivering to the retailer here in the central west of a box of oranges is \$2.25. From this it can be seen how unprofitable the crop much have been to the producer the present season. The average price in New York city has been \$1.85.

County Fruit Inspector Beck has condemned 10,000 fruit trees shipped into Yacoma county from an Oregon nurseryman because they were affected with crown and root gall and were the worst lot of trees brought into that county for years. Nurserymen should be more careful if they do not wish to get into trouble.

If the reports are correct regarding the damage done by cold on the peach trees of New York, Michigan, Missouri, Illinois and Indiana, there should be a fine sale for all this kind of fruit raised on the Pacific Coast, notwithstanding the fact that there will have the largest crop produced in years.

Worst of all Experiences. Can anything be worse than to feel every minute will be your last? Such was the experience of Mrs. S. H. Newson, Decatur, Ala. "For three years," she writes, "I endured insufferable pain from indigestion, stomach and bowel trouble. Each seemed invincible when the doctors and all remedies failed. At length I was induced to try Electric Bitters and the result was miraculous. I improved at once and now am completely recovered." For Liver, Kidney, Stomach and Bowel troubles Electric Bitters is the only medicine. Only 50c. It's guaranteed by Chas. L. Clarke, druggist.

THE GLADIOLUS.

A Fine Plant For Cut Flowers During the Summer and Fall. The gladiolus is by all odds the best plant we have for furnishing cut flowers from the open ground during the summer and fall months. It commences to bloom about the 1st of July and continues until November. It is just beginning to be grown extensively for cut flowers for market, and it has undoubtedly a great future. The spikes are cut when the first flower opens, packed in light boxes without bunching, as one would pack rhubarb, and expressed to all points. We have sent them to Montana in good condition. No flower blooms in water better than the gladiolus. Indeed it does better in water than on the plant. In the south it is apt to wilt in the hottest part of the day if left on the plant, but if put in water it reaches great perfection, says Mr. Crawford in American Gardening.

A thousand first size bulbs will produce over 2,000 spikes; of second size, say 1,500; of third size, 1,000, 4,500 in all, and as many bulbs which should, under first class conditions be of first size. By planting the three sizes at the same time one gets a succession of bloom, the large bulbs blooming first and the small ones last.

No particular skill is required. The land is prepared as for potatoes and furrowed out, and the bulbs can be put into the ground as soon as it can be worked or later for late flowering. We plant in rows three feet apart and twice the diameter of the bulbs apart in the row, covering from four to six inches in depth. We never take pains to place right side up any sizes below No. 2. Cutting the spikes as soon as the first flower opens prevents the bulb from being exhausted by producing seed. It also prevents damage from blowing over and does away with the necessity of support.

During the summer months, especially in a dry time, there is usually a scarcity of flowers for decorative purposes. People want them for churches, for Sunday schools and for special occasions, and nothing can equal the gladiolus for such purposes.

The Dandelion in Lawns.

The common dandelion is a weed which gives much trouble in lawns, since it spreads rapidly, is not injured to any extent by mowing and unless carefully dug out is very apt to ruin the turf. It is a common practice to give perfect freedom to the women and children who every spring invade the roadsides and parks or private grounds in search of dandelion "greens." Tests carried on by W. M. Munson at the Maine experiment station showed that, contrary to the usual belief, however, this is very bad for the lawns, for in addition to the injury caused by the knives and trowels used in digging the weeds it is very probable that every top or crown cut off will in a short time send up in its place from one to six new crowns.

Professor Munson advises as a preventive measure thick seeding when the lawn is made, for if the young grass plants do not cover all the space weeds will be sure to grow. Renewal of a badly infested lawn by sodding or seeding is advised. If only a few dandelions are present they may be removed by careful and deep digging, a little grass seed being sprinkled over the space left by the removal of the weed.

San Jose Scale.

The San Jose scale has become widely distributed, and its appearance is undoubtedly familiar to many, but others may find the accompanying cut useful in identifying it. This shows



SECTION OF A LIMB THICKLY COVERED WITH SAN JOSE SCALE ENLARGED.

the scale enlarged two diameters and thickly covering an apple limb. On apples and pears the presence of the scale is indicated by a bright red ring-like spot which surrounds the place where the scales are attached to the fruit. The scales measure commonly about one-sixteenth of an inch in diameter. In a badly infested orchard they completely cover the trunk and branches, giving them a grayish, mealy appearance.

From Town to City.

Shelbygan, Mich., grew from a small town to a hustling city by securing ample manufacturing industries. For many years Shelbygan experienced but little growth, but in 1870 manufacturing industries were sought for and encouraged. The few established brought such good results that many others were started, and today the town has extensive tanneries and various other industries and has made remarkable growth in population. Every town that wishes to progress should be well supplied with manufacturing industries and lose no chance to secure an increase of such industries.

Queer Economy.

"My route takes in a good many villages of the middle west," said a Cincinnati drummer the other day, "and there is one I want to refer to in particular. There is a fine chance to sow the place for about \$3,000, but because it will cost that sum the taxpayers kick about it. When last there I was doing a bit of figuring with a local physician, and we discovered that the want of sewers obliged the people to pay out about a thousand dollars a year for medicines and doctor bills, to say nothing of ten or fifteen cents monthly and funeral expenses every twelve months."

It is said that the fruit growers along the Hudson river in New York have lost \$2,000,000 by reason of peach and other trees freezing.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

THEY PLAY AN IMPORTANT PART IN A TOWN'S PROGRESS.

Superintendent Brooks of Philadelphia on the Value of Good Schools, Comfort and Health of Pupils Are of Vital Importance.

A town or village may have good streets, good water and a good record for health, but if it lacks good schools the defect is one to tell against its prosperity. People may be inconvenienced for lack of churches, but it is demanded on behalf of their children that they be provided with facilities for education, and this demand is becoming more positive all the time. As a matter of fact, good schools alone have pulled many a town up and given it a reputation, while, on the contrary, the lack of them has kept many a town, enterprising in other directions, from being heard of outside its own county. In discussing this matter recently Dr. Edward Brooks, superintendent of schools of Philadelphia, said:

"The crowning feature of modern civilization is the public school. The church, the state and the library have existed for ages. The public school is the product of the nineteenth century. For the education of the people the state provides not only for the instruction, but a suitable place for such instruction, by erecting the buildings in which the schools are gathered. "A century ago a public school was a curiosity; today they dot the rural landscape and adorn the streets of our cities. Fifty years ago it was the courthouse and the church that attracted the attention of the visitor to a strange city; today the public high school building vies with the church and courthouse in the city's architectural attractions."

"The most of our children are educated in the elementary schools, and these buildings, therefore, should be especially adapted to their purpose. They should be well lighted, heated and ventilated and equipped with the most modern improvements in steel ceilings, hardwood floors, wide corridors, inclosed tower fire escapes of brick and slate and every facility for assuring the safety, health and comfort of scholars and teachers."

"The school building is the home of the pupils for five or six hours of the day. To many children in towns and cities it is the only place that may really be called a home, and it is recognized that this school home should be bright, cheerful, healthful, safe and in every way adapted to that purpose."

"In Belgium the location, construction, drainage, closets, etc., of school houses must be examined and approved by the bureau of hygiene before they can be occupied for school purposes. In Vienna and some of the other towns and cities of Europe a physician's certificate is necessary in determining the location of a school building. Experts say that the classroom should afford about 200 cubic feet of air space to each pupil, and this is what the board of education endeavors to attain in our modern school buildings as well as to assure by proper ventilation a constant flow of pure air."

"A sunny, cheerful schoolroom affects the spirits of the pupils and tends to promote cheerfulness of feeling, attention to studies and amenability to discipline, and the reverse, which can be found in so many of our old school buildings, violates nearly every law of hygiene."

"The schoolroom should be made beautiful as well as healthful. The furniture should be neat, the walls of a color agreeable to the eye and all the surroundings in accordance with the demands of the time. It should be a place of taste and beauty and thus exercise a refining influence upon its pupils. A taste for beauty and a love of the right should go hand in hand, for it is the mission of the beautiful to aid in cultivating a love of right conduct. There is thus a strong psychological reason for beautifying our schools and keeping them so, which some people unfortunately regard as merely one of the fads of the times. Let the child drink in, day by day, the beauty which surrounds him in the schoolroom and he will instinctively turn from that which is ugly, coarse and unrefined. Learning to love the beautiful in school, he will carry this taste into his home and endeavor to surround himself there with the same conditions that he has found in school."

Beautifying a State.

"Whenever I see any of these propaganda for beautifying a city," said Senator Perkins of California recently, "I always think of the work done to beautify the state of California by a citizen of Altadena, which is hard by Pasadena. The man's name is Andrew McNally, and when he came to California there were few birds at Altadena, and those few were hardly what we would call beautiful. McNally made up his mind that the land needed birds, so he built him an aviary and imported many hundreds of his feathered friends. Once a year he would open the doors of his aviary and let the young birds fly whithersoever they would, and in a short time the whole country was populated with feathered creatures of every variety of hue and song. His example was followed by Joseph Grinnell and Mrs. Grinnell, both of whom are ardent ornithologists, so that now the country around Pasadena is a garden spot for birds of beautiful plumage. Many of the birds that were imported came from Japan and China. So you see there are more ways than one of beautifying a city or a state."

To Encourage Good Architecture.

The cities of St. Petersburg and Paris have an interesting device for encouraging good architecture. Buildings which are so artistically constructed that they are regarded as ornaments of the city are exempt from taxation for a period of years. The profession of architect has a much higher standing in Paris than in American cities. A high standard of qualification for the profession is enforced by the voluntary associations which control admission to its ranks. The Paris architect signs his building in a conspicuous place on the front, as an artist does his painting. Paris and other continental cities could teach us much in regard to the promotion of artistic building.—Boston Transcript.

Barn vs. Hitching Post.

One of the most successful reforms in the treatment of dumb animals that has been brought about by women is the hitching barn, by the use of which horses no more stand out in the cold of and the warm, fly pestered season of midsummer.

Women's clubs and the wives and daughters of farmers started the hitching barn, and it has grown to such an extent that the big barns are seen in almost all of the larger and progressive country towns. One of these barns has just been completed at Morningside, on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois railroad. In size it is 132 feet long and 62 feet wide. It has an earth floor and the roof is of sheet iron. Nearly 40 teams may be hitched within this hitching barn, by the use of which the horse stands in the cold of and the warm, fly pestered season of midsummer.

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Stand Together.

In an article on the relation of capital and labor, the Seattle P. I. says: "The result of any movement of employment or non good wages unless the employers of labor are doing a good and profitable business. Prosperity and adversity are never confined to one class. Reduced demand means reduced production, the laying off of men and soon or late a reduced wage rate. Increased demand means steady employment for more men and soon or late better wages. These things are axiomatic. They refer not merely to the relation of the individual employer and the men working for him in one single industry but to all employers and all employees in all industries in each community. There is a mutual interdependence. Activity or depression in each industry is reflected to some extent in every other one."

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