The Work in the Garden
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Chicago Ill.
The Work
In The Garden

BY
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CHICAGO.
G. BROES VAN DORT.
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INTRODUCTION.

"Time flows from instants and of these, each one
Should be esteemed as if it were alone;
Let it but slide into th' eternal main,
No realms, no worlds can purchase it again."
—Beaumont.

The work in the Garden, which must be done to achieve more or less success, depends upon the individual taste and desires, and according to the care and time devoted to this pleasurable work.

If the small hints given in the following pages will create the pleasure derived from the work done it will not have been culled in vain, and to the majority the help given, in properly caring for the garden, will be rewarded by the blooms and fruits garnered at all seasons. The patch may be small or large, the necessary devotion and love for assisting Nature will be amply repaid if the work is conscientiously done. "Great things result from small beginnings."

It certainly requires a certain amount of patience and time for the development of the labor expended, also be prepared for many disappointments and failures, which often unaccountably occur in Nature's course, and with all our learning and scientific education can not entirely be overcome, but, by practical
experience and not losing heart at the first failures, many a secret may be wrested from Nature's great storehouse by close observation of its immutable laws.

May the work in the Garden be not neglected!

J. H. H.
"Was never earth so white before? 
Till now I never saw the glow 
Of sunset on yon hills of snow, 
And never learned the bough's designs 
Of beauty in its leafless lines."
—Whittier.

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January.

The work for the care of the Garden and orchard in this month is comparatively small, but nevertheless something can be done on a sunny day, and the following can be attended to:

Fruit trees and such parts of the vegetable garden as are free from snow, when not too far from the house, should be watered with liquid manure. The manure beds prepared and made ready, seeds cleaned and purchased or ordered; and when but little snow is on the ground and the weather severe, to attend to the mulching and covering and see if it is properly done, and recover where necessary.

Being a friend of Nature, do not forget to feed the little birds and songsters, whose assistance in destroying the Garden's harmful insects will repay you both by their song and work.

Your Fall potted plants, such as Hyacinths, Tu-
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lips, Azalea, Camellia, etc., are beginning to develop and care as to watering same demands your attention; as the days are lengthening they require more water.

Your fish pond will require some attention, by cutting a sufficient number of air-holes through the ice.

The chicken-coop also requires attention, especially on cold nights; same to be kept warm, the temperature not allowed to go below 40 degrees and the water given them must be tempered.

To properly manure the fruit trees use diluted manure mixed with wood ashes, the same to be poured in a trench or holes that are dug around the trunk at a distance of about the spread of the limbs, never close to the trunk. The best time to manure the trees is in the Winter time, especially those that have been bearing heavily last Summer and Fall, or had a large number of fruit buds. In the Summer time July and August is the best time, when they are full of fruit.

The pruning of fruit trees. High stemmed trees should generally be cut or trimmed for four or five years after planting, that is, until their crowns have been shaped and received a certain form. Rapid
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growing trees should not be trimmed so often; they will sooner be brought to bear fruit, whereas the slower growing and heavy bearing fruit branches must be well cut down or out to strengthen the leaf-bearing buds, and with it strongly developing the wood or branches; after five years this pruning is not necessary, excepting the cleaning out of dead branches, which must be cut down to the healthy growth. All sawcuts should be trimmed with a sharp knife and covered with tar; no cutting should be made horizontal, and all close to the trunk or heavier branch.

The hot bed. Select a dry place in the garden, exposed to the South and where possible protected from the North by a fence or wall. The frame is constructed of 2 x 14-inch plank, with the sides placed 1 3/4 inches higher, the thickness of sash, and protected from decay by tarring them. This frame is set with a pitch of about three inches to the South, the sash are usually 3x6 feet and where several sash are placed together, there must be a 2x2 inch cleat, let in at the ends, so as to be flush with the plank frame, the sides cleated with pieces of siding so as to give a perfect rest to the sash. The upper end of frame to be set in 3 inches and the
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lower end 6 inches in the ground. Matting, boards or a double sash is a good frost protection, and bank up all around with manure.
February.

"Fair seem these winter days, and soon
Shall blow the warm west winds of Spring,
To set the unbound rills in tune
And hither urge the bluebird's wing."
—Whittier.

OUR Tulips, Hyacinths and Narcissus should now be in full bloom, in the flower window of the room, and by bringing the potted bulbs from the cellar from time to time your blooming plants will last the whole month. If the Tulips and all the bulb plants are kept in rooms not too warm, their blooms will last a good deal longer, and you will derive more pleasure from their beauty and fragrance.

The manure bed should be excavated about twenty-four inches deep, and can be made of any size desired; it should be filled with horse manure, that has been piled for two or three weeks and well packed, and care taken that it does not get soaked with snow or rain, as it will get heated; it should be covered with boards.

The transplanting of trees and shrubbery in the Spring should be carefully done, the main factor being the careful taking up of the same, so that
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the fine roots are not torn off or damaged. In receiving these from the nurseries the principal point to observe is that they have abundant fibre roots, and if the same seem dried out see that they are placed for several hours in a mixture of soil and water and placed in the shade. In planting it is well that a large quantity of water is used, so that the soil will properly fill in around the roots, especially when they do not come with a ball of earth.

To preserve cut flowers for twelve to fifteen days change the water daily in the morning and mix with the fresh water one or two teaspoonfuls of spirits of sal ammoniac, and cut off a small piece of the stem each day; over night place in a cool room.

The Rubber Tree for room culture requires to be planted in two parts grass earth, one-half part leaf mold, one-half part clay, three parts clear sand and pulverized charcoal. As long as the rubber tree is in the state of growth the pot must be kept continually damp, and do not water with too cold water; it should be room tempered, and especially protect the plant from cold; the leaves should be wiped with a dry cloth, sprinkle in Summer time and do not place the plant in the direct sun rays. The transplanting should be done in the Spring, before the plant begins to bloom.
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March.

"The stormy March is come at last
With wind, and cloud, and changing skies.
I hear the rushing of the blast
That through the snowy valley flies."
—Bryant.

HIS is the month when "the work in the Garden" begins in earnest. The first things to be done are those that had to be left undone in January and February on account of the frost and snow.

Trees and shrubs can be planted, trimmed and manured. At the end of the month the covering of the shrubbery and rose beds lifted, if the season is rainy it can be entirely removed; also the time for preparing the lawn and seeding can be started. The hot bed must be planted and the seeding of the various vegetables can be started, such as lettuce, onions, carrots, the different cabbages, cauliflower, celery and parsley.

If coal dust is mixed with the seeds and moistened while sowing, it will prove a sure and rapid method of germinating them.

Peas can be planted for an early crop, but must be protected from the birds and planted in separate
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beds. Sweetpeas cultivated for their blooms only should never be allowed to go to seed, and care taken that they are not sprinkled, not even in the hottest weather, but watered at the roots on the ground. A good trellis for them is a four-foot chicken fence wire well staked and run north and south. Also never sprinkle cucumber vines.

The sowing of radishes can begin, and a crop can be harvested every month by sowing the seed from Spring until late in the Fall; it is well to sow them broadcast and rake them in the soil; there are many good varieties.

Camellias, Azaleas and Rhododendrons and potted blooming plants, generally the forced ones, must be sufficiently watered; the soil should never become perfectly dry, because they will lose their buds from this cause, and especially Camellias if placed in rooms too warm.

Toward the end of this month the withered potted bulb plants, as Tulips, etc., must now be taken out of the pots and dried, and preserved until the end of October, when they can be planted in the garden, where most of them will bloom the following Spring; a second forcing of the bulbs is generally not successful.
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To slip the potted roses in a simple manner, place the slips in a narrow glass filled with water and put them in the full sunlight; when the roots are formed care must be taken in planting, as the roots are very brittle.

The Oleander slips are treated in the same manner.

The condition of rose wood to root freely should be such as a shoot that has developed a flower ready to cut; blind wood can also be used, but must be in the same ripened condition. Another way to root roses is, when you have done your pruning, in Spring, collect up the pieces cut off and place in the ground on the shady side of a fence; seventy-five per cent should root, and as the cuttings can be a foot long less time is required to get them to the flowering stage.

Remove half the covering placed on plants in the Fall about the middle of the month.

Seed down and cover lawns with fertilizer where required. It is better done this month than next; if we have snow after, all the better. In making new lawns on sandy soil have a four-inch layer of green-house clay placed about one foot below the surface and fill on top with black earth; it will hold
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the moisture better and not burn out so easily, and requires less sprinkling.

In the planting of borders for perennials or hardy plants the preparation of the soil for the beds should be first thought of, as they will remain where once established; they must be dug out about two feet and filled with friable soil mixed with one-quarter well-rotted stable manure, when they can be planted. If the selection of the hardy herbaceous plants is intelligently made with a view of continuous blooms from early Spring to late in Fall, it is one of the ornaments of the garden.

All evergreen shrubs should be transplanted this month.

For the transplanting of shrubs and hardy plants, the Spring is the best time, as many plants which are otherwise hardy are liable to be winter-killed that have been planted in the Fall; they thrive better, having the chance to establish themselves in the growing season.

All future pruning should be done after the flowering season, except such shrubs as bloom on the new wood, which are to be pruned in the Spring.

Grass should not be allowed to grow about newly planted trees or shrubs.
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Pretty garden paths are an ornament to any garden, and should be laid out with forethought; as to the materials for same, it is a question of utility and price; the gravel path, the tanbark path, the path of macadam or crushed stone, the grass path, or a cement walk, which is now so generally used on account of its cleanliness; it can also be colored, which is desirable, or the usual board path, which should be condemned on account of decay and harboring all sorts of insects and rodents. Along the path either flower beds or groups of shrubs or lattices can be nicely arranged. The gravel, crushed stone, and for that matter all the paths should be dug about six to ten inches and filled with a three-inch layer of cinders to create a perfect drainage and frost protection, and then filled in with the material to be used; where tanbark is used it must be relaid when too old with new bark, the old bark placed in the compost heap makes a good fertilizer.

Preparing the asparagus bed: Excavate the trenches about twenty inches deep and eighteen inches wide, placed four feet apart. Put in twelve inches of rotted manure well trodden down, fill in with four inches of rich soil, place the plants with roots spread out about two feet apart, and put four
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inches of light, rich soil on top of plants; this makes the bed low for future filling. It is best to select three-year old plants, as it takes seven years for them to become prolific. The first year there should be no cuttings, so as to allow the plants to become well established. In the Fall cut off the bush and put on four inches of rich soil, and cover with manure. Fill up bed with soil until about fourteen inches covers the plant. Asparagus should be cut just as they come up over the ground and no cuttings made after the first of July, so as not to enfeeble the roots. Keep beds free from weeds by using rock salt.
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April.

"It is as if the trees did call me
From ceiled room and silent books,
To see the dance of woodland shadows
And hear the song of April brooks."

—Whittier.

All that has been neglected during the last month must now be attended to, especially the sowing of lettuce and vegetables, the preparation and seeding of the lawns, the uncovering of the roses, ornamental trees and shrubbery, care to be taken that it is done on cloudy, misty days, not in bright, dry weather; also the tulip beds to be uncovered. With roses, etc., which have been laid down with earth covering, it is advisable to simply loosen them, and after a few days secure them to their supports. Pansy plants must be set out.

The strawberry beds must be cleared and well manured, if not done the previous Fall, with any rotten manure, at the same time the earth between them to be loosened and all loose dry leaves removed, on old plants the runners taken away. For newly planted beds the runners should not be removed until August, so as not to weaken the plants while forming roots. Fruit-bearing strawberry beds should

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not be allowed to bear more than two or three years for perfect fruitage.

About the middle of the month the various vegetables are to be replanted, and the peas hilled about six inches. Most of the flower seeds can be planted, partly in the manure bed, hot bed, or in boxes or pots, and the garden generally put in order.

Flower seeds are divided into two classes: First, those that are planted direct in the garden, such as Clarkia, Portulaca, etc. Second, those which are transplanted later, of which the most varieties must be treated in this manner, as Asters, Balsam, Stocks, Lobelia, Pinks, etc. The directions how to plant these are generally printed on the seed packets, which are obtainable from any reliable seed house or florist. At the end of the month, before setting out the young plants raised in the room, place the pots or boxes outside in a not too sunny place for a few days to harden them before replanting.

To remove insects and vermin from palms, wash the leaves carefully with water in which a little soft soap or Ivory soap has been dissolved, and after the vermin have been destroyed sprinkle with clear water. This method is good for most all of your house plants.
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Cauliflower plants can be set out in furrows; they thrive best in new-made ground, and it is advisable to transplant same several times to develop and form large blooms; during their growth it is well to use diluted manure quite frequently; when the flower begins to develop bend or break a few leaves over the same to keep them white, as sunlight reddens them.

Plant cucumber seeds in pots or hotbed at the end of the month, and transplant about the middle of May in the open.

Twine for garden use can be made to last longer and made more durable if placed in a solution of alum for a few days.

Soot in the proportion of one to twenty parts of garden soil acts as a good fertilizer, and has the advantage of keeping it free from vermin.

List of April blooming shrubs, color and height at maturity:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name and Color</th>
<th>Height</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wild Black Currant</td>
<td>yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golden Bell (Forsythia)</td>
<td>yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazlenut</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filbert (German)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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May.

"Sweets for a hundred flowery Springs
To load the May-wind's restless wings,
When from the orchard row there pours
In fragrance through our open doors
A world of blossoms for the bees."

—Bryant.

The month of Nature's awakening, with great pleasure you observe the budding and sprouting in the garden; everywhere Spring's arrival is apparent; your bulb bed is blooming, but your work should not lag if the fruits are to be garnered.

The flower beds are to be seeded or planted and yet be not too hasty until after the 15th or 20th of the month, when the fear of frost is practically past, although you must prepare for disappointments, as one cold night will destroy your fondest hopes.

At the end of the month beans, cucumbers, etc., can be sown, and time for setting out potatoes arrives. Hill your cucumbers with the center part dished to catch the water around the three or four plants, if the season is dry water, but only in the morning.

Butter or green beans, the bush varieties, should be planted about the middle of the month; the seed
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should be soaked a few hours in water and planted in two rows about twenty inches apart. Beans, the same as peas, should never be sprinkled, but watered; also never pick the beans during rainy weather, as it turns the leaves and the plant loses vitality; do not leave any beans on the plant to enhance the new crop; pick all, as it forces the blooms for another picking.

The transplanting of the potted plants should be begun at the end of this month or the beginning of June. After the spring beds have been cleared of the Tulips, Hyacinths, Crocus, etc., the flower beds will have to be manured again or filled with compost earth, and arranged to suit the individual taste; after planting sprinkle them well, and during dry weather daily, especially in the morning hours, as long as cool nights can be expected.

To prepare a bed of foliage plants the bed should be excavated about twenty-four inches deep, filled two-thirds with leaves and manure well trodden down, and covered with ten or twelve inches of good soil; it is well to raise the bed above the surface, as the decay of the leaves and manure will sink or settle it, and it is policy to wait three or four days before planting same, then plentifully sprinkled and
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occasionally treated with liquid manure. To gain the best results, the plants used for these beds are such as Canas, Begonias, etc., and care must be taken to place the tall growing species in the center for a nice grouping. A gardener will probably have to be consulted for this bed.

List of May blooming shrubs and perennials:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name and Color</th>
<th>Height.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Siberian Almond, single pink</td>
<td>3 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spiraea, Arguta, white</td>
<td>3 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syringa, Golden-Leaved, white</td>
<td>3 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flowering Almond, pink and white</td>
<td>4 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flowering Plum (Prunus Triloba), double pink</td>
<td>5 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Currant, Golden-Flowering, yellow</td>
<td>6 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan Flowering Quince, scarlet</td>
<td>6 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pink Weigelia, rosy pink</td>
<td>6 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Josika Lilac, bluish purple</td>
<td>8 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syringa (Mock Orange), white, pink and rose</td>
<td>10 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lilac, purple and white</td>
<td>10 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Becket’s Double Flowering Crab, pink</td>
<td>10 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matrimony Vine, mixed</td>
<td>10 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siberian Pea Tree, yellow</td>
<td>15 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persian Lilac, reddish purple</td>
<td>20 ft.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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Nannyberry, white ...................... 20 ft.
Wild Crab-Apple, pink and fruit .......... 20 ft.

PERENNIALS.

Bleedingheart, red ...................... 3 ft.
Iris (Fleur-de-lis), varieties .......... 6 in. to 24 in.
Lily of the Valley, white ............... 6 in.
Violets .................................. 6 in.
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June.

“What is so rare as a day in June?
Then, if ever, come perfect days;
Then heaven tries the earth if it be in tune
And over it softly her warm ear lays.”
—Lowell.

It is still time to prepare the flower beds and plant the beds for foliage effects. In the vegetable garden the earth should be hoed and loosened and kept free from weeds; where the plants have well developed the soil should receive liquid manure about every two weeks.

After the 20th of the month Tomato plants can be set out.

To prevent the lettuce from shooting up too rapidly cut the stalk just above the ground about one-half through, to prevent the sap from rising too quickly; a sufficient run of sap remains to nourish the plant and prevent its rapid growth; with a little experience this can be quite rapidly done.

To prevent garden tools from rusting, melt three parts lard with one part rosin, and cover the iron parts with a brush or cloth dipped in the mixture.

June is the bloomer for shrubs.
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name and color</th>
<th>Height</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spindle Tree, yellow</td>
<td>1 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barberry, Japanese (fruit), red and yellow</td>
<td>3 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wolfberry, rose</td>
<td>3 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variegated Weigelia, pink</td>
<td>4 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cut-leaf Sumach (foliage), green</td>
<td>5 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Button Bush, white</td>
<td>6 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Privets (hedge), white</td>
<td>6 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red-leaved Rose, pink</td>
<td>6 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Van Houtte’s Spiraea (Bridal Wreath), white</td>
<td>6 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glossy Viburnum (Molle), white</td>
<td>6 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barberry (purple-leaved) (fruit), yellow</td>
<td>7 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barberry (green) (fruit), yellow</td>
<td>8 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alder Buckthorn (fruit), white</td>
<td>8 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cranberry (fruit), white</td>
<td>8 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panicled Dogwood, white</td>
<td>8 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweet Briar Rose, pink</td>
<td>8 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golden Spiraea, white</td>
<td>8 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wayfaring Tree, pink and white</td>
<td>8 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snow Ball, white</td>
<td>10 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ninebark, white</td>
<td>10 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large Flowering Syringa, white</td>
<td>10 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buckthorn Hedges (fruit), white</td>
<td>12 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oleaster (Eleagnus augustifolia), yellow</td>
<td>20 ft.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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Japanese Tree Lilac, white.............. 25 ft.  
Roses in varieties.

**PERENNIALS.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plant</th>
<th>Height</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rosy Yarrow</td>
<td>1 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iris (Fleur-de-lis), varieties</td>
<td>1 to 3 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variegated Gout-Weed, white</td>
<td>1 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phlox (varieties)</td>
<td>2 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lemon Day Lily, yellow</td>
<td>2 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paeonies (varieties)</td>
<td>2 to 4 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Double Drop Wort (Goat's beard), white</td>
<td>3 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lark Spur (Delphinium), blue</td>
<td>2 ft.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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July.

"Old fields, and clear blue summer days,
Old meadows, green with grass and trees,
That shimmer through the trembling haze,
And whiten in the western breeze."

—Lowell.

The soil of the flower beds between the plants must occasionally be loosened, especially after a rain, with rake or hoe; the earth usually hardens or cakes after a dry spell, and plants need not alone sunshine, but air also. Do not forget the food, an occasional watering with diluted manure brings blossoms. All withered blooms are to be removed; with roses this should occur daily, the climbing plants attended to and secured.

In the vegetable garden Endive, Brussels-sprouts and Cauliflower are to be planted. Beans and other plants hilled and the ground loosened and hoed.

Mossy spots on your lawn can be hoed out in damp weather or dusted with soot, which destroys it.

To sprinkle a garden properly takes a certain amount of experience and knowledge. In the months of April and May, when danger of night frost is
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possible, the sprinkling should be done early in the morning; later on the evening sprinkling is decidedly better; as a rule it is not necessary to sprinkle too often, but when sprinkling do it thoroughly and in such a manner as to resemble a light rain, and not alone the leaves and surface, but see that the roots get their share. Exceptions to the rule are few; climbers, beans and peas should not be sprinkled and when necessary, after a long drought, it must be very carefully done. The watering during a drought is absolutely necessary for most all plants, trees and shrubbery.

If water for Geraniums is required water good not over once a week, as too much water will cause them to grow sappy at the expense of flowers.

In cutting the withered rose blooms, and for that matter those of most all blooming plants, the stem of the dead flower should be cut down to the next bud or flower bearing twig; clear out all old wood of the crowns; through this method the young buds will strongly develop and assist the formation of healthy twigs and branches, which will, in the course of the Summer, form new blossoms and new wood for the next season.
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To secure the general bloom of a rose tree heavily laden with buds without enfeebling the stem too much the use of liquid manure once or twice is advisable.

Calla Lilies which are placed in too rich a soil seldom bloom, but the leaf formation is highly developed. To force the bloom place the plants in loose grass soil intermixed with broken brick particles; they will have smaller leaves, but bloom handsomely.

The Summer pruning of fruit trees, especially the dwarf varieties, is of the greatest importance and absolute necessity, care to be taken not to break off the half ripe fruit while pruning. With heavy bearing trees it is well to remove some of the fruit; the most developed certainly are to be left; a practiced eye and love for the same will soon find the way how to use and where to apply the knife or shears.

Shrubs for July bloomers:

Name and color. Height.
Coral-berry (fruit), pink. ................. 4 ft.
Siberian Dogwood, white. ................. 8 ft.
Variegated-leaved (Red Dogwood), white. 5 ft.
Elderberry (cut-leaved), white............ 8 ft.
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Elderberry, white ......................... 8 ft.
Elderberry (golden-leaved), white........ 10 ft.
Morrow's Honeysuckle, white............. 6 ft.
Bella Honeysuckle, white................ 8 ft
Cinquefoil (Potentilla), yellow.......... 3 ft.
Snowberry, pink .......................... 5 ft.
Elm-leaved Spiraea, white ............... 3 ft.
Ash-leaved Spiraea (Sorbifolia), white.. 4 ft.
Staghorn Sumach, foliage greenish yellow.. 20 ft.

PERENNIALS.

Columbine (varieties) ...................... 2 to 3 ft.
Iris (Japanese), varieties................ 2 ft.
Tawney Day Lily, yellow and crimson..... 3 ft.
Funkia (Plantain Lily), lavender......... 1 ft. 6 in.
Double Pearl Yarrow, white................ 2 ft.
Plum Poppy, white.......................... 6 ft.
Rose Mallow (Holly-hock), white and crim-
son ......................................... 5 ft.
Garden Pink (for edging), pink........... 9 in.
The Work in the Garden.

August.

"Over the tasselled corn, and fields of the twice blossomed clover,
Dimly the hills recede in the reck of the colorless hazes;
Dull and lustreless, now, the burnished green of the woodlands;
Leaves of blackberry briers are bronzed and besprinkled with copper;
Weeds in the unmown meadows are blossoming purple and yellow,
Roughly entwined, a wreath for the tan and wrinkles of Summer."

—Bayard Taylor.

The sprinkling must be continued during the dry weather, especially the watering for the fruit trees.

The ornamental flower beds need attention, to nip off the shoots and general trimming to keep their form. In the vegetable garden the set onions taken up and spinach planted. Endive can be planted for Fall and Winter use, also Kale. New Strawberry beds can be prepared, and the ripening fruits picked and gathered.

Fruit trees in the orchard should be watered, especially those that are bearing heavily, and it is of considerable importance that the trench or holes around them should be well filled with water, so as to reach the roots, which will be sufficient for sev-
The Work in the Garden.

eral days in dry weather. If liquid manure has not been used in July it should be used once or twice, if the trees should bear regularly and be prolific.

The following mixture, used for watering flowering plants, and which will give more vigor to the blooms is very good. Take 2 oz. of sulphate of ammonia, 1 oz. of saltpeter, ½ oz. of lump sugar and a pint of water, bottle and tightly cork the mixture. For use take 40 to 60 drops of same in a quart of water used for watering. This mixture is exceptionally good for all bulbous plants that are to be forced.

A Strawberry bed should be planted toward the end of August. Strawberry plants like a strong and well-manured, but not too heavy a soil, and on a place protected from the afternoon sun. The bed should be covered with stable manure and this well spaded in, and after a few days planted in cross or straight rows twenty inches apart; they should be planted quite deep and well sprinkled, and during dry spells sprinkled often evenings. In the Fall cover bed with about two inches of stable manure, which must be spaded in the soil in the Spring. There are a large number of varieties, and your seed man can give you advice which kind is best for your locality.
The Work in the Garden.

August shrubs:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name and color</th>
<th>Height</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rose of Sharon (Althaea), 6 colors</td>
<td>10 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrangea Paniculata, white</td>
<td>8 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardy Hydrangea, white</td>
<td>8 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bittersweet-yellow (Climber) Trumpet Creeper—Scarlet.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spanish Bayonet (Yucca), white</td>
<td>5 ft</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PERENNIALS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name and color</th>
<th>Height</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chinese Bell Flower, blue</td>
<td>3 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japanese Day Lily, yellow</td>
<td>2 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxeye Daisy, white and yellow center</td>
<td>4 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goldenrod, yellow</td>
<td>5 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goldenglow (Rudbeckia), yellow</td>
<td>6 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funkia (Corfulily), white</td>
<td>2 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New England Aster, deep purple</td>
<td>4 ft</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Work in the Garden.

September.

"Some days, the rarest
Of many Septembers,
When the pulses of air rest
And all things lie dreaming.
In drowsy haze steaming."

—Lowell.

This is the harvest month. In gathering the fruit from the trees the utmost care is to be taken not to injure the fruit-bearing branches of the tree for the coming year; the fruits should be picked, and where this impossible the tree to be shaken. A rule for picking fruit: Early ripening fruit should not be picked ripe or soft off the tree, but a few days earlier and allowed to ripen after storing same they become more agreeable to the taste; all late, Fall and Winter fruit, as late as possible, and both picked in dry weather.

In the flower and vegetable garden the collection of seeds must be made when the weather is dry, and carefully dried as they have a tendency to rot. Onions taken up and hung up to dry. Endive bleached by tying the plants, only so many as are required for use; it must be done in the afternoon when it is sufficiently dry, because they rot easily.
The Work in the Garden.

From the flower beds the sensitive plants are to be potted, according to the weather, and the time about the middle of the month, and placed under cover; also the room plants to be taken in. To prevent the soil of potted plants from becoming moldy or having the moldy smell, put in while planting small pieces of charcoal, it also assists the growth and health of the plants. New pots for plants should be well soaked in fresh water before planting in same; many a plant has been ruined by neglecting this. The soot when cleaning stoves and pipes in preparation for Winter use should not be thrown away. If placed in a vessel and boiling water is poured over it, placing about one ounce of soda in with the water, will more readily dissolve the soot; the mixture should stand about eight days with a daily stirring up. The solution gives an excellent and effective liquid manure for potted plants.

To destroy spiders and their nests place either pulverized sulphate of iron or copper dissolved in water, and brush over the places with this mixture where they are likely to nest.

A little charcoal sprinkled in the bottom of flower pots prevents the roots from rotting.

To preserve rubber hose from getting hard or
brittle cover same with glycerine, which must be done occasionally, as it dissolves in water; all oils and grease must be avoided, as it disintegrates rubber.

Potted and other plants which may be caught in a light frost should be set in a cool and shady place, sprinkled with cold water and placed later in a warmer place, so that the thawing will be gradual and the plant cells prevented from bursting. If treated in this manner many otherwise lost plants can be saved; the exposure to the rays of the sun or an immediate placing of the plant in a warm room means sure death.

The hardy perennial plants in the flower garden can now be divided, those that are of several years' standing, and replanted.

Pansies for early spring flowers should now be sown in a cold frame, and when large enough to handle replant in frame about four inches apart each way. See that the frame stands on high ground to prevent rotting; leave frame open until cold weather sets in, then bank up sides of frame with manure to sash; a double sash is all that is required to carry them over the cold weather; open the sash for ventilation at the earliest approach of Spring, also in
The Work in the Garden.

Winter if weather should be mild; plant in their flowering quarters by April first. If left in the open they do not require very much covering, but put on when settled cold weather sets in a thin spread of litter or leaf mulching held down with wire netting; this will be sufficient.

Select and have your Paeonies planted for June blooms.

Gold Fish thrive well in water of about 70 degrees. In changing the water of the aquarium never put in cold water, but allow it to stand in the room to acquire the same temperature as the water to be taken out.

September blooms:

PERENNIALS.

Name and color. Height.
Sneezewort (Hellenium), yellow ......... 5 ft.
Sunflower (Orgyalis), yellow ............ 5 ft.
Boltonia, pink .................................. 4 ft.
Windflower (Anemone), purple rose ...... 2 ft.

FALL AND WINTER EFFECTS.

(Shrubs and Vines.)
Panicled Dogwood—Leaves in Fall.
Hazelnut—Foliage in Fall.
Sumach—Foliage and seed cone.
The Work in the Garden.

Strawberry Tree—Foliage and Berries.
Japanese Ivy—Foliage and Berries.
Cranberry—Foliage and Berries.
Woodbine—Foliage and Berries.
Wayfaring Tree—Foliage and Berries.
Nannyberry—Foliage and Berries.
Japanese Quince—Fruit in Fall.
Virginia Clematis—Seeds in Fall.
Elders—Berries in Fall.
Coralberry—Berries in Fall.
Bittersweet—Berries in Fall.
Morrow’s Honeysuckle—Berries in Fall.
Matrimony Vine—Berries in Fall.
Snowberry—Berries in Fall.
Wolfberry—Berries in Fall.
Black Buckthorn—Winter berries.
Privet—Winter berries.
Moonseed—Winter berries.
Sweet Briar Rose—Winter fruit.
Alder Buckthorn—Winter berries and bark.
Siberian Dogwood—Winter bark.

COLORED FOLIAGE.
The Work in the Garden.

Golden-leaved Spiraea. Silver-leaved Oleaster.
Purple-leaved Plum. Purple-leaved Barberry.

CUT-LEAVED AND FINE FOLIAGE.
Cut-leaved Sumach. Cut-leaved Alder.
Fern-leaved Sumach Tamarisk.

SHRUBS FOR SHADY LOCATIONS.
Lilacs in Variety. Wolfberry.
Dogwood in Variety. Syringa.
Privet in Variety. Flowering Currant.
Honeysuckle in Variety. Wild Currant.
Hazelnut. Opulent Spiraea.
Cranberry. Potentilla.
Prickly Ash. Snowball.
Strawberry Tree.

LOW SPREADING SHRUBS FOR EDGING OR TRIMMERS.
Almond (Siberian). Spiraea (Arguta).
Spiraea (Elm-leaved). Spiraea (Sorbifolia), ash-leaved.
Spiraea (Bumalda).
The Work in the Garden.

Barberry (Green).  Wolfberry.
Barberry (Thunberg).  Barberry (Purple).
Snowberry.  Potentilla (Cinquefoil).
Adam's Needle.  Coralberry.

FOR TERRACES OR RETAINING EMBANKMENTS.
Panicled Dogwood.  Matrimony Vine.
Oleaster.  Rosa Humilis.

FOR HEDGES.
From 3 to 15 ft. high, in order given below:
1 Barberry (Thunberg).  2 Spiraea (Bumalda).
3 Japanese Quince.  4 Spiraea (V. Houtte).
5 Privet in Variety.  6 Barberry (Purple).
7 Barberry (Green).  8 Lilac in Variety.
9 Syringa in Variety.  10 Honeysuckle.
11 Buckthorn.  12 Spiraea (Opulent).
13 Mulberry (Russian).

TREES FOR STREET USE.
(Should be planted about 30 ft. apart.)
American Elm.  Sugar Maple.
Bronze Ash.  Cut-leaved Maple.
The Work in the Garden.

Carolina Poplar. Scotch Elm.
Silver Maple. White Ash.
Cottonwood. Linden.
Catalpa. Sycamore.
Huntington Elm. Hackberry.
Norway Maple, Ash-leaved Maple
    (Box Elder).

TREES WITH ORNAMENTAL FOLIAGE
Cut-leaved Birch. Laurel-leaved Willow.
Hercules Club. Cut-leaved Maple.
Rosemary Willow. Acacia.
Tree of Heaven. Silver Willow.
Tartarian Maple.

WEEPING TREES.
Weeping Mulberry. Camperdown Elm.
Wisconsin Willow. Cut-leaved Maple.
Cut-leaved Birch. Kilmarnock Willow.

TREES WITH COLORED FOLIAGE.
Purple-leaved Plum. Sugar Maple.
Golden Poplar. Silver-leaved Willow.
The Work in the Garden.

Bronze Ash.  
Schwedler Maple.  

TREES WITH FLOWERS.  
Bird Cherry.  
Tulip Tree.  
Acacia.  
Hercules Club.  
Norway Maple.  
Catalpa.  
Wild Plum.  
Wild Crab-apple.  

Pyramidal Silver Poplar.  

Horse Chestnut.  
Sycamore.  
Wild Red Cherry.  
Buckeye Horse Chestnut.  
Double-flowered Crab.  
Native Thorn.  
American Linden.  
Red-flowered Horse Chestnut.

TREES WITH FRUIT.  
Wild Plum.  
Hop Tree.  
Bird Cherry.  
Wild Crab-apple.  
Canoe Birch.  
Buckeye Horse Chestnut. Wild Red Crab-apple.  
American Birch.  

Horse Chestnut.  
Native Thorn.  
Russian Mulberry.  
Butter Nut.  
Black Walnut.  

Prickly Ash.

TREES WITH COLORED BARK IN WINTER.  
Cut-leaved Birch.  
Red Willow.  

Blue-barked Willow.  
Purple Willow.
The Work in the Garden.

Sycamore. Canoe Birch.
Golden Willow.

EVERGREENS.
Arbor Vitæ (Hedges). European Larch.
Rocky Mountain Spruce. Colored Blue Spruce.
Mountain Pine.

HARDY FRUIT TREES.
CRAB APPLES.
Whitney. Hyslop.
Transcendent.

APPLE TREES.
Duchess of Oldenberg. Northwestern Greening.
Ben Davis. Wealthy.
Yellow Transparent. Mann.

PLUMS.
German Prune. Hawkeye.

CHERRIES.
Early Richmond.

PEARS.
Flemish Beauty. Seckel.
Kieffer.
The Work in the Garden.

October.

"Beautiful over my pathway
The forest spoils are shed;
They are spotting the grassy hillocks
With purple and gold and red."

—Bryant.

The harvesting of fruit and vegetables continues, the fruit to be placed in a dry storeroom and later on in the cellar. Vegetables can be placed in the cellar or covered in the manure bed. All potted and pailed plants are to be placed in their winter quarters; it naturally depends upon the temperature at this season of the year when to start; it being our Indian Summer, we have usually fine days this month, and it will depend upon the more or less sheltered surroundings where the plants are located, and will command a certain amount of precaution.

According to the weather, the covering with straw or leaves or mulching of roses, vines and sensitive shrubs and trees must be attended to. Toward the end of the month beds can be prepared and planted and covered for the Tulip and flowering bulbs, the Forget-Me-Not, Pansy and other Spring flowering plants. Also the bulbs for forcing in pots attended to. In the orchard the trunks of the fruit
The Work in the Garden.

trees scraped with a wire brush to destroy the insects and worms and washed with lime water. The object of scraping the trees is to destroy the vermin and the lime water wash to protect the trunks from frost, averting the sunrays.

In the vegetable garden the asparagus bed shaped and manured and covered with manure; also cover the strawberry beds.

Various good insecticides can be purchased at the seed stores, such as tobacco dust, white hellebore, etc.

Hardy plants can be increased by division of roots and planted during the first part of this month; they will generally become well established in their new place before cold weather arrives, and all newly-set plants must receive a mulch of litter before the winter weather sets in.

Shrubs can be transplanted as soon as they have ripened and shed their foliage. In moving disturb as little as possible their roots, and then have the soil thoroughly packed around them. At least a third of the tops to be cut away for all transplanted shrubs.

The plants that have been recently potted and placed in the room must receive careful attention.
The Work in the Garden.

now or they will suffer because of the change of conditions. On every pleasant day open the windows and let in all the air and give them as much sunshine as possible; beware of artificial heat, and water carefully; a plant not making growth will require but little moisture at the roots, and too much water is sure to bring disastrous results.

As to the use of fertilizers, dormant plants are injured by them, growing plants are only in condition to make use of them, and should only be used when plants are starting to grow well and beginning to bloom, and don't kill your plants with kindness; aim to bring about a healthy growth, not a rapid one, as rapidity always indicates weakness.

Bermuda lilies should be potted low, so that the bulb will be near the bottom of the pot; put in about three inches of earth, set the bulb in it and just cover; when the top shoots up fill it with soil, and as it lengthens until the pot is full; this is done because the plant sends out roots above the bulb as well as below, and these upper roots are what supports the flower stalk.

To keep plants through the Winter in the cellar, as Agave, Oleander, Cactus, etc., it requires a dry cellar free from frost; the plants should not be wat-
The Work in the Garden.

ered, as the object is to give them a rest during the Winter, and the soil should remain dry, but the plants should not shrink or wither entirely; a little dampness occasionally is required. All the plants that lose their leaves should have them all removed before placing in the cellar, in damp sand. The Oleanders and Pinks should retain their leaves during the Winter.

To bleach Endive. During dry weather take up the plants with the earth-ball and place upright in a box as close as possible, without tying; put the box in a dry, dark cellar; in about ten or twelve days they are nicely bleached, without the danger of rotting.

The planting of Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus and other flowering bulbs in pots for forcing should be done in the following manner about the end of October: Take some well rotted manure-bed earth or mellow soil and fill the pots loosely; place a handful of sand well mixed with charcoal on top and press the bulb down, which sets it in the earth firmly; then fill around the bulb with sand; this prevents the bulb from rotting, which very often occurs. Water the pots thoroughly and bury them in the manure-bed about ten inches deep, or in a place in
The Work in the Garden.

the garden that is protected from too much moisture, and cover with straw to prevent freezing so as to take them out easily when wanted. In the beginning of December take up the pots and place them in a cool and dark frost-proof cellar and water from time to time; about the middle of the month bring the pots, every other day, in the warm room, but put them again in the dark place and as soon as they are well forced place them in the window, where the blooms will rapidly develop. Or place the potted bulbs in a cool dark place in the cellar and leave them there until the roots are formed; it will take six to eight weeks; it is absolutely necessary that root development precede top growth in order to secure abundance of flowers. When the pots are filled with roots bring them to the light; if the tops have not begun to grow, they can be safely left in the cellar several weeks more, and in this way a succession of blooms can be secured.

The Gladiolus, Dahlias and Canna tubers and bulbs to be taken up on a pleasant day and dried, leaving their roots exposed to the sun; cover at night and expose again the next day; continue until soil crumbles away readily, remove old stalks and bulbs,
The Work in the Garden.

and store in a dry, cool place secure from frost and moisture until Spring.

**HOUSE PLANTS.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fan leaved Palm</th>
<th>Date Palm (in varieties)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Kentia)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Areca</td>
<td>Rubber Tree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boston Fern.</td>
<td>Pteris Vine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asparagus Fern.</td>
<td>Dracoena Lindenii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Screw Pine.</td>
<td>Norfolk Island Pine.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Work in the Garden.

November.

"Saw where in sheltered cove and bay
The ducks, black squadron anchored lay,
And heard the wild geese calling loud
Beneath the grey November cloud."

—Whittier.

The neglected work of the last month, such as covering roses, etc., must now be done; also the dishing around the trees placed in the lawns to be turned up. Where new lawns are to be made, or groupings of shrubbery contemplated, the soil is to be prepared by turning it up or furrowing, and the Asparagus beds dug out, also where new trees are to be planted in the Spring; the holes are to be dug so as to let the frost and air penetrate the ground.

The covering of roses, shrubs, etc., can be done either by protecting them with long straw, which is tied around the plant, leaving sufficient air space between the branches and straw and where the plants are not very numerous. But where there is a large bed of roses the better plan is to cover with earth, by taking away the ground at one side of the plant so as to enable them to be bent down over a kind of hill made of earth on the other side, and after all
The Work in the Garden.

the leaves and the sappy, easily rotting twigs have been removed fasten down with sticks placed cross-wise and covered with sand. If pine branches are available and placed upon the bed, it is an excellent covering.

The pruning of shrubbery and trees is advisable in the Fall time, when the sap has gone down, especially those of the early Spring, sap-rising varieties. There is plenty of work to be done in the garden in the Spring-time.

The Lilies of the Valley can be forced for room culture by planting the pips quite closely together in small pots, so that the points project a little above the soil; place the pots in a flat box and fill the spaces around and above same with moss, and place the box on some not too warm a place so that the heat comes from below; sprinkle regularly and abundantly; the moss should always remain damp, when they will soon begin to grow. As soon as the bud is formed take out the pots and place in the window, where they will develop nicely.

To preserve seeds from the ravages of mice and birds place them in a vessel and sprinkle with a little water; dust in some powdered red lead and
The Work in the Garden.

shake well so that the seeds will be covered; after drying they can be sown; their germinating power does not suffer in the least, but no animal will touch them.

Your house plants must be watched so as to prevent the depredations of insects, which destroy their vitality quite as much as disease, and the use of a solution of water and soft soap or Ivory soap insecticide, and rinsing with clear water after, will keep your plants free from insects; it is easier to keep them away than to get rid of them after they have once established themselves.

The tender varieties of roses should have the tops cut out and the roots covered with eight or ten inches of leaves, as the roots want to be saved.

The bulb beds must be given a good covering of leaves; litter or even hay will do.

Hollyhocks should be protected with a lapped board covering set up above the plants and protected on the outside with leaves and litter if they are in a bed; they require this protection to protect them from decay; their foliage and leaf-stems are thick and soft, and the wet weather of Fall and Spring induces the roots to rot from the decay of the leaves, holding or retaining too much water. For
The Work in the Garden.

the protection of single young plants to keep them dry, place boxes over them, banked up with litter around; these coverings should not be removed until the Spring rains are over.

The object of covering the various plants is not to keep the frost out of the ground, but to keep it there after it has been once frozen, and if Nature would give its covering in the form of snow and keep it until Spring there would be no necessity of covering, but it is alternate freezing and thawing by the sun's force that injures the plants by bursting their cells. Even if tender plants freeze and remain so until Spring then no harm will be done, therefore do not neglect to cover your plants, to keep the sun away from them.

Boston ferns and most varieties of ferns, where the pots are placed in jardiniers, thrive better if the space between the pots and jardinier is filled with moss and the same kept damp, it prevents the soil that comes in contact with the pot from drying out, and it does not absorb the water readily, as is generally the case with the exposed pots, to the detriment of the growth of the ferns.
The Work in the Garden.

December.

"The snow of deepest silence
O'er everything doth fall,
So beautiful and quiet,
And yet so like a pall,
As if all life were ended,
And rest were come to all."

—Lowell.

The garden work in this month can be but very little on account of frost and snow, nevertheless the room culture and work in the cellar awaits the friend of garden culture.

The potted plants, after being brought up into the room, require careful watering, but not too freely.

The cellar plants must be watered and the dead, wilted leaves removed; as soon as the plants, Azaleas, Camellia, etc., begin to sprout and develop buds they require more water, and can be brought into the warm room as near the sunny window as possible, and as soon as the blossoms open they should be placed in a cooler place; they will stay in bloom for a longer period.

Should the frost raise the strawberry plants they must be pressed down after a thaw.
The Work in the Garden.

To prepare dried vegetables, place them from thirty to forty minutes in warm water, then place them about two hours in cold water, when they are ready for boiling; their flavor and color can hardly be distinguished from fresh picked vegetables.

A novel barometer can be made by placing a pine cone in a pot filled with damp sand. With the coming of fair weather it will open, and indicate the rainy weather by closing up.

FINIS.
The above cut of a Floral Refrigerator was designed by the Author for the store of The Anderson Floral Company, Wabash Avenue and Madison street, who make a specialty of CUT FLOWERS. Flowers shipped to all parts of the country.
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---

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January 10, Market Gardeners' Catalogue; January 20, Gardening Illustrated (our illustrated retail catalogue) June 1, Price List of Vegetable Plants; September 15, Retail Catalogue of Bulbs for Fall Planting, Shrubs, Trees etc. Nov. 15, Special Price List of Holly, Green, etc. These catalogues are sent free to intending buyers.

---

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It is our aim and object at all times, when interesting a party to purchase ornamental trees or shrubs, to dispose of them around his ground so as to produce the most artistic effects. There is so much planting in and around Chicago, that can be termed nothing but "indiscriminate." That is, no idea seems to exist in the mind of the party responsible for the placing of the stock, but possibly to get as much in as little space as possible or as little in as large a space as possible. Even then if some idea of landscape work had come to the aid of such an one the result would not have been so bad.

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