

under the most adverse conditions. Rich scarlet, shading to a velvety crimson; very aptly described as the "Reddest of all red roses."

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria: A perfectly-shaped creamy-white; large and beautiful.

Killarney: Probably the best known of this class; popular as a cut flower in winter and equally good as a garden rose; of a rich imperial-pink color.

Laurent Carle: Large brilliant carmine; very sweet.

Mrs. Aaron Ward: A rich shade of Indian-yellow; shading lighter toward the edges as the flower expands. A splendid color combination and entirely distinct.

Mme. Jules Grolez: Distinct satiny, china-rose color; illuminated with salmon.

Mme. Abel Chateau: Carmine-rose, shaded with salmon; very long buds.

Mme. Ravary: A rich, deep Nankin-yellow, becoming lighter as the flower expands; elegant form, very double and sweet-scented.

Prince de Bulgarie: Silvery-flesh color, deepening to the center, of beautiful double form.

Viscountess Folkestone: One of the first of this type introduced and still the best of its color, a soft, creamy-pink, large, double and very free.

Six Select Hybrid Perpetual Roses

THE Hybrid Perpetual Roses are commonly known as "June Roses"; and, while many varieties flower but sparingly excepting during June, the sorts here noted will continue in flower off and on during the summer and particularly during the autumn.

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BEST PERENNIALS FOR THE HOME GARDEN



OF COURSE, it is not set down dogmatically that these perennials are the ten best for the home garden. Some flower lovers might wish to amend the list in several particulars. Yet, it would be hard, I am sure, to find a more satisfactory selection; for it was made with care by one of the foremost gardeners in the country and gives an unbroken succession of flowers throughout the summer.

Common Name	Botanical Name and Variety	Season	Color
Peony	Peons Festiva Maxima	July	White, tipped with red
German Iris	Iris Pallida Dalmatica	May	Lavender
Larkspur	Delphinium Formosum Coelestinum	July	Sky blue
Phlox	Phlox Miss Lingard	May	White
Gas plant	Dictamnus Fraxinella	June-July	Rosey-crimson
Lily of the valley	Convallaria Majalis	June	White
Japanese Anemone (Wind Flower)	Anemone Japonica Alba	Sept.	White
Tufted Pansy	Viola Cornuta Purpurea	July-Aug.	Violet-blue
Day-lily	Hemerocallis Thundergii	July	Yellow
Fox-glove	Digitalis Gloxiniaeflora		Spotted

Almost any flower could be more easily spared from the perennial garden than the phlox, which gives an uninterrupted succession of blossoms until cut down by frost. Many kinds are worth growing; but Miss Lingard belongs to a type that comes into bloom in May and does not cease flowering until the end of the season. One of the best perennials for amateurs.

Lily of the valley is a prime favorite and is especially useful, because it can be grown in shady places. If planted early, it will bloom the first season.

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ANNUALS FOR THE RENTER TO GROW



THE MAN who rents a home and may move the next year, naturally does not want to spend much money either in laying out a garden or in starting hardy plants. Here are a few quick-growing annuals that are not finicky about soil or location, but that will make the garden gay from early summer until frost. The renter need not spend more than a dollar for seeds, if he chooses wisely, to have a wealth of continuous bloom.

Come first the nasturtiums, which may be planted around porch and windows, if the tall sorts are used and space is limited. The dwarfs may be used to border the walks. This is a very democratic plant, asking only that the blossoms be kept picked. If they go to seed, the plant will conclude that its season's work is over and cease making flowers.

The annual chrysanthemums are easy to grow, and will thrive well in a stony corner of the garden. Of course, one must not expect the fine large blossoms of the hardy chrysanthemums. The flowers are single, for the most part, and far from fragrant; but they are produced generously and are handsome at a little distance, in clumps.

For a sandy spot, choose the portulaca; but watch out that the full force of the sun is not obstructed. The sun is life to this little creeper, which is sometimes called the sun plant. Portulacas cover the ground like a mat, and the seed may be sown broadcast where nothing else will grow. It is useless to sow the seed, however, until settled warm weather has come.

Four o'clocks are interesting and pretty. The flowers open toward evening; hence the name. These plants may be used with no little success for hedges if thinned to a foot, or eighteen inches, apart and look well when grown along the base of a fence. The flowers are both white and pink.

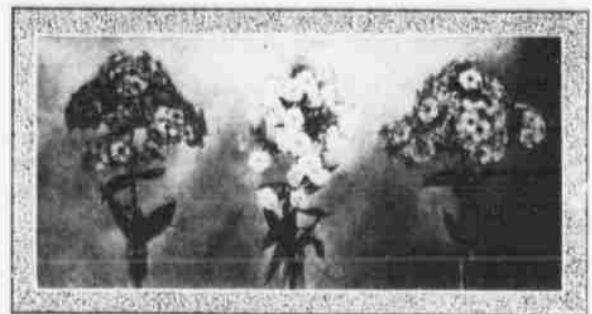
Another easy plant to grow and which the renter will be sure to like is the annual gaillardia. It has flowers in rich shades of red and yellow, and grows two feet tall.

Like the nasturtiums, the godetias blossom more freely in poor than in rich soil, which fact commends them to the easy-going garden-maker. In a solid bed, they make a fine mass of color, and when seeds are started in the house, flowers may be looked for as early as July, with the promise of a never-failing supply until fall.

Few garden flowers are easier to grow than the good, old-fashioned marigolds, and few are better for cheerful color effects late in the season, even though they are a bit coarse and look better at a distance. The plants should stand about a foot apart.

There was once a time when no flower lover would have planted a garden without having petunias in it, and now that the plant experts have evolved many wonderful new forms, this flower is regaining its old-time popularity. Sow the seeds in a warm and sunny spot, and see to it that the plants never suffer for lack of water.

Next to the petunia, the



There is no better garden flower than phlox

annual phlox is probably the most free flowering plant the renter can grow. The colors are a never-ending delight. Seed may be sown in the garden, unless very early flowers are wanted, in which case they should be started indoors.

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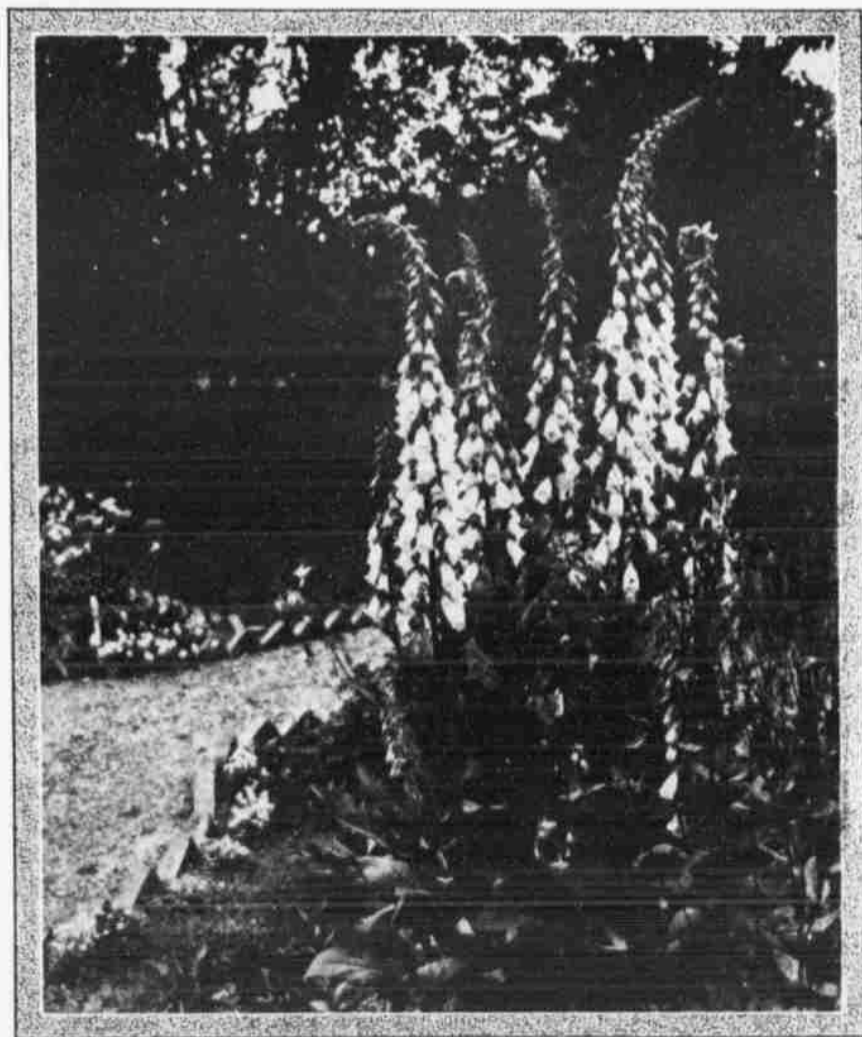
GARDEN FERTILIZERS-STUMBLING BLOCK OF THE AMATEUR



MOST OF US know very little about the ground we walk on. We do not realize that this ground is teeming with life and activity—that some of the most wonderful processes of Nature are going on right under our feet. So, we are confused and perplexed when we come to apply fertilizers, which are to do their work out of sight and in a way we do not well comprehend. Fortunately, we can console ourselves with the reflection that even the best of garden-makers have yet much to learn about this subject and that for us, with our little garden plots, the whole matter may be made very simple.

To begin with, there is nothing better for the home garden than common barnyard manure, and there is little danger of using too much. Humus is a word which is often in the mouths of soil experts. Unless the soil contains humus in abundance, the mere addition of plant food is throwing away the money it costs. And humus is simply decayed organic matter. Clover or rye, plowed under, adds humus. So does barnyard manure, which is one reason that it is the best fertilizer known. Partly rotted cow manure

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A Garden corner with digitalis in full bloom