EVERY DAY in MY GARDEN

VIRGINIA E. VERPLANKC
EVERY DAY in MY GARDEN

A Practical Guide for
The Cultivation of Flowers, Fruits and Vegetables

BY

THOMAS C. THOMPSON

[Illustrations]
Sun Dial among the Flowers
EVERY DAY in MY GARDEN

A Practical Guide for
The Cultivation of Flowers, Fruits and Vegetables

BY

VIRGINIA E. VERPLANCK

New York
WILLIAM R. JENKINS COMPANY
PUBLISHERS
SIXTH AVENUE AT 48TH STREET
Copyright, 1913
By Virginia E. Verplanck

All Rights Reserved

PRINTED BY THE
Press of William R. Jenkins Company
New York
A garden is a lovesome thing, God wot!
   Rose plot,
       Fringed pool,
   Fern'd grot:
       The veriest school
Of Peace; and yet the fool
   Contends that God is not.
Not God! in gardens! when the eve is cool?
   Nay, but I have a sign;
   'Tis very sure God walks in mine.

_Thomas Edward Brown._
PREFACE

THE dates given in this book cannot in some instances be followed strictly, because seasons vary in different localities and it may be necessary to advance or retard the time for planting and for the application of fertilizers. Then, too, other work may press and one may not be able to carry out the directions on the exact dates suggested.

In a general way it may be said that these dates have been found practicable in the latitude of eastern New York, including the lower and central Hudson valley, Connecticut and north Long Island. For northern New Jersey and the south shore of Long Island, about a week earlier would probably be the best time to do the work; while for Pennsylvania and points further south a still earlier period may be chosen. For northern New York, northern Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts and the north shore of Long Island, about
two weeks later would be found to be the proper season.

With the turning of each leaf a plan for the work of one week is disclosed, Sunday excepted. Three days are given on each page and ample space is allowed for additional notes for special needs. Used systematically the book will become a useful and perpetual guide and an indispensable hand-book for every day in the garden.

VIRGINIA E. VERPLANCK.

Mt. Gulian, Fishkill-on-Hudson, N. Y.
# CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Introduction</td>
<td>xi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>List of Vegetable Seeds</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>List of Flower Seeds</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preparation of Soils</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soils for Flats</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fertilizers and Insecticides</td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tools and Implements</td>
<td>165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mignonette Tree</td>
<td>167</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ILLUSTRATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I.</th>
<th>Sun Dial among the Flowers</th>
<th>Frontispiece</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>II.</td>
<td>Winter</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III.</td>
<td>Spring Blossoms</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV.</td>
<td>Locust Trees in Flower</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V.</td>
<td>Box Border, Peonies and Magnolia</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI.</td>
<td>A Garden Corner</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VII.</td>
<td>A Woodland Stream</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIII.</td>
<td>Autumn in the Garden</td>
<td>118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IX.</td>
<td>Bare Locust Trees. Wistaria and Honey-suckle in full Leaf</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X.</td>
<td>Map of a Garden</td>
<td>174</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INTRODUCTION

WHEN the trees are leafless, and growing things are sleeping in that state which seems like death, then memory brings to mind the beauty of the summer and a longing for its joys. May not this be a reason to browse in the library and hunt for garden lore? Take down Bacon's Essays and read his quaint description of how a garden should be made. The Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam is full of the joy and beauty of life in a garden, and his commentator, Richard Le Gallienne, has much to say of gardens. Among the old English writers, Edmund Spenser, Joseph Addison, John Milton, William Wordsworth, John Ruskin and many others love to discourse on the life in gardens and the profits to be gained thereby.

Nor are we without writers of our own. Alice Morse Earle, with her charming book
on old-time gardens, is full of love of all that is precious and sweet in the stirring lives of our grandmothers in the early colonial times; Edith Wharton’s description of Italian gardens has made familiar ground of those historic plaisances; while the books of Helena Rutherford Ely on garden work have become a household necessity.

Besides the books in the library, the many garden periodicals will be found to be full of interest and help in garden work.

In 1850 Andrew Jackson Downing brought out his book on “The Fruits and Fruit-trees of America”, which has since run through more than twenty editions and is to-day the highest authority on these subjects. For a practical handbook containing a great deal of reliable information, “A Garden Primer” by G. Tabor and G. C. Teall has received the praise of both adepts and novices in garden building.

Believing that the garden lover will be aided in having presented to him in a compact form a digest or summary of the literature of
gardens, I have essayed to lay before him this calendar.

In the use of it the following suggestions are offered:

By cultivation is meant stirring the ground about the plants. This should be done frequently and always before applying fertilizers. During a drought, cultivation is better than watering. The soil becomes hard about the plants, and capillary attraction draws the moisture from the roots; but when the ground is broken by cultivation, the moisture in the air is able to reach the roots and sustain the plants.

Wood ashes is one of the most essential materials to use in the care of young plants. It keeps away the cut worm and many other pests, and it adds a valuable ingredient (potash) to the soil.

The use of nitrate-of-soda will be found valuable in a dry season. Should there be plentiful rains, it should be used but once a month; and a period of two or three days without rain should precede the application of the nitrate. A long handled iron spoon
will be found to be an excellent tool for putting on wood ashes and bone meal.

Shrubs, vines and plants which lose their leaves, either from being injured by a severe winter or a drought, or attacks by insects, may quickly send out new leaves by applications of bordeaux-mixture, applied twice at ten days intervals. Use half a gallon of bordeaux-mixture to five gallons of water.

To economize space in the garden, the successive crops should be considered. It is possible to raise two crops in one vegetable bed in a season. The beds where the early Beets, Carrots, Onions, Beans and Peas have been growing can be cleared out, and after a light dressing of manure thrown on and well dug in, the ground is ready for the winter Cauliflower, Cabbage and Brussels Sprouts. But the same vegetable should not be planted twice in succession in a bed. Thus the bed where early Peas have been growing should not be planted with late Peas, but with some other vegetable. Corn can be planted between the potato rows, after the last hilling has been done. This method saves labor and
fertilizing, as that which is done in the first week in April for the Potatoes will be sufficient for the growth of the Corn.

All spring planting of trees, shrubs, vines and berries, including Strawberries, can be done from the time the frost is out of the ground (about April 15th) until the end of May. It is desirable to plant as early as possible. There is a difference of opinion about spring and fall planting. If a tree is planted in the fall it gets hold of the ground and makes roots, so that with the first warm weather of spring it begins to grow in its new surroundings, and has a very happy history. But there is a great danger of its being winter killed, especially as it does not always take hold in the fall. The great advantage of spring planting is that this risk is avoided. The only disadvantage is that a tree planted in April is checked in its growth and loses time in its struggle to take root in the new position.

The situation of the orchard is very important. Fruit trees are very much injured by having the flow of sap started too early.
Warm weather in February and March starts the sap flowing and causes the buds to swell. Then follows a cold snap, the buds are killed and there will be no fruit that season. If the orchard has an exposed position and slopes to the north, the sap will not begin to flow until real spring weather sets in. It is especially important for Peach trees to have this cold exposure, for the sap starts more easily with them than with any other fruit.

To plant a tree, dig a hole in well prepared ground, no deeper than the length of the roots, and pour in some water. The roots should be arranged carefully before planting. They should be spread out so the soil can cover them naturally, and they should not be in a mass. If there is a "tap root," great care should be taken not to break it. It is sometimes very long and straight and grows from the bottom of the clump of roots. It should be planted perfectly straight. A suitable hole for the tap root can be made with a crowbar. One man should hold the tree in an upright position in the hole and shake it gently up and down, while another man throws soil in
lightly, so that it will settle all about the roots and small fibres. When the hole is full one man should tread with all his weight around the trunk to stamp the soil well down. More soil should then be added and water poured on; one pailful is enough for a small tree. The water soaks the soil into the roots. More soil should be heaped on and stamped down to make it all compact around the roots, for if air spaces are left the tree will not thrive. Mr. Samuel Parsons, Jr., the expert on landscape gardening in New York City, gives such directions, and he adds that if they are faithfully followed the tree will surely live. These same rules can be followed in planting shrubs, Rose bushes and vines.

A Cherry tree should have the soil heaped up about its base so that the rain will run off. Water standing around the base of a cherry tree kills it.

The second season of trees, shrubs and ferns which have been newly planted is the period of danger. They should be watered during dry weather. After this care they
should be established and should require no further attention.

To improve a piece of ground, plant Crimson Clover. It cultivates the soil and kills many harmful weeds. At any convenient time between the middle of June and the 1st of July the Clover can be planted. Prepare the ground by taking out the previous crop and breaking up the soil, then sow the Crimson Clover seeds broadcast. Let it grow undisturbed all summer. The next June when the clover is in bloom plough it in. When the plants are well rotten into the soil the ground is ready for planting. This decayed clover makes the best kind of fertilizer. The process takes one year, but it is well worth the waiting.

In planting strawberries care should be taken to secure the right proportion of staminate and pistillate plants. If this is observed a greater yield and finer fruit will result. The nurseryman will guide you in this respect.

In planting an asparagus bed, a well drained and sandy soil should be chosen.
Make trenches three feet apart and from sixteen to twenty inches deep and ten inches wide. Place six to eight inches well rotted manure in the trench and tramp it down; cover this with an equal amount of soil. Set the crowns of asparagus plants one foot apart in this soil, then fill in with soil to about six inches from the surface. As the stalks appear sprinkle nitrate of soda lightly over the surface, and gradually add soil as the growth increases until the trench is level with the ground. In the autumn, cover the bed with a good coating of manure. In the spring, dig this in, apply nitrate of soda at the same time, strewing it on the ground, a half trowel-ful to each plant.

Garden beds should have an ornamental edging or border. The king of edges is, of course, the box, but this plant is very difficult to grow. What winter does not kill, drought usually finishes. Moreover, it is costly. The box in our garden is over a century old. It is rapidly disappearing in spite of all the care we have given it.

We are replacing it with euonymus, which
is evergreen. It grows to be a fine border in three years, requiring clipping twice each season. These cuttings can be set in flats of wet sand, and in five weeks they will become rooted plants ready to set out in the borders. To prepare the euonymus for planting, cut the woody piece five inches long and prune off the two lower sets of leaves. Stick these ends into the wet sand and press them firmly down, so that no air can reach the stems.

Another edge can be made of grass sod. six to eight inches wide, kept trimmed, This makes a very neat border. Dwarf Japanese Berberies is another excellent edging. It is better adapted to large garden plots, as its growth is higher and heavier than either box or euonymus. Berberies shed leaves, while the two others are evergreen.

In old fashion gardens an edging made of narrow stripes of wood was used, giving a neat appearance. Its use has been revived. Bricks, too, are used for this purpose.

When grass will not grow under trees Periwinkle or Myrtle will be found a good covering. Another excellent one is Pachy-
sandra Terminalis,—for which there is no common name. This is a low Japanese evergreen.

Plant Sweet Peas twelve to eighteen inches deep to insure long deep roots which will withstand the dry weather.

Watering in the summer should be done after sun-down. In a drought do not water small plants or sweet peas with well water or that from a spring. Weakened by the dry weather, the plants die under the shock of cold water.

The old fashion June Roses in our garden are over one hundred years old. They thrive and love the place, some bushes growing to seven feet in height and twenty-three feet in circumference.

A clever sister-in-law who has very fine Roses has given me these simple directions for the care of Hybrid Perpetual and Tea Roses. By repeating them here I hope that everyone will have as beautiful Roses—large Frau Karl Druschkis, five inches across, pure white and pearly, lovely pink Killarneys in great quantities and abundance of all their beautiful sisters.
Introduction

Give attention to the pruning of Roses in April and the spraying as directed for the work in that month, carefully following the rules for enrichment.

During the summer keep a cool mulch about the roots of the roses; grass clippings are an excellent mulch; water frequently. If manure and wood ashes are put on in the middle of April and manure in the early part of August, and frequent spraying with Hammond’s Slug Shot, then the roses will bloom freely with large and beautiful blossoms.

After a rain it is an excellent thing to sprinkle the rose bushes with the dry powdered slug shot. Don’t wait for the bugs to appear; use the sprays in anticipation. The early spraying in April kills the little eggs in the bark, the soot kills the small insects in the ground as they crawl up to begin their nefarious work.

It must be borne in mind that the roses rest after blooming in June until well on in August. It is for autumn blooming that these directions are given, and they should be followed for Hybrid Perpetual and Tea
Roses while the June roses are allowed to rest.

Lily bulbs can be planted in the spring if set out very early. They require a light rich soil, rather moist, in a location well drained and partly shaded. As soon as they have grown two or three inches, mulch them with well rotted manure two inches deep and a light litter. Plant the bulbs six inches deep, first placing a handful of sand in each hole and covering each bulb with sand, so that no manure may touch it.

Among the Lilium family these hardy and beautiful lilies should be mentioned: there is a new variety called Henryi, a deep yellow with green stripes; very hardy; then the lovely pink Japonicum, Roseum and Melpomene; the Madonna Lily, Candidum and, finest of all, the Auratum, the golden banded. In our climate, unfortunately, this latter variety dies after two or three years, but the Auratum is so beautiful that it pays to purchase it again and again.

No lily collection would be complete without the Tiger lily varieties. The large one
with buds about four inches long is called *Lilium Tigrinum Splendens*; if planted with the common kind, or *Lilium Tigrinum* and *Tennifolium*, together with a few *Maculatum*, this combination would produce a very fine effect in July. All these varieties form black seeds at the base of their leaves. When they are ripe drop them into holes two inches deep; they will mature and bloom in two years.

*Hemerocallis* is the family name of the familiar Lemon lily or French lily. This family really is not a lily, but has a root more nearly allied to the Iris. The Lemon lily is called *Flava*, the late blooming variety, *Thunbergii* and the well known farm house lily, *Fulva*.

In the catalog many others may be selected. Frederick H. Hosford, of Charlotte, Vermont, makes a specialty of the lilies I have mentioned.

The charming little Spanish Iris should be in every garden. One hundred can be bought for fifty cents. Planted in the fall, they all come up the following spring and bloom early in June; but alas, the next spring
only a few arrive. For this reason it is best to buy at least a hundred every autumn.

Lilies-of-the-Valley can be planted in the fall. They grow well about the roots of trees.

Cosmos is a valuable element in the garden landscape. I would almost say that I cannot keep a garden without it. The little plants of this flower from the nursery bed can be put in their permanent place at the end of May. By August they will have grown large and strong. If well staked they do not break or look untidy, as they will do if left alone. The bright green foliage gives a freshness to the whole garden when the rose leaves have become brown and rusty and the Hollyhocks are cut down and many other flowers are past. If planted in borders behind annuals, Cosmos makes a splendid background. The blossoms come very late and an early frost is sure to ruin them. For this reason many people have banished Cosmos from their gardens. Still, though it fails to bloom, the beautiful feathery green foliage, which lasts from August to October, is of inestimable value.
mable value. This flower in bloom is one of the finest sights in the garden. The plants are from five to six feet in height, covered with white blossoms three to four inches in diameter. Looking across the garden from the house, they seem to me to be a company of spirits.

An important feature of the fall garden is the hardy Chrysanthemum that should be planted in masses about the garden. When frost has destroyed all the annuals, one turns with great content to enjoy the brilliant colors of this last flower of the season.

In this spirit of content one would do well to plan one's life in accord with this old saying:

If thou of fortune be bereft,
And in thy store there be but left
Two loaves, sell one, and with the dole
Buy hayacinths to feed thy soul.
A complete list of Soils, Fertilizers and Insecticides will be found in the back of the Calendar. This list is numbered so that easy reference can be made to it.
God Almighty first Planted a Garden; and indeed it is the Purest of Humane pleasures; it is the Greatest Refreshment to the Spirits of Man, without which Buildings and Pallaces are but Grosse Handy-works.—Francis Bacon.
JANUARY

Seed lists should now be looked over. For a garden of four acres, planted with fruit trees, flowers and vegetables, the following lists have been found useful and effective.

The following vegetable seeds frequently have furnished a family of four, two servants, and a gardener’s family of five with great abundance.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3 qts. 1 pt. String Beans, Extra Early Refugee</td>
<td></td>
<td>$0.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 qt. 1 pt. String Beans, Golden Wax Improved</td>
<td></td>
<td>$0.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 qt. Lima Beans, King of the Garden</td>
<td></td>
<td>$0.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 qt. Lima Beans, Siebert’s Early</td>
<td></td>
<td>$0.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-4 lb. Beets, Egyptian</td>
<td></td>
<td>$0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 oz. Brussels Sprouts, Improved Half Dwarf</td>
<td></td>
<td>$0.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 pkt. Carrots, Early Round Parisian</td>
<td></td>
<td>$0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-4 lb. Carrots, Half Long Stump-rooted</td>
<td></td>
<td>$0.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 pkt. Cabbage, Early Spring</td>
<td></td>
<td>$0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 oz. Cabbage, Succession Improved</td>
<td></td>
<td>$0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 pkt. Cabbage, Extra Early Jersey Wakefield</td>
<td></td>
<td>$0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 pkt. Cabbage, Red Stonehead</td>
<td></td>
<td>$0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 pkt. Cauliflower, Large Early Snowball</td>
<td></td>
<td>$0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 pkt. Cauliflower, Thorburn Gilt-edge</td>
<td></td>
<td>$0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-2 oz. Celery, Boston Market</td>
<td></td>
<td>$0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 oz. Celery, Perfection Heartwell</td>
<td></td>
<td>$0.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 pt. Corn, Early Cory</td>
<td></td>
<td>$0.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 qt. Corn, Minnesota</td>
<td></td>
<td>$0.30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Every Day in My Garden

1 qt. Corn, Early Evergreen - - - - - .35
1 pt. Corn, Shoepeg - - - - - - .15
1 qt. Corn, Country Gentleman - - - - - .35
1 pkt. Cucumber, Early Short Green - - - - .05
1 oz. Cucumber, Long Green - - - - .10
1 pkt. Egg-plant, Improved New York Spineless - .10
1 pkt. Lettuce, Big Boston - - - - - .05
1 pkt. Lettuce, Golden Queen - - - - .05
1 pkt. Lettuce, Salamander - - - - .05
1 pkt. Lettuce, Golden Yellow Cos - - - - .10
1 pkt. Musk Melon, Long Island Beauty - - - - .05
1 pkt. Musk Melon, Orange Christina - - - .05
2 oz. Onion, White, Large Globe - - - - .75
2 oz. Onion, Yellow Danvers - - - - .40
2 qts. Onion Sets, White - - - - .50
3 oz. Okra, Long Green - - - - .20
1 oz. Parsnips, Maltese - - - - .10
1 oz. Parsley, Moss Curled - - - - .10
1 oz. Parsley, Fern Leaved - - - - .10
2 qts. Peas, Alaska - - - - .50
3 qts. Peas, American Wonder - - - - .80
2 qts. Peas, McClean's Advancer - - - .60
2 qts. Peas, Shropshire Hero - - - - .60
1 pkt. Pumpkin Cheese - - - - .05
1 oz. Pepper Bell - - - - .20
1-2 oz. Pepper, Sweet Mountain - - - - .15
1-4 lb. Radish, French Breakfast - - - - .20
1 oz. Radish, Long Scarlet, Short Top - - - .10
3 oz. Salsify Mammoth, Sandwich Island - - - .40
1 lb. Spinach, Long Standing - - - - .25
2 oz. Squash, Summer Crookneck - - - - .20
2 oz. Squash, Winter Crookneck - - - - .20
1-2 oz. Tomato, Acme - - - - - - .10
1 pkt. Tomato, Ponderosa - - - - .10
1-2 oz. Tomato, Stone - - - - - - .15
1-4 lb. Turnip, White Egg - - - - - .20

$12.47
This flower seed list has been found to produce a succession of beautiful flowers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 pkg. Bluets</td>
<td></td>
<td>$0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 pkgs. Asters</td>
<td></td>
<td>$0.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 oz. Alyssum, Carpet of Snow</td>
<td></td>
<td>$0.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 pkts. Calendula</td>
<td></td>
<td>$0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 pkts. Coreopsis</td>
<td></td>
<td>$0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 pkts. Canterbury Bells</td>
<td></td>
<td>$0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 pkts. Cosmos</td>
<td></td>
<td>$0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 pkt. Dahlia, single</td>
<td></td>
<td>$0.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 pkt. Dianthus</td>
<td></td>
<td>$0.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 pkt. Forget-me-nots</td>
<td></td>
<td>$0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 pkt. Larkspur</td>
<td></td>
<td>$0.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 pkt. Marigold, Tall African (orange)</td>
<td></td>
<td>$0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 pkt. Marigold, Tall African (lemon)</td>
<td></td>
<td>$0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 pkts. Marigold, Dwarf Mixed French</td>
<td></td>
<td>$0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 pkt. Mignonette</td>
<td></td>
<td>$0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-2 lb. Nasturtium, Dwarf Mixed</td>
<td></td>
<td>$0.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-4 lb. Nasturtium, Tall Mixed</td>
<td></td>
<td>$0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 pkt. Nicotiana</td>
<td></td>
<td>$0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 pkt. Nigella-Love-in-a-Mist</td>
<td></td>
<td>$0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 pkts. Pansies</td>
<td></td>
<td>$0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 pkt. Petunia</td>
<td></td>
<td>$0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 pkt. Poppies</td>
<td></td>
<td>$0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 pkt. Salpiglossis</td>
<td></td>
<td>$0.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 pkg. Schizanthus</td>
<td></td>
<td>$0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 pkts. Snapdragon</td>
<td></td>
<td>$0.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 pkts. Stock</td>
<td></td>
<td>$0.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 lb. Sweet Peas</td>
<td></td>
<td>$0.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 pkt. Verbena</td>
<td></td>
<td>$0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 pkts. Zinia</td>
<td></td>
<td>$0.15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: $5.90
Winter
I doe hold it, in the Royall ordering of Gardens, there ought to be Gardens for ale the Moneths in the Yeare: In which severally Things of Beautie may be there in Season.

Francis Bacon.
FEBRUARY

FIRST DAY
Prune Apple and other fruit trees. Cut off all last year’s growth and suckers. Cut the main center branches so that the sun and air will reach all the lateral branches. Scrape the bark, thus killing the insects and their eggs.

SECOND DAY

THIRD DAY
Continue pruning Apple trees.
FOURTH DAY

Prune Pear trees and scrape the bark.

FIFTH DAY

SIXTH DAY

Prune Cherry trees. Keep the soil heaped about the base of the trees. If the moisture runs down between the bark and soil, the tree rots and dies.
February

SEVENTH DAY

EIGHTH DAY

NINTH DAY
TENTH DAY
Prune Peach trees.

ELEVENTH DAY
Cut the Grapevines back to two or three eyes. Pick off the loose skin and expose eggs of spiders and other insects. Tie up the vines.

TWELFTH DAY
If you want the Grapevines for a cover on a trellis, leave the main stem, tying it to the trellis, and cut off all side shoots.
THIRTEENTH DAY

Trim Honeysuckle. Cut off all growth except the main stem. This keeps a healthy growth and obviates a mass of dead stems.

FOURTEENTH DAY

Trim other vines.

FIFTEENTH DAY

Go over shrubs and cut out old wood, leaving all two or three years' growth.
SIXTEENTH DAY

Prepare the flats, which are shallow boxes in which the seeds are to be planted. Brush them out and make new ones if necessary. To do this, take half inch stuff of any kind of wood. Make them three feet long, one foot wide and three inches high. Cut eight holes one inch in diameter in the bottom and place bits of broken pots over each hole for drainage.

SEVENTEENTH DAY

EIGHTEENTH DAY

Get the soil ready for the flats, Nos. 9 and 10, as described in the list at the end. Plant lettuce seed.
NINETEENTH DAY

Put the soil in flats and pour boiling water over it. Or bake the soil, an equally good method to kill seeds of weeds.

TWENTIETH DAY

Pack the soil down well, and draw a shingle over the surface to ensure its being close and firm.

TWENTY-FIRST DAY

Prepare the hot-beds (which should have a warm southern exposure), backed against a building or fence, leaving an intervening space to walk in. Good dimensions are three feet wide, four feet deep, and as long as required. They should be lined with brick to keep out moles and mice, and have an earth bottom.
TWENTY-SECOND DAY

For filling a hot-bed, take one part rotten straw stable bedding to one part very fresh horse manure. Mix well, and fill to the top. Put on the glass frames and leave two days or until the temperature has risen to 100 deg. F. Then tramp down the surface about one foot and put on six inches of soil. For flowers use Direction No. 9; for vegetables, No. 10. Put on the glass again.

TWENTY-THIRD DAY

TWENTY-FOURTH DAY

Whittle some dibbles; they are sharp-pointed sticks about six inches long and one-half inch thick, and are used in making holes in the soil of the flats when ready to transplant seedlings, and may be obtained at any seed store.
TWENTY-FIFTH DAY

When the temperature of the hot-beds is 85 degrees, they are ready to plant. After planting, put by each variety a wooden label with name of seed distinctly written on it. Water the soil with tepid water.

TWENTY-SIXTH DAY

Place newspapers over the planted flats and on the glass of the hot-beds, until the seeds send up shoots, then let the light on them gradually. Water every day.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY

As soon as three leaves appear, the plants are ready to transplant to other flats, with soil No. 11. A little of this work should be done each day. A dibble should be run through the soil around the transplanted seedlings at frequent intervals to keep the soil stirred up.
TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY

Open sash of hot-beds each day to let in the air. If cold, only an inch. The planting may be delayed until March 1st.
For, lo, the winter is past, the rain is over and gone;
The flowers appear on the earth; the time of the singing of birds is come, and the voice of the turtle is heard in our land;
The Fig tree putteth forth her green figs, and the vines with the tender grape give a good smell.

*Song of Solomon.*

Awake, O north wind; and come thou south; blow upon my garden, that the spices thereof may flow out.

*Song of Solomon.*
MARCH

FIRST DAY
Continue pruning and other unfinished work.

SECOND DAY

THIRD DAY
The seeds which by now should be in the flats or hot-beds are: Summer Cabbage and Cauliflower, Egg Plants, Lettuce, Parsley, Peppers, Sage and Thyme. Some of these seeds take many weeks to germinate.
FOURTH DAY

Put the Dahlia seeds, each separately, in a three inch pot. Plant the other flowers seeds in the flats.

FIFTH DAY

Plant seeds of Celery and Tomatoes. Transplant Lettuce to a hot-bed. Cover with newspapers for a few days. Water daily and open the sash for a short time in the middle of the day. Keep the temperature moderate. When the Lettuce begins to grow, water three times a day. Cultivate often.

SIXTH DAY

Continue work on shrubs. Rake up the lawns.
SEVENTH DAY

Attend to transplanting the seedlings.

EIGHTH DAY

Make stakes for flowers: Bamboo makes a good stake for small plants and can be cut any length required.

NINTH DAY
TENTH DAY
By now the Cabbage and Cauliflower seedlings should have been pricked into flats or another hot-bed. Pricking means placing them in the small holes made by the dibble. On warm and sunny days remove the sash on the hot-beds for a short time. Place the flats in the open air to harden, taking them in at night. As long as any plant is in a flat it must be watered daily.

ELEVENTH DAY
Plant seeds of Canterbury Bells and Fox Gloves. When three leaves show, prick out into another flat. These will bloom the following year.

TWELFTH DAY
Uncover Hardy Roses and prune hard, that is cut back half the wood. Spray them and the climbing roses with No. 14 as directed in the list at the end.
THIRTEENTH DAY

Continue pruning and pricking out of seedlings into other flats.

FOURTEENTH DAY

FIFTEENTH DAY

Do not prune the Harrison Rose, climbing Roses or Rugosas. This pruning can be done in the summer after blooming. Prune the delicate Tea Roses very slightly.
SIXTEENTH DAY

If the ground is suitable, attend to the Asparagus bed. Take off the winter covering, place it on a piece of ground where the Peas or other crops are to be planted later. Take off about ten inches of soil from the top of the Asparagus plants. Put on each one half trowelful nitrate of soda, and replace the soil. Lay on well rotted cow manure. Fork it in.

SEVENTEENTH DAY

EIGHTEENTH DAY

Go over all the beds which have been covered up, taking off part of the manure and straw. Place this on the ground where the vegetables are to be planted. Do this gradually. Remember that cold nights may follow warm days.
NINETEENTH DAY

Continue raking leaves, airing Cabbage and Cauliflower, watering Lettuce, airing hot-bed and pricking out seedlings.

TWENTIETH DAY

TWENTY-FIRST DAY

Sow on bare spots of the lawns one part Lawn Grass seed to one part White Clover. Sprinkle wood ashes on lawn.
TWENTY-SECOND DAY

Cut seed potatoes, one or two eyes to a piece, preparatory to planting on April 8th.

TWENTY-THIRD DAY

TWENTY-FOURTH DAY

Plant new Hardy Roses, Blackberries and woody plants which have been ordered from the Nurseryman.

To prepare a bed for new roses, take out the soil to the depth of twelve inches, place in it four or five inches of well rotted manure. Then replace the soil. After the bed has settled, plant in it the new roses, taking care that no manure touches the roots. During the entire summer keep all the roses covered with a cool mulch, such as grass clippings. Roses thrive best if planted where they are shaded during a part of the day.
TWENTY-FIFTH DAY

Look at Peach trees for the borer, a fat worm which lives in the trunk near the roots. When you find a hole, run a wire in and out to kill the worm. Put coal ashes on the surface close to the tree to drive away this pest.

TWENTY-SIXTH DAY

If the frost is out of the ground, all planting of trees, shrubs, vines, berries including straw-berries, can be done. The frost is generally out of the ground soon after April 1st.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY

Do a little more uncovering.
TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY

There is plenty of work in taking care of green house plants and hot-beds.

TWENTY-NINTH DAY


THIRTIETH DAY

Order from the Nurseryman Pachysandra Terminalis, (there is no common name,) and plant it under trees where no grass will grow.
THIRTY-FIRST DAY

A new Asparagus bed and new strawberry bed can be made in early Spring. If three-year-old Asparagus plants are bought and are planted early in April, they can be cut for the table the following year.
Spring Blossoms
NOTES
One impulse from a vernal wood
   May teach you more of man,
Of moral evil and of good
   Than all the sages can. . . . . .

And 'tis my faith that every flower
Enjoys the air it breathes.

*William Wordsworth.*
FIRST DAY

Prepare ground for the vegetables. If the soil is heavy, dig in lime and sand. Lay the winter covering from the flower beds on the vegetable beds, and dig it in.

SECOND DAY

Continue this work, putting manure on all the vegetable beds and dig it in. To force the Rhubarb, place a half barrel over each plant.

THIRD DAY

Continue preparation of the soil for planting. Put soot close about the Roses. If soot is not available, use powdered charcoal.
FOURTH DAY

Fork in manure on Rhubarb, Blackberries and Blackcaps. Sow seeds of Shirley and Iceland Poppies in the open ground.

FIFTH DAY

SIXTH DAY

Fork in manure on Strawberry plants. Plant seeds of Sweet Peas in good rich soil, very deep—twelve to fifteen inches deep. If the frost is out of the ground, take up the potted Lilies out of the earth pit. Repot them in good soil—one third each of compact leaf mould and good soil. Place the potted Lilies back in the pit, but not so deep; cover with ashes again about six inches deep.
SEVENTH DAY


EIGHTH DAY

Plant two bushels of Potatoes. Plant Spinach in the open ground. Plant in flats seeds of Lettuce; for instance, Boston Market, Golden Queen or other varieties. These are to be eaten six weeks later.

NINTH DAY

Plant in the open ground seeds of Beets, Carrots, Onions, Parsnips, Onion-sets and Salsify. Fork into the Phlox bed its winter covering. Fork manure into the Hollyhocks. Take up seedlings in the Hollyhock bed and plant them in the bare spots.
ELEVENTH DAY

Prepare ground for the vegetables.

TWELFTH DAY

Put about shrubs, vines and other perennials fertilizer No. 36, as in directions, and dig it in. No digging should be done now about the Peonies or the Iris. Postpone it until August.
THIRTEENTH DAY

A new Strawberry bed can be planted at this time.

FOURTEENTH DAY

FIFTEENTH DAY

Transplant a few Cauliflowers and Cabbages from the flats or hot-beds to the open ground. If they are not killed by the frost, two or three weeks will be gained. Put on the Hollyhocks No. 14.
SIXTEENTH DAY

At this time, if the frost is out of the ground, plant Lilies, also the new Tea Roses from the Nurseryman.

During the summer water the Roses constantly. This insures large blossoms. If the manuring is done thoroughly at the end of April and in August, mulch of grass kept on the entire summer, wood ashes four inches deep put on after the manure in April, bugs kept off faithfully, the result will be beautiful roses and many of them.

SEVENTEENTH DAY

Don’t forget the greenhouse work, such as prickling out seedlings.

EIGHTEENTH DAY

Run the cultivator through the potatoes.
NINETEENTH DAY

Put on the Cabbage and Cauliflower in the open ground No. 20. For potato bugs use No. 14. Remove the covering from the box borders.

TWENTIETH DAY

TWENTY-FIRST DAY

Plant String Beans: for example, one pint Extra Early Refugee.
TWENTY-SECOND DAY

Make a ring around each Rose bush two inches from the stem and put in it a scant handful of fresh-ground bone meal.

TWENTY-THIRD DAY

Trim the Hedges and Box Borders. Look over the Dahlia roots which have been kept through the winter. Separate them, throwing away the decayed parts and placing good roots in a box of sand to sprout.

TWENTY-FOURTH DAY

Continue cutting the Hedges and Box Borders.
TWENTY-FIFTH DAY

Plant Peas (two quarts American Wonder).

TWENTY-SIXTH DAY


TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY

Plant in the flats seeds of Lettuce (Black-seeded Simpson) for eating in July. This late variety does not go to seed as readily as some others. Put on the Hollyhocks No. 14. Transplant Lettuce (Boston Market and Golden Queen) to the open ground; cultivate often.
TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY

Overhaul the Chrysanthemums. Take up the old roots, divide them and replant in a fresh bed. Put on the Cabbage and Cauliflower No. 19. Transplant to the open ground from the flats for early blooming: Asters, Cosmos, Calendulas, Forget-me-nots, Marigolds and Sweet Alyssum (Carpet of Snow).

TWENTY-NINTH DAY

Dig manure about all the Roses. Put four inches of wood ashes close about each plant, except the June Roses, which should have the wood ashes in August. Hybrid Perpetual Roses like a heavy soil and well rotted sod. Tea Roses like a sandy soil and leaf mould.

THIRTIETH DAY

Put a half-trowelful of bone meal on the Canterbury Bells, Campanulas, Delphiniums and Foxgloves. These are the plants which have been carried through the winter and are to bloom in June. Spray the Roses with No. 32.
Locust Trees in Flower
The thirsty Earth soaks up the rain,
And drinks and gaps for drink again;
The plants suck in the Earth, and are
With constant drinking fresh and fair.

Abraham Cowley
1618-1667
MAY

FIRST DAY

Plant Corn: for example, one pint Early Corey, one pint Early Evergreen, one pint Country Gentlemen, one quart Minnesota. Plant with the corn a few seeds of Summer Squash.

SECOND DAY

Run the cultivator through the Potatoes. When the plants are six inches high, heap the soil about them to form hills.

THIRD DAY

Make in some part of the garden a nursery bed, three feet wide and ten feet long. The soil should be one part manure, three parts soil. Work it smooth, for small seeds need fine soil. Plant here the seeds of Asters, Calendulas, Cosmos, Marigolds, Nicotianas, Pansies, Sultanas and Zinmias.
FOURTH DAY

Plant String Beans: one pint Golden Wax. Prepare a bed or border like No. 8, plant in it broadcast the seeds of Mignonette. Plant the seeds of Nasturtiums six inches apart in a place where they are to bloom.

FIFTH DAY

SIXTH DAY

The Sweet Alyssum (Carpet of Snow) and Candytuft from the flats can now be transplanted to the border.
SEVENTH DAY

For Potato Bugs use No. 23. For blight on Potatoes use No. 14; two applications should cure it.

EIGHTH DAY

Plant Lima Beans: for example, one quart King of the Garden, one quart Siebert’s Early. Place bean poles in position, four feet apart; plant four seeds to a pole. One hundred poles is not too many for a medium-sized family. If the nights are cold, the seeds will not germinate, and they must be planted again. But it pays to risk early planting.

NINTH DAY

In the nursery bed sow the seeds of Winter Cabbage, Cauliflower and Brussels Sprouts. These are for the winter crop.
TENTH DAY

Put No. 20 on the Cabbage and Cauliflower. These are the summer plants which have been put in the open ground. Put No. 14 on the Hollyhocks.

ELEVENTH DAY

TWELFTH DAY

Run cultivator through the Corn. Transplant Parsley from the flats for a border to a vegetable bed. Parsley seed can also be planted at this time in the open ground.
THIRTEENTH DAY
Transplant the rest of the Summer Cabbage and Cauliflower from the flats to the open ground. The seedlings of the Canterbury Bells and Foxgloves in the flats can now be planted in rows in a vegetable bed. Work in wood ashes about their roots. They are to bloom a year hence.

FOURTEENTH DAY
When the strawberries are in bloom, dig in finely broken up manure about their roots. Take up the potted Lilies and sink the pots in the soil in a shady part of the garden, and leave them there until within about six weeks of their blooming. They need no attention at this stage of their existence and they will take care of themselves. See work for July 14.

FIFTEENTH DAY
Plant Corn, 1 pint each Early Evergreen, Country Gentleman, and Shoe Peg in the rows between the Early Potatoes.
SIXTEENTH DAY

Plant Peas, two quarts Shropshire Hero and one quart McLean's Advancer. Separate the old Forget-me-not plants and replant in a fresh border.

SEVENTEENTH DAY

EIGHTEENTH DAY

Put on the Summer Cabbage and Cauliflower No. 20. The Canterbury Bells, Foxgloves, Pansies, Campanulas, Pyrethrums and Delphiniums, which were transplanted in the fall and wintered over, can now be put in their permanent place. Give them a good rich soil; let no manure touch their roots. Add coal ashes to the soil for the Delphiniums and put wood ashes about the ground near the other plants.
NINETEENTH DAY

Plant String Beans, one pint Extra Early Refugee. Plant in the open ground from the flats, Egg Plants, Peppers and Tomatoes. The latter require very little manure—the Peppers a moderate amount, and the Egg Plants rich cow manure.

TWENTIETH DAY

Plant Peas, one quart Champion of England. Transplant Lettuce from the flats to the open ground, Boston Market and Golden Queen. Put on the Tomatoes No. 14. Dust the Egg Plants with hellebore and watch every day for grubs and insects, which immediately attack them.

TWENTY-FIRST DAY

Spray the Roses with No. 27. Plant in the open ground the annuals, both those in the flats and those in the nursery bed, also the Dahlias which have been in pots or in sand. Strew on the ground No. 29 where the Pansies and Snap Dragons are to go. Put wood ashes about all these young plants, to keep away the cut worm.
TWENTY-SECOND DAY

Cultivate the Corn. Put grass clippings under and about the Strawberries as a mulch. As the Lima Beans grow, twine the tendrils up the poles; hoe them frequently.

TWENTY-THIRD DAY

The Celery, which was planted in late February and transplanted into flats in late April, should now be put in the open ground. Cut off the roots one-half inch from the base and some of the leaves; plant two inches apart in a bed, each row eighteen inches apart, so that the cultivator can be run through. Keep them free from weeds until July 1st, when they are put in their permanent place. A thousand plants is not excessive for an ordinary family.

TWENTY-FOURTH DAY

Hoe the Tomatoes. Since the annuals cannot all be planted on the first day, from time to time work should be done on them.
TWENTY-FIFTH DAY

Plant Okra seed in a row close together; when it is well up, thin it out.

TWENTY-SIXTH DAY

TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY

Cultivate Carrots and Salsify often, to keep the roots from branching. Thin out Beets and use for Greens. Weed Onions.
TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY

Plant Heliotrope and Mignonette about the Roses. Start these in the greenhouse, or buy the plants. Plant Gladiolas in rich soil. Transplant the Thyme and other herbs from the flats to the garden.

TWENTY-NINTH DAY

Plant Melon and Cucumbers. Plant three bushels of Potatoes for the winter crop; they should yield enough for a family of eight. Put a spoonful of bone meal on the Snapdragons. Put sheep manure on the Asters. Cultivate these three often.

THIRTIETH DAY

Put cow manure about the Egg Plants and dig it in. Water with No. 20.
THIRTY-FIRST DAY

Hoe the Tomatoes, also hoe the Corn that has been planted in the Potato rows (see page 55). By this time the Hyacinth and Tulip Bulbs should be ripe. If the beds need renewing, dig up the Bulbs, dry them, and keep them until fall, when they are to be replanted. If it is not necessary to take them up, pull off the ripened leaves, stir the ground gently and plant over them one of the annuals.
Box Border, Peonies and Magnolia
Box Porter, Peonies and Magnolia
When daisies pied, and violets blue,
   And lady-smocks all silver white,
And cuckoo-buds of yellow hue,
   Do paint the meadows with delight.

*Shakespeare* ("Love’s Labour Lost").
JUNE

FIRST DAY


SECOND DAY


THIRD DAY

Stake with bamboo and tie the Dahlias, Nicotianas, Petunias, Salpiglossis and Snapdragons.
FOURTH DAY

Water the Tomatoes with No. 14. Put this also on the Hollyhocks.

FIFTH DAY

SIXTH DAY

To make the little annuals strong and bushy, cut off the top bud and a few leaves. Do this to the Marigolds and Salpiglossis, Snapdragons and Zinnias. Pinch off the shoots from the Dahlia roots, leaving two or three to grow. Cut off all the flower buds at the base of the leaves, leaving three at the top.
SEVENTH DAY

Put on the Egg Plants No. 19 and No. 20; On the Cabbage and Cauliflower No. 30. As soon as three leaves appear on the Melons and Cucumbers, dust with hellebore and keep watch for the grubs.

EIGHTH DAY

NINTH DAY

Cultivate the Corn in the Potato rows; cultivate the winter Potatoes. For potato bugs use No. 23; for the blight use No. 14.
TENTH DAY

Hoe the Lima Beans.

ELEVENTH DAY


TWELFTH DAY

Destroy the rose bugs by hand; use No. 27; also put No. 27 on any plant afflicted with the ills mentioned in that paragraph. Transplant to the open ground Black-seeded Simpson Lettuce.
THIRTEENTH DAY

Put No. 13 on the Pansies, Petunias and Heliotrope.

FOURTEENTH DAY

FIFTEENTH DAY

Put on the Egg Plants No. 19. If the season is dry, put on No. 20. Stop cutting the Asparagus and keep it free from weeds.
SIXTEENTH DAY


SEVENTEENTH DAY

Cultivate the winter Potatoes. Put sheep manure on the Verbenas.

EIGHTEENTH DAY

Every day cut off all the faded blossoms.
NINETEENTH DAY

If necessary, prune shrubs after blooming. Shrubs should grow naturally, only cut them if out of shape or too rampant.

TWENTIETH DAY

More Lettuce—Black-seeded Simpson—can now be planted in the garden; cultivate it often. Cultivate the Corn in the potato rows.

TWENTY-FIRST DAY

Put No. 19 on the Egg Plants; if dry season, No. 20. Dig manure about the Hydrangeas and put on No. 20.
Every Day in My Garden

TWENTY-SECOND DAY

Cultivate the winter Potatoes. Plant in the garden the winter Cabbage, Cauliflower and Brussels Sprouts.

TWENTY-THIRD DAY

TWENTY-FOURTH DAY

Put No. 19 on the Asters, Cocks Combs, Campanulas, Delphiniums, Dahlias, Roses, Salpiglossis and Snapdragons. Put No. 13 on the Petunias, Pansies and Heliotrope.
TWENTY-FIFTH DAY


TWENTY-SIXTH DAY

Cut off all the seed pods from the Peonies, Fraxinella, Lilies and Oriental Poppies. A few should be kept to ripen for seeds.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY

TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY

Put on the Egg Plants No. 19, and if dry, No. 20. Put on the summer Cabbage and Cauliflower No. 20.

TWENTY-NINTH DAY

THIRTIETH DAY

Plant Corn, one quart Early Evergreen, for a late crop.
A Garden Corner
NOTES

A Garden Center
And because the Breath of Flowers is farre sweeter in the aire (where it comes and goes like the Warbling of Musick) then in the hand, therefore nothing is more fit for that delight then to Know what be the Flowers and Plants that doe best perfume the aire.

Francis Bacon.
JULY

FIRST DAY
Prepare a bed for the Celery. Select a place where Peas and Beans have grown. Dig in well-rotted manure, make a trench ten inches deep. Take the little plants out of the bed where they were put the end of May and cut off some of the roots and leaves as before. Dip each plant in strong manure water, No. 19. As the plants grow, draw the soil about them, taking care not to cover the crowns.

SECOND DAY
Put No. 20 on the Dahlias. Keep the Asparagus and Strawberries weeded.

THIRD DAY
Pick Sweet Peas every day, otherwise they go to seed and stop blooming. If the Nasturtiums do not bloom, cut off half the leaves.
FOURTH DAY

Put on the Egg Plants No. 19, and No. 20, if the weather is dry. On the Celery No. 20. On the Asters No. 26 for the Aster beetle. If this pest reappears after one application continue to use it.

FIFTH DAY

SIXTH DAY

Let the Bluets sow themselves, then remove the old plants, dig over this bed in which one or more of the annuals may be planted. In the spring the Bluets will come up.
SEVENTH DAY

Put No. 19 on the Asters, Cockscombs, Dahlias, Roses, Salpiglossis and Snapdragons. Wild ferns can be taken up from the woods and swamps and replanted between June first and August first. Enrich the bed with leaf mould, cut off half the length of leaves, water the ferns twice a week with a solution of two table spoonsful of ammonia to one gallon of water on the soil. About twice a month substitute for one of these waterings a tea spoonful of castor oil. Put this in hot water and thoroughly mix it before applying.

EIGHTH DAY

NINTH DAY

As soon as the Canterbury Bells have done blooming pull them up and burn them and replant the bed with an annual.
TENTH DAY
Keep the runners cut off from the Strawberry plants. Weed the Raspberries and the Blackberries.

ELEVENTH DAY
Stake and tie the Cosmos with bamboo stakes. Put No. 19 on the Hydrangeas.

TWELFTH DAY
Put on the Egg Plants No. 19, and if the weather is dry No. 20.
THIRTEENTH DAY

Cut off to the ground the ribbon grass before it blooms. It will come up in ten days and be fine until after frost. The potted Lilies should now be taken up and prepared for blooming six weeks later. Prepare a border or spot in the flower beds by digging it over, and in this place, plant the Lilies, taking them out of the pots. Two weeks later, fertilize. See July 28.

FOURTEENTH DAY

FIFTEENTH DAY

Plant String Beans, one pint Early Refugee, one pint Golden Wax. Put on the Celery No. 20; on the Hollyhocks and Phlox No. 14; on the Pansies, Petunias and Heliotrope, No. 13.
SIXTEENTH DAY

Plant in the flats or the nursery bed the ripened seeds of Campanulas, Delphiniums. Pyrethrums. Buy seeds of Canterbury Bells, Foxgloves and Pansies, and plant them in a flat or nursery bed.

SEVENTEENTH DAY

Plant in the nursery bed the ripened seeds of Fraxinella, Hollyhocks and Oriental Poppies. Leave them there until spring.

EIGHTEENTH DAY

Put on the winter Cabbage, Cauliflower and Brussels Sprouts No. 19 and No. 20. When the Delphiniums have finished blooming, cut them to the ground. They will come up again and bloom in September and continue until frost.
NINETEENTH DAY

Put No. 19 on the Egg Plants. Take off all the new tender shoots on the Grapevines. Cut off large leaves so that the sun may reach the Grapes.

TWENTIETH DAY

TWENTY-FIRST DAY

Keep the Asparagus and Strawberry plants weeded.
TWENTY-SECOND DAY

On the Asters, Cockscombs, Dahlias, Heliotrope, Mignonette, Nicotianas, Pansies and Snapdragons put No. 19.

TWENTY-THIRD DAY

Plant Sweet Alyssum (Carpet of Snow) in a border for late blooming.

TWENTY-FOURTH DAY

When the little black fruit from the Tiger Lilies falls, make a nole one and one-half inches deep and poke it in. It will produce plants and bloom in two years.
TWENTY-FIFTH DAY

Put No. 19 and No. 20 on the winter Cabbage, Cauliflower and Brussels Sprouts.

TWENTY-SIXTH DAY


TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY
TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY

Cut off the haws from all the Roses, the climbing Roses included. Make a trench two inches deep, two inches from the stem of the Lilies planted two weeks ago. Fill this trench with sheep manure, cover lightly with soil. Water well and continue to do this every four days until the flower buds are well formed. After this, no further attention will be necessary.

TWENTY-NINTH DAY

Sprinkle No. 24 on the Winter Cabbage and Cauliflower for three days.

THIRTIETH DAY

Plant Spinach for fall use.
THIRTY-FIRST DAY

Dig about the fall Chrysanthemums and put on No. 19.
A Woodland Stream
NOTES

Woodland Stream
Take joy home,  
And make a place in thy great heart for her,  
And give her time to grow, and cherish her;  
Then will she come, and oft will sing to thee,  
When thou art working in the furrows; ay,  
Or weeding in the sacred hour of dawn.  
It is a comely fashion to be glad—  
Joy is the grace we say to God.  

Jean Ingelow.
AUGUST

FIRST DAY

When the Phlox has done blooming cut it off to the ground and it will bloom again. Leave some blooms to seed, they will sow themselves and come up in the spring and can then be transplanted.

SECOND DAY

THIRD DAY

Dig about the Hybrid and Tea Roses fresh bone meal.
FOURTH DAY

When the Hollyhocks are done blooming, fork up the ground so the seeds can germinate. A week after this cut off the Hollyhocks and burn them.

FIFTH DAY

Put No. 13 on the Pansies, Petunias, Heliotrope. By this time if these plants are satisfactory the No. 13 can be discontinued. Put stakes four feet six inches long by the Cosmos; drive in six or seven inches; tie them well.

SIXTH DAY

Lay well rotted manure on the mulch on the roses and dig it all in.
SEVENTH DAY

Put No. 19 and No. 20 on the winter Cabbage, Cauliflowers and Brussels Sprouts. Plant Peas, 1 quart American Wonder, for the latest crop.

EIGHTH DAY

NINTH DAY

Put on the Egg Plants No. 19 and No. 20. On the Celery No. 20. On the Hydrangeas No. 19 and No. 20.
**TENTH DAY**

Put stakes three feet six inches high by the large Nicotianas and tie them.

**ELEVENTH DAY**

Put four inches of wood ashes on the June Roses.

**TWELFTH DAY**

Put No. 19 on the Dahlias, small Nicotianas, Snapdragons and Verbenas.
THIRTEENTH DAY

FOURTEENTH DAY

FIFTEENTH DAY

Put sheep manure on the Asters. Bank up the Celery as it grows, leaving the crown above the soil. Put No. 19 on the Chrysanthemums.
SIXTEENTH DAY

Dig rich cow manure into the Peony roots. Take off about ten inches of soil from the Asparagus plants. Sow on the crowns equal quantities of bone meal and nitrate of soda; then cover again with soil and lay on cow manure and dig it in. This work can also be done in the spring.

SEVENTEENTH DAY

EIGHTEENTH DAY
NINETEENTH DAY

Put on the Egg Plants No. 19 and No. 20. The weather is apt to be dry at this time, so nitrate of soda will help the Egg Plants; but if they are doing well this fertilizing can be stopped.

TWENTIETH DAY

TWENTY-FIRST DAY
TWENTY-SECOND DAY

Put No. 19 and No. 20 on the Hydrangeas.

TWENTY-THIRD DAY

TWENTY-FOURTH DAY
TWENTY-FIFTH DAY


TWENTY-SIXTH DAY


TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY

Plant the ripened seeds of the Peonies. They do not germinate until spring and the plants will not bloom until they are two years old.
TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY


TWENTY-NINTH DAY

THIRTIETH DAY
THIRTY-FIRST DAY

Put No. 19 on the winter Cabbage and Cauliflower and Brussels Sprouts. Put it also on the Chrysanthemums.
NOTES
I marvel that the great men of the earth prefer to reap the iron harvest of war to the rich gifts of Ceres.—

Mary Wortley Montagu.
SEPTEMBER

FIRST DAY
During this month overhaul the beds of perennials, and make new flower beds.

SECOND DAY
Put No. 19 on the Dahlias and Snapdragons.

THIRD DAY
Order from the Nurseryman, the shrubs, bulbs and perennial roots for the new beds. Plant them as soon as received. Make beds rich to receive the perennial roots and bulbs. Put a handful of sand in the hole where the latter go, as no manure should touch them.
FOURTH DAY

Fork manure into the roots of the Chrysanthemums. Use tobacco water to kill black aphides (No. 35).

FIFTH DAY

Transplant from the flats or nursery bed the little seedlings of Canterbury Bells, Campanulas, Delphiniums, Fox Gloves, Pansies and Pyrethrums. These Canterbury Bells bloom the following year and are then finished. They never bloom again.

SIXTH DAY
SEVENTH DAY

EIGHTH DAY

NINTH DAY

Put No. 20 on the Roses.
TENTH DAY

Put No. 19 on the Egg Plants.

ELEVENTH DAY

TWELFTH DAY

Put No. 19 on the Chrysanthemums.
THIRTEENTH DAY

FOURTEENTH DAY

FIFTEENTH DAY

Put No. 19 on the Dahlias
SIXTEENTH DAY

Dig up the Onions, lay them on the ground to dry. Three days afterwards place them on the barn floor.

SEVENTEENTH DAY

EIGHTEENTH DAY
NINETEENTH DAY

Cut off the suckers about the shrubs.

TWENTIETH DAY

TWENTY-FIRST DAY
TWENTY-SECOND DAY

Clear out the hot beds, using the manure for the new flower beds

TWENTY-THIRD DAY


TWENTY-FOURTH DAY
TWENTY-FIFTH DAY

Put No. 19 on the Chrysanthemums.

TWENTY-SIXTH DAY

Take up the Dahlia roots after the first frost and put them in the barn.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY

When the first signs of frost appear, cover at night the blooming annuals and the blooming Roses, which will continue to flower until the end of November.
TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY

TWENTY-NINTH DAY

THIRTIETH DAY

Put wood ashes about the plants of young Canterbury Bells.
NOTES
Autumn in the Garden
To smell a turf of fresh earth is wholesome for the body: no less are thoughts of immortality cordial to the soul.

*Thomas Fuller.*

1608—1661.
OCTOBER

FIRST DAY

Make over the beds for the perennials. Take up the roots of Yellow Lilies, cut them in squares and replant in fresh soil.

SECOND DAY

Do the same to the Golden Glow.

THIRD DAY

Do the same to the Phlox and plant in the bed some of the seedlings.
FOURTH DAY
Take up the Iris and pull apart the roots and replant them.

FIFTH DAY

SIXTH DAY
Separate the roots of Oriental Poppies and replant them. All the perennials should be overhauled once in three or four years, except the Peonies, which should not be disturbed unless they are in bad condition, in which case they can be taken up, decayed roots cut out and the sound ones replanted.
SEVENTH DAY
Dig up the potatoes and put them on the barn floor.

EIGHTH DAY
Put coal ashes on the Delphiniums. If they are not doing well take them up, examine the roots and cut out rotten parts and replant them in fresh soil.

NINTH DAY
Continue making new beds.
Every Day in My Garden

TENTH DAY

The new hardy Roses should now be planted. Also at this time old Roses can be moved.

ELEVENTH DAY

TWELFTH DAY

Pick the apples and place them on the barn floor.
THIRTEENTH DAY
Continue picking apples. Plant shrubs and fruit trees. Make beds for bulbs and plant them.

FOURTEENTH DAY
Put No. 19 on the Chrysanthemums. Also on the Roses.

FIFTEENTH DAY
Dig the Carrots and Beets, always placing the roots on the barn floor to take the natural heat out of them before putting away for the winter.
SIXTEENTH DAY
Dig up the Salsify and all other roots.

SEVENTEENTH DAY

EIGHTEENTH DAY
Put the Onions in the root cellar.
NINETEENTH DAY

Cut off the stems of the Dahlias and when they are thoroughly dry place them in a barrel, laying hay about them. Keep them in the cellar.

TWENTIETH DAY

TWENTY-FIRST DAY
TWENTY-SECOND DAY

Pull up all the annuals and burn them to kill the eggs of insects; add the ashes to your store.

TWENTY-THIRD DAY

TWENTY-FOURTH DAY
TWENTY-FIFTH DAY

TWENTY-SIXTH DAY

TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY

After a cold spell take up the Celery. Clean out the hot beds, put one foot of sand in the bottom; cut off about six inches of the Celery leaves. Place it upright in the sand, packed close together.
TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY

If you have not enough space in the hot-beds, put the Celery into large boxes packed with sand, and placed in the root cellar.

TWENTY-NINTH DAY

Continue work on the Celery.

THIRTIETH DAY

When the Celery is all in, there should be several feet of air between the Celery and the glass. Place wooden shutters on the sash.
THIRTY-FIRST DAY

On warm days open the glass to air the hot-beds; on cold nights cover the sash and shutters with old quilts or sacking.
Bare Locust Trees  
Wistaria and Honeysuckle in full Leaf
Bene Fanci Trees
Witness and Have seen in full heet
For Art may err, but Nature cannot miss. . .
Better to hunt in fields for health unbought
Than fee the doctors for a nauseous draught
The wise for cure on exercise depend.

John Dryden.
NOVEMBER

FIRST DAY
The work of covering the beds can now begin. Put a little manure on the most delicate plants. Don’t do it too early. A little freezing will do them no harm.

SECOND DAY

THIRD DAY
The Pansies which have been blooming all summer, if covered with a little manure, will live through the winter and bloom in late April.
FOURTH DAY

Roses need heavy manure covering and litter on top of that. The tender Tea Roses should be buried. To do this take away the soil near the stem; then bend the plant gently down and cover it with earth and manure and last of all litter.

FIFTH DAY

The Canterbury Bells, Fox Gloves, Delphiniums and their companions need only a light covering bedding mixed with leaves.

SIXTH DAY

Cover the Peonies with manure. If Dianthus and Snapdragons are covered lightly they may live and bloom in the spring.
SEVENTH DAY

It is worthwhile, as far as possible, to winter over the annuals as it obviates planting seeds in the spring. But it is well to sow seeds also, as the new seeded plants give finer blooms. Columbine is another annual which lives through the winter, and Forget-me-nots already mentioned.

EIGHTH DAY

NINTH DAY

Cover the Oriental Poppies. Lightly cover the Parsley and Thyme. Lilies can be planted in pots at this time for blooming in late summer. Buy Lilium Speciosum Rubrums and Albums, also Auratums. Place each bulb in a five inch pot, in sifted coal ashes, no soil. Place the pots in a pit dug in the ground about eighteen inches deep. Cover by degrees with more coal ashes. After hard freezing, heap some soil on top of the ashes. Early in April, take them up. See work for April.
TENTH DAY

Take up the Cabbage and Cauliflower; place them in the barn. Later put them in a bin in the root cellar; place the roots up and cover with hay. Do this late in November.

ELEVENTH DAY

After the Currant and Goosberry bushes have lost their leaves, they can be taken up, divided, freed of weeds, etc, and replanted in good loose soil.

TWELFTH DAY

Fork up the Raspberry and Blackberry beds. Cut out all the wood which bore in July; pull up the new growth, leaving four or five canes. If new plants are needed, plant those pulled up.
THIRTEENTH DAY

Put coal ashes on the ground about the Peach trees. Gather up all the stakes and poles and place them in the tool house.

FOURTEENTH DAY

The Brussels Sprouts should be left standing where they grew in the summer. Gather it as it is needed for the table; frost does not injure it. Spinach can be taken up, roots and all, and put in a pit or a box of sand, in the same manner as the Celery.

FIFTEENTH DAY

When a young fruit tree makes great growth of branches and produces no fruit, prune the roots. To do this, dig a trench eighteen inches deep around the tree, cut off the ends of the roots with a spade, and place manure at this point to preserve their health and vigor. This is rather a dangerous thing to do, but it is better to risk it than to have no fruit.
SIXTEENTH DAY
Cover the Asparagus with manure after heavy frost.

SEVENTEENTH DAY

EIGHTEENTH DAY
The Cabbage and Cauliflower can be covered in the garden in a dry spot. Pull them up, place the leaves down and the roots up, pack them close, cover them with leaves and hay, then soil. Put boards about them on the sides, bank up the soil and make all tight.
NINETEENTH DAY

The root cellar should be below the frost line. It should have a dry floor, divided into bins 3 feet by 4 feet. Everything should be covered with hay. On warm days the root cellar should be aired.

TWENTIETH DAY

Clean up the vegetable beds, burn all the old stalks, save the ashes. Stack the corn stalks in the barn yard for feed for the cows. Fork over the beds and trench them. This exposes the eggs of insects to the frost. Plough the beds if practicable.

TWENTY-FIRST DAY

Every three years, put on the soil a bountiful amount of salt and lime, two tons of salt one ton of lime to three acres.
TWENTY-SECOND DAY

Put coarse manure about the Rhubarb. By this time the heavy covering should be finished.

TWENTY-THIRD DAY

Scatter well rotted manure thinly over the lawns. Well rotted manure is not liable to have seeds of weeds in it.

TWENTY-FOURTH DAY

Cover the Chrysanthemums with coarse manure.
TWENTY-FIFTH DAY

Cover the box boarders with leaves, then place boards over them, driving a peg in the path to support the board so it will not rest on the box. The winter sun is apt to kill box.

TWENTY-SIXTH DAY

TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY
TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY

TWENTY-NINTH DAY

THIRTIETH DAY
The Garden is best to Square; Incompassed on ale the Foure Sides with a Stately Arched Hedge. . .
For Fountaines, they are a great Beauty and Refreshment. But Pooles Marre ale and Make the Garden unwholsome, and full of Flies and Frogs. . .

Francis Bacon.
DECEMBER.

"Dimmest and brightest month am I;
My short days end, my lengthening days begin;
What matters more or less sun in the sky,
When all is sun within."

*Christina G. Rossetti.*

During this month the bulbs for blooming in the house should be started, as they take from twelve to sixteen weeks from the time they are planted till they bloom. The soil for these bulbs should be a mixture of one part sand, one part fine manure and one part leaf mold or fine soil. Put stones in the bottom of four or six inch pots and fill with this mixture. Plant the bulbs, little bulbs in the smaller pots, bigger bulbs in the larger pots, taking care to put some sand in the holes before burying the bulbs so the rich soil will not touch them directly. Place the pots in a cellar or some cool, dark place and cover them completely with earth. Thus buried from all light and air, the bulbs form strong roots, which produce fine blossoms later.
Bulbs of Daphnes, Daffodils, Hyacinths, etc., must lie buried from eight to ten weeks; Lilies twelve weeks. At the end of the proper period uncover the bulbs and water them. After a day or two begin to bring them gradually into the light, watering them daily. About a month later all the bulbs should bloom.
I would suggest buying several dozen bulbs of white Roman Hyacinths. Plant them in boxes about eight inches deep and treat them as the bulbs planted in pots. After the bulbs have been brought into the light and the flower buds have grown about an inch and a half take up the bulbs, wash off the soil and place them close together in a silver china bowl, stuffing dried moss all about the bulbs to make them stand up straight, and filling the bowl with water. Placed in this way these little Hyacinths will grow and blossom as if they were planted in soil. There is a special advantage in planting Hyacinths in this manner, for they do not require sunlight as bulbs planted in soil do, but will bloom just as well if left in the centre of the table or in some dark corner where they brighten up all around them.—From "A Year in my Garden."
Preparation of Soils

The numbers at the beginning of each of the following paragraphs are numbers referred to in the text.

No. 1

Leaf Mould. Gather leaves in the fall and place them in a damp place. When a year old, turn them over; do this again at the end of the second year. The material is now ready for use. It contains lye and nitrogen.

No. 2

Compost. Save all grass clippings, weeds, etc. In mid-summer turn them over. The material will be ready to use at the end of the year.

No. 3

Rotten sod. Take a load of sod, lay grass side down, soil up, pile one piece on another. Keep this one year. At the end of this time cut it down with a spade into squares and make a new pile. Do this three times and at the end of the second year it will be ready to use.
Every Day in my Garden

No. 4

*Sand.* Contains iron and silica.

No. 5

*Loam.* The soil just under sod.

No. 6

Soil treated with sulphur and soot will drive away cut-worms and ants. It is especially good for Pansies and Snapdragons. Use one-half pound sulphur to five pounds soot. Strew this lightly on the ground and rake it in.

No. 7

The soil of the garden should be treated with salt and lime every three years. Fifteen hundred pounds of salt to seven hundred and fifty pounds of lime per acre. Sprinkle this on the surface of the ground in the fall to be absorbed.

No. 8

*The Nursery-bed.* This is a place in a garden in which to plant seeds of hardy annuals. Make it ten feet long by three feet wide, use very fine soil, one part manure to three parts soil.
Soils for Flats.

Pour boiling water over soil in flats a day before planting to kill pests and seeds of weeds. Placing the soil in a large pan and heating over a fire is also a good way to accomplish the same result.

No. 9
For flats for flower seeds.—One-half part leaf mould, one-half part compost.

No. 10
For flats for vegetable seeds.—One-third part sand, one-third loam, one-third rotten sod.

No. 11
For flats for transplanted flowers, seedlings and vegetables.—One-fourth loam, one-fourth leaf mould, one-fourth compost, one-fourth sand.

No. 12
For Cauliflowers, Cabbage and Peppers, use rotten sod.
Fertilizers and Insecticides.

No. 13

*Bon Arbor.* One pound of this to thirty gallons of water or one heaping tablespoon to two gallons of water, is the proportion for using this stimulant. The plants should not be watered for twenty-four hours before nor twenty-four hours after application of Bon Arbor. Pour one-half pint over the roots of each plant, less for every small plant, such as Pansies. Repeat in ten days, after that every three weeks, if needed. This is an expensive fertiliser, but it produces such large blossoms and such brilliant colors that it repays the outlay and is especially satisfactory for Petunias, Pansies, Heliotrope and Verbenas.

No. 14

*Bordeaux Mixture.*—For Potatoes: dilute one gallon with twenty gallons of water. For tomatoes and Cauliflower: dilute one gallon with twenty-five gallons of water. For Roses: dilute one gallon with thirty-five gallons of water. For Cabbage: dilute one gallon with forty gallons of water.
Pour the mixture into a watering pot and sprinkle the leaves and stems thoroughly. For blight on Potatoes, apply and repeat in a week; this should cure it. For rust, mildew, black spot and yellow leaf, apply as soon as leaves are affected.

No. 15

*Bone meal* (a feeder).—It acts slowly; it should be put on in April and again in mid-summer. Sprinkle a tablespoonful of Bone Meal (less for the smaller plants) around each plant and work it into the soil.

No. 16

*Coal ashes.*—Used to kill the white worm on Delphiniums. Apply in the spring and fall.

No. 17

*Cottonseed Meal.*—For lawns, one ton to the acre.

No. 18

*Hellebore* (an Insecticide).—Dust it on Egg Plant as soon as planted; also good for aphis on Roses and other plants.
No. 19

*Manure Water* (a stimulant).—Take a burlap bag, and half fill it with fresh cow manure; tie it up, leaving space for the manure to swell. Place this in a large barrel and fill the barrel with water. This should stand twenty-four hours, when it will be ready for use. About two-thirds of this mixture to one-third of water would be safe for most things; the full strength can be used for large, strong plants. When used up the barrel can be refilled with water without renewing the manure. Apply this fluid to plants once in two or three weeks as required.

No. 20

*Nitrate of Soda.*—It is not a root stimulant, but assists the plant to form large flowers and makes brilliant colors. It should be used with great care, otherwise the plants may be killed. A safe and useful mixture is:

One heaping tablespoon with two gallons of water.

Pour it over the plants from a watering pot; apply once in three weeks.

A few crystals placed in the ground a few
inches from the stem of the plants also increase blooms.
After flower buds form, stop using nitrate of soda.
Nitrate of soda can be alternated with manure water. For instance, use nitrate of soda; two weeks later use manure water; then in two weeks nitrate of soda, and two weeks later manure water, and so on. Apply nitrate of soda on Hybrid Perpetual Roses in June and again in mid-summer.

No. 21
In a dry season use a mixture of nitrate of soda (one pound to forty gallons of water) for bare spots on lawn.

No. 22
*Nitrate of Soda.*—One part to two parts wood ashes. Put a very little on Asters end of June.

No. 23
*Paris Green.*—Used for Potato bugs: half pound to one hundred pounds land plaster. Dust on plants; repeat if necessary in a few days.
Every Day in my Garden

No. 24

Saltpetre.—One teaspoon to one gallon water. To kill eggs of cabbage moth, apply for three successive days in summer.

No. 25

Sheep Manure (a stimulant).—Put on annuals, especially Asters, Verbenas and Salpiglossis.

No. 26

Hammond’s Slugshot and Hellebore.—One-half pound each to four pounds land plaster. Kills black beetle on Asters. Use at the end of June.

No. 27

Hammond’s Slugshot, for Rose-bugs.—One pound to three gallons of water. Spray on the plants. Bordeaux mixture and whale oil soap also kill Rose-bugs, and all three kill aphis, black fly and red spider.

No. 28

Soap (ivory or laundry).—Kills insects in plants. One cake to one pail of water.
No. 29

*Soot and Sulphur.*—Kills insects in ground. Half pound sulphur to five pounds soot, well mixed. Sprinkle over ground and mix with soil before planting. Use this in places where ants are troublesome. If soot is not available, use charcoal.

No. 30

*Sulphur and Wood Ashes,* for pest which devours melons and cucumbers. Quarter pound sulphur to one bushel wood ashes. Dust over melons and cucumbers, as soon as they are up. Do this continuously.

No. 31

*Salt* laid on the ground two and one-half inches from plant is a sure remedy for cut worm. Use sparingly, for if the salt touches the roots, the plant will be killed.

No. 32

*Whale Oil Soap.*—For Rose beetle and aphis, one pound to eight gallons water. Begin to use it at the end of April. Second application May 25th and then June 10th.
No. 33

*Wood Ashes.* Kills insects.—Put a heaping tablespoon on each of the annual plants as soon as planted in the open ground, for they are almost immediately attacked.

No. 34

*Tar.*—Crows are prone to pull up corn as soon as it comes up. To prevent this, put tar on the seed before planting; a very little should be used. Drip a thin thread-like stream on the corn, then mix well with the fingers. The taste disgusts the crows and they cease pulling it. If too much is used, the corn will not germinate.

No. 35

*Tobacco Water* kills black aphides, also green aphides. Fill a pail with tobacco stems, pour on as much water as this pail will hold; let it stand three hours, when it is ready to use. It is good for twenty-four hours only.

No. 36

A good fertilizer for shrubs, vines and perennials, is one wheelbarrow of manure, one pail each bone-meal and wood-ashes, well mixed. Apply early in April.
No. 37

If Delphiniums are attacked with blight, use bordeaux mixture once a month: one quart bordeaux to eight gallons of water. The following spring, when the plants first come up, soak well with the bordeaux mixture. Repeat in three weeks and again three weeks later.
Tools and Implements Necessary for the Garden Work

(TheSE tools may be obtained at the seed stores)

A two wheeled hand cart.
Large wheel barrow with movable sides.
Small low wheel barrow.
Cultivator with all the different implements.
Wheel hoe with drill and seeder.
Barrel on the wheel for spraying and watering.
Hand pump.
Small hose.
Plough.
Spading forks, large and small.
Small spade.
Rake and hoe combined, six inches.
Bow headed iron rake, sixteen inches.
Light iron rake, ten inches.
Wooden rake.
Trowel.
Short handled fork.
Small three pronged fork on long handle.
Hoe.
Pick ax.
Adze.
Bush hook.
Every Day in My Garden

Sickle.
Scythe and stone.
Marker for vegetable bed.
Marker with cord for borders.
Sifter for soil and ashes.
Plant duster.
Syringe.
Powder gun.
Clippers for hedges.
Clippers for grass border.
Clippers for pruning.
Knife.
Dibble.
Two-gallon watering pot with a rose and long spout.
Four-gallon watering spout.
Cedar posts eight feet long.
Cedar or locust stakes, three feet six inches and four feet six inches.
Bamboo stakes.
Wooden labels.
Raffia, for tying.
Coarse soft string.
Wire cutter.
Staples and nails.
Wooden shutters for hot beds.
Straw screens for hot beds.
Mignonette as a Tree

Buy a pot of ordinary mignonette. This pot will probably contain a tuft composed of many plants produced from seeds. Pull up all but one; and, as the mignonette is one of the most rustic of plants, which may be treated without any delicacy, the single plant that is left in the middle of the pot may be vigorously trimmed, leaving only one shoot. This shoot you must attach to a slender stick of white osier. The extremity of this shoot will put forth a bunch of flower-buds, that must be cut off entirely, leaving not a single bud. The stalk, in consequence of this treatment, will put out a multitude of young shoots that must be allowed to develop freely until they are about three inches and a half long. Then select of these four, six or eight, according to the strength of the plant, with equal spaces between them. Now, with a slender rod of white osier, or better, with a piece of whalebone, make a hoop and attach your shoots to it, supported at the proper height. When they have grown two or three inches longer, and are going to bloom, sup-
port them by a second hoop like the first. Let them bloom; but take off the seed pods before they have time to form, or the plant may perish. It will not be long before new shoots will appear just below the places where the flowers were. From among these new shoots, choose the one on each branch which is in the best situation to replace what you have nipped off. Little by little, the principal stalk, and also the branches, will become woody, and your mignonette will no longer be an herbaceous plant, except at its upper extremities, which will bloom all the year without interruption. It will be truly a tree mignonette, living for an indefinite period; for, with proper treatment, a tree mignonette will live twelve to fifteen years. I have seen them in Holland double this age.—A newspaper clipping of about 1860.
INDEX

Annuals ................................................................. 115, 128, 137, 160
Aphis ................................................................. 160, 161, 162
Apples ............................................................... 124, 125
Apple trees ............................................................. 9, 10
Asparagus .............................................................. xvi, 28, 33, 69, 79, 85, 95, 140
Asters ...................................................... 46, 51, 60, 65, 70, 72, 73, 80, 81, 86, 97, 159, 160
Beans (Lima) .......................................................... 53, 58, 65, 68, 70
Beans (String) .......................................................... 43, 52, 57, 65, 83
Beets ................................................................. 39, 59, 125
Berberies .............................................................. xviii
Blackberries .......................................................... 30, 38, 82
Blackcaps .............................................................. 38
Blight, Mildew, Rust ................................................. 157, 163
Bluets ................................................................. 156
Bon Arbor .............................................................. 156
Bone Meal .............................................................. 157
Bordeaux Mixture .................................................... xii, 156
Border or Edge ...................................................... xvii
Box ................................................................. xvii, 43, 44, 143
Brussels Sprouts ................................................... 53, 72, 73, 84, 87, 95, 103, 139
Bulbs ................................................................. 61, 125, 137, 149

Cabbage, 23, 26, 29, 41, 43, 46, 53, 54, 55, 56, 65, 87, 72, 73, 74, 84, 87, 88
[95, 103, 138, 140, 155, 156, 160]
Calendulas ........................................................... 46, 51
Campanulas .......................................................... 46, 56, 65, 70, 72, 84, 108, 116, 136
Canterbury Bells .................................................... 26, 39, 46, 55, 56, 65, 70, 81, 84, 108
Carrots .............................................................. 39, 59, 125
Cauliflower, 23, 26, 29, 41, 43, 46, 53, 54, 55, 56, 65, 67, 72, 73, 74, 84, 87, 88
[95, 103, 138, 140, 155, 156]
Celery .............................................................. 24, 58, 79, 80, 82, 87, 95, 97, 129, 130

169
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plant/Species</th>
<th>Page Numbers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chrysanthemums</td>
<td>xxiv, 46, 89, 97, 108, 110, 115, 125, 142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clover</td>
<td>xvi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal Ashes</td>
<td>157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cockscombs</td>
<td>65, 72, 81, 86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbine</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compost</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn</td>
<td>41, 54, 55, 58, 61, 65, 67, 71, 74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cosmos</td>
<td>xxiii, 46, 51, 82, 94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cottonseed Meal</td>
<td>157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crows</td>
<td>162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cucumbers</td>
<td>60, 67, 161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cultivation</td>
<td>xi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Currant Bushes</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cutworms</td>
<td>161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dahlias</td>
<td>24, 44, 57, 65, 72, 79, 81, 86, 96, 111, 115, 127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daphnelia</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delphinium</td>
<td>39, 46, 56, 65, 70, 72, 84, 87, 108, 123, 136, 163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dianthus</td>
<td>136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egg Plant</td>
<td>23, 57, 60, 67, 69, 71, 74, 80, 82, 85, 87, 95, 99, 102, 110, 157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Euonymus</td>
<td>xvii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fertilizers</td>
<td>156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flats</td>
<td>14, 15, 155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flower Seed List</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forget-me-not</td>
<td>46, 56, 137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foxgloves</td>
<td>26, 39, 46, 55, 56, 65, 84, 108, 136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fraxinella</td>
<td>73, 84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gladiolas</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golden Glow</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gooseberries</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grape Vines</td>
<td>12, 85, 162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index</td>
<td>171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hammond's Slugshot</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hedges</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heliotrope</td>
<td>60, 65, 69, 72, 83, 86, 94, 102, 156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hellebores</td>
<td>157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hollyhocks</td>
<td>39, 41, 45, 54, 66, 83, 84, 94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honeysuckle</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hot-beds</td>
<td>15, 16, 114, 131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hellebores</td>
<td>157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyacinths</td>
<td>61, 150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrangeas</td>
<td>70, 82, 95, 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implements for Garden</td>
<td>165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insecticides</td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iris</td>
<td>40, 122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labels</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawns</td>
<td>24, 29, 142, 159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lettuce</td>
<td>14, 23, 24, 29, 39, 45, 57, 68, 71, 121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lilies</td>
<td>xxii, 38, 42, 55, 73, 83, 86, 137, 150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lily-of-the-Valley</td>
<td>xxiii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lime</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loam</td>
<td>154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marigolds</td>
<td>46, 51, 66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manure Water</td>
<td>158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melons</td>
<td>60, 67, 161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mignonette</td>
<td>52, 60, 65, 86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mignonette Tree</td>
<td>167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mildew, Blight, Rust</td>
<td>163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myrtle</td>
<td>xviii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nasturtiums</td>
<td>52, 79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicotianas</td>
<td>51, 65, 86, 96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrate of Soda</td>
<td>xi, 158, 159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nursery bed</td>
<td>159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Okra</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onions</td>
<td>39, 59, 112, 126</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Onion Sets ......................................................... 39
Orchard, situation of ........................................... xiii

Pachysandra Terminalis ........................................... xix, 32
Pansies ................................................................. 31, 56, 57, 65, 69, 72, 83, 84, 86, 94, 108, 135, 156
Paris Green ............................................................. 159
Parsley ................................................................. 23, 54, 137
Parsnips ................................................................. 39
Peach Trees ............................................................... 31, 139
Peas ................................................................. 39, 45, 56, 95
Peas, Sweet ........................................................... .79
Peonies ................................................................. 40, 73, 98, 101, 122, 136
Peppers ................................................................. 23, 57, 155
Perennials .............................................................. 40, 121, 162
Periwinkle ............................................................... xviii
Petunias ................................................................. 95, 69, 72, 83, 94, 102
Phlox ................................................................. 39, 73, 83, 93, 121
Planting, Oriental ................................................... xiii, 31
Poppies, Oriental .................................................. 73, 84, 137
Poppies, Shirley ..................................................... 38, 122
Potatoes ................................................................. 30, 39, 42, 51, 53, 60, 67, 70, 72, 123, 156, 157
Potato Bugs ........................................................... 159
Preparation of Soils ................................................ 153
Pruning ................................................................. xx, 9, 10, 12
Pyrethrum ............................................................. 56, 70, 84, 108

Raspberries ........................................................... 82, 138
Rhubarb ................................................................. 37, 38, 142
Ribbon Grass .......................................................... 83
Root Cellars .......................................................... 141
Roses ................................................................. 26, 27, 30, 37, 40, 42, 44, 46, 57, 65, 68, 70, 72, 73, 81, 88, 93, 94
[96, 109, 124, 125, 136, 156, 157, 159
Rose Bugs ............................................................ 160, 161
Rust, Blight, Mildew ................................................ 157, 163
Rotten Sod ............................................................ 153
Index

Sage ................................................................. 23
Salpiglossis ......................................................... 65, 66, 72, 81
Salsify ............................................................... 39, 59, 126
Salt ................................................................. 141, 154, 161
Saltpetre ............................................................ 160
Sand ................................................................. 154
Seeds, Flower .................................................... 5
Seeds, Vegetable ................................................ 3
Sheep Manure ..................................................... 160
Shrubs ............................................................... 13, 24, 113, 125, 162
Snapdragons ....................................................... 57, 60, 65, 66, 70, 72, 81, 86, 96, 136
Soap ................................................................. 160
Soils ................................................................. 14, 153
Soot and Sulphur .................................................. 161
Spinach ............................................................. 39, 83, 139
Sprays ............................................................... xx
Squash ............................................................... 51
Strawberries ......................................................... xvi, 33, 38, 41, 58, 79, 82, 85
Succession of Crops .............................................. xii
Sulphur and Wood Ashes ......................................... 161
Sultanas ............................................................. 51
Sweet Alyssum ..................................................... 46, 52, 86
Sweet Peas .......................................................... xix, 38

Tap Root ............................................................. xiv
Tar ........................................................................ 162
Thyme ................................................................. 23, 60
Tobacco Wate ....................................................... 162
Tomatoes ............................................................ 24, 57, 58, 60, 70, 73, 156
Tools for Garden .................................................. 165
Tree Planting ......................................................... xiv, xv, 125, 139

Vegetable Beds .................................................... 141
Vegetable Seeds ................................................... 23
Verbenas .............................................................. 65, 70, 96, 156, 160
Vines ................................................................. 162
Every Day in My Garden

Watering ........................................... xix
Wood Ashes ........................................... 162
Whale Oil Soap .................................... 161

Zinnias ............................................. 51, 66
Deacidified using the Bookkeeper process.
Neutralizing agent: Magnesium Oxide
Treatment Date: Oct. 2012

Preservation Technologies
A WORLD LEADER IN COLLECTIONS PRESERVATION
111 Thomson Park Drive
Cranberry Township, PA 16066
(724) 779-2111