

sowing. Sow the seed thinly and press evenly into the fresh soil. Cover with clean sand to the depth of one-quarter inch or less. Water thoroughly, and cover up the frame.

For five or six days it must be kept dark. As a prevention against the "damping off" fungus, dust powdered sulphur on the sand at the rate of one ounce to a three by six foot sash. No more water will be needed until the plants are above ground; be sure to take off the dark covering as soon as they are up. As a means of protection against heavy rain and too hot sun, cover the frames with two thicknesses of black mosquito netting. The plants can be watered through the netting, and in bright hot weather should be given a shower every afternoon.

TRANSPLANTING

In about six weeks the plants will be ready for transplanting, which should be done as soon as two complete leaves have been developed. Set in rich, mellow soil, six or eight inches apart each way. Keep clean, and before severe freezing sets in cover with a few leaves and pine boughs or, if kept in the frames, with cotton cloth, the object not being to keep the plants from freezing, but to prevent alternate thawing and freezing.

There are two beautiful and easily grown flowers that should be planted now if you would add their beauty to your collection next spring. These are the Madonna Lily and Spanish Iris. The latter should not be confused with either the popular German and Japanese Irises, as it is quite distinct. It may be rather early to procure these yet, but as soon as they are to be obtained they should be planted, for it is important that they start growth this fall, in which respect they differ from most fall planted bulbs.

IN THE VEGETABLE GARDEN

In the fruit and vegetable garden, too, there are several things that could be attended to even in the dull and dusty month. There may be a few weeds, which have escaped the numerous hoeings and weedings, that still remain unpulled. Don't leave them for a minute, as they are not only robbing the vegetables of valuable nourishment, but they are producing thousands of seeds which will give you more trouble by and by.

Purslane, that watery-stemmed pest of midsummer, must be cleaned out as soon as it appears, for it will develop seeds long before you are aware of it. One plant in rich soil will grow as big as a bushel basket, and will ripen seeds when only a few inches high. It won't die; it must be pulled out and carried from the garden before you can be free from it.

Now is the time to commence earthing up the early celery in order to blanch it. Before starting this work, see that the plants have an abundant supply of

moisture at the roots. Celery is naturally a water-loving plant. An occasional dose of clear soot water will be of benefit to it.

To make this, get a fair-sized barrel, fill it with water, and place in it some old soot (not fresh) in a bag. Tie a weight to the bag to make it sink. Let it soak until the water has cleared and then use the clear water for the celery. Before earthing, tie the tops of the celery with raffia to prevent the soil from getting into the crowns of the plants, as this would cause them to decay.

PREPARING THE STRAWBERRY BED

In the fruit garden the strawberry patch may be made ready for next year. Get a few dozens of good, strong plants from your nurseryman, set them out in rich soil, and keep all runners pinched off. With mulching and proper care you will have some of the finest berries next summer that you ever saw.

Grapes, too, should be looked after at this time. If they are not developing evenly, it is because too many bunches have been left on the vines. If this is the case they should be thinned. If only a few bunches are grown and proper spraying has been neglected, results may be made more certain by "bagging" the bunches with manilla bags.

Then about that cold frame that you have been going to build for so long. Get busy at it now or get some one to build it for you. Just think of the nice, fresh, green vegetables that you could be enjoying away along into the fall, when the cold nights of late September and the frosts of October have ended the outdoor supply. Think, too, of the advantage of getting four or five weeks ahead next spring by having everything in readiness for the preparation of a hot bed.

An Inexpensive Greenhouse

Prof. E. M. Streight, B.S.A.

THE modern greenhouse, artificially heated, is an extremely valuable adjunct to a market garden. The profits arising from gardening under glass are large when properly managed; but the initial cost of installing such a plant is considerable; so considerable that many are deterred from the use of glass even when convinced that it is desirable and profitable.

To the general grower or market gardener whose business is not a large one, we recommend the glass house or unheated greenhouse. A house of this de-

scription was built on the Government farm at Truro, N.S., a few years ago, for the purpose of showing the farmer boys that a few feet of glass might be enjoyed by all, and that it was really necessary on every farm. For the purpose for which it was built it has worked well.

The house is twenty feet wide and twenty feet long. The height at ridge is ten feet, with six foot posts on north side, and two feet eight inches on the south side. The rafters on the north slope are six feet long, boarded and



A Strawberry Patch that Soon After being Photographed was Ruined by the White Grub

This illustration of the strawberry field of J. W. Taylor, of Exeter, Ont., was obtained in June 1912, during the harvesting of a profitable crop. Four months later the white grub had effected such devastation in it there were scarcely enough plants left to set a new bed.