

the entrance of worms. Prevent too rapid drying-out by covering with hay or straw.

THE KITCHEN GARDEN

Continue cultivating the soil in the vegetable garden. Add water frequently and stir the surface soil as soon afterwards as it can be worked.

String beans, early maturing peas, flat early turnips, radishes and other quick-growing vegetables may yet be sown.

Spinach may be sown in fall for early spring use. Sow the seed before the middle of September. On the approach of winter, protect the plants with a covering of straw. Victoria and Flanders are the best varieties. If sown in August it will come in useful to pick during late fall, when almost all other green vegetables, except cabbage, are gone.

Plant some beets for autumn greens. The young leaves will be relished. If sown now, the roots will be large enough for table use.

The early crop of celery will be nearing maturity. Blanch the stalks with earth or boards.

Have you ever grown corn salad? It is much appreciated in March and April. Sow the seed about the first of September, in drills half an inch deep and six inches apart, in rich soil. Sow thinly. Protect the plants with clean straw when cold weather comes. The plants are cut for salads. The seed may be sown also in early spring. The plants are ready for use in six or eight weeks.

Another little known garden plant is chervil. It is a rich herb, cultivated and used like parsley. Sow the seed in early fall or in spring. If sown in fall, the seeds will remain dormant until spring, but will sprout more uniformly than those fall sown.

Sow seeds of lettuce for use at Thanksgiving. Start them outdoors, and later transplant to a cold frame.

AMONG THE FRUITS

If you have some fruit trees that are not bearing the varieties of fruits that you want, bud them with the desired kinds. A number of different varieties may be grown on one tree.

For best flavor in tree fruits, allow them to remain on the trees until thoroughly ripened. The pear is about the only fruit that improves when picked before maturity.

To cause the raspberry canes to throw out a number of branches, pinch them back to about three and a half feet from the ground. This is the only summer pruning that the bramble fruits should receive.

Have you read our premium offer? Send us the subscription of a friend, and secure one "Boy's Delight" apple tree for fall planting.

Rhododendron Veitchii

J. Walsh, Montreal

The accompanying cut represents a specimen plant of *Rhododendron Veitchii*. It is one of the finest cool greenhouse plants in cultivation, al-



Rhododendron Veitchii

though rather a slow grower. It is a hybrid raised by Veitch & Son, of London, England. The plant illustrated is about eighteen years old.

The cultivation of this plant is not difficult. The following compost suits: Equal parts of peat and leaf mould, with sand, and a little fresh potting soil. The best summer treatment is to plunge outside in coal ashes, in a partly shaded place, such as suits azaleas. Care must be taken to have the plant in the house before any danger of frost comes. It is very sensitive to cold or light frost.

If treated in this way the plant will give good satisfaction during the winter months. The perfume of its beautiful white flowers will scent the whole greenhouse.

Summer Care of Lawns

An important factor in the successful treatment of lawns is watering. Constant moisture is essential in the maintenance of a velvety turf condition. If the lawn is properly made, there need be no failure if the owner is situated where there is a good water supply. The water may be applied at any time, but it is better to do it at night or early morning.

When watering a lawn, give it a good soaking. Shift the hose about so that all parts will be reached. Unless watering can be done thoroughly and regularly, it is better not to do it at all.

Mow the lawn frequently as it increases the body of the sward. A lawn

should be cut about once a week, with longer intervals during the hottest part of the summer. If the grass is cut often, the clippings may be left on the lawn as they soon will shrivel up and disappear.

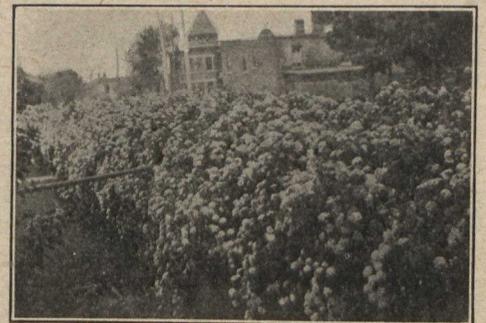
In order that trees and shrubs will not suffer by growing sod, circles should be kept around them without grass and the surface soil within same should be kept loose with the hoe. These circles make it possible, also, to keep the grass cut by means of the mower instead of having to use hand shears as is the case when the grass grows close up to the trunks.

If you want a first-class top-dressing for the lawn this fall, begin the preparation of same about the last of August. Secure equal parts of good, clean soil, and well-rotted stable manure. Turn occasionally until October and then spread on the lawn.

Spiraea Van Houttei

One of the most beautiful of our early-blooming shrubs is *Spiraea Van Houttei*. Its free-flowering habit gives much pleasure in June. While it responds to individual cultivation, it can be used in any place and in any soil. Its hardiness makes it particularly valuable. The flowers are pure white and are borne profusely in small, compact clusters on pendulous branches. Even when out of bloom, its drooping habit and its foliage make it attractive. Whether grown as a hedge, as an individual specimen on the lawn or massed in clumps, it is equally effective.

The beautiful hedge illustrated is to be found on the grounds of Mr. Richard Devlin of Ottawa. This hedge is composed of fifty plants set out in 1893. The second year after planting, they blossomed nicely. It has been trimmed at no regular time. In 1906, the owner



A *Spiraea Van Houttei* Hedge

cut the whole hedge down to two feet in height and now it has solid trunks to grow on and is exceedingly attractive.

Articles on amateur gardening will be welcomed for publication by THE CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST.