

the end of September or first of October. Plant peonies, phlox, golden glow, bleeding heart, and German iris. Seeds of hollyhock, that grand old favorite, may be sown in rows and thinned out next spring, or transplanted as you desire.

Before heavy frosts come, secure a few evergreen branches and lay them over your pansies. On top of them shake a covering of dry leaves; this should be done so as not to allow the plants to thaw out before spring, which they would do if left uncovered.

WITH THE FRUITS

When webs of the fall web-worm are observed, either cut out the branches to which the web is fastened and burn or destroy the nest while on the tree by holding a lighted torch beneath it.

As soon as blackberries and raspberries are harvested, the old canes that bore fruit may be removed. It is thought in some sections, however that it is wiser to leave the old canes until spring, as they serve to catch and hold the snow, which protects the roots. It is better not to cut back the tops of this year's canes until next spring. Should they be injured by winter-killing, they can then be cut back to new wood.

Black raspberries may be propagated this month. If you have a particularly nice bush or number of bushes from which you wish to secure young plants, it may be done by tip-layering. The ends of the long canes will assume a snake-like appearance, bend over and go wandering for a fastening place on the ground. Place the tips beneath the soil, fasten them there by firming with the feet or by means of a clod of earth. They will take root and in the spring time be ready for transplanting.

Currants and gooseberries may be pruned any time in fall or winter. If desired, also, new bushes may be planted, but it is better to wait until spring.

THE KITCHEN GARDEN

By sowing salsify now, it will get started this fall. Then, if protected through the winter, it will be ready to grow as soon as the weather will permit next spring.

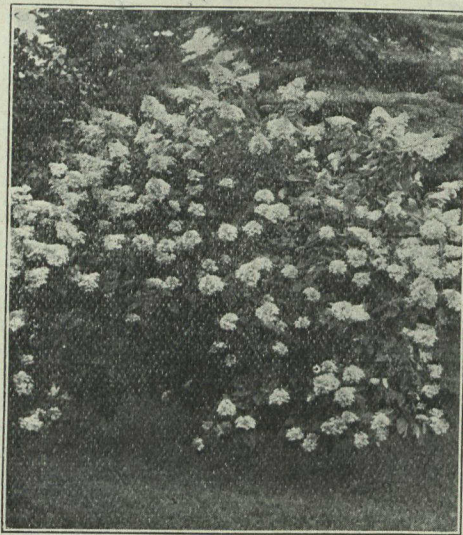
Make a sowing of spinach. Protect by a frame or other means during the winter. Have you ever grown Chinese mustard? If sown now, it will provide a salad plant for late fall use. It grows rapidly.

Continue to bleach the celery. It may be done either with boards or with earth.

Early in the month, sow winter varieties of radish. Harvest them before frost and store in sand in a cool cellar.

Harvest your potatoes early, or as soon as they are matured. By so doing, you will largely prevent scab and save them from white grubs and mice.

When danger of frost comes, gather all the remaining fruit from the tomato and squash vines. Tomatoes will ripen in a dry cellar. Store the squash in a dry atmosphere and in a cool temperature. If you intend to force lettuce indoors, sow the seed now.



Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora

As the plants require about ten weeks to mature, they will be ready for use about the middle of November.

Picking Fruit at Home

Do you know the proper time to pick fruit? It is something that cannot be told by word definitely. It requires practice and experience. There are a few general factors, nevertheless, that indicate how and when.

Most varieties of pears for home use should be left on the trees until well matured, but picked before they commence to turn yellow. No pear should be picked before it will separate easily from the fruit spur when gently lifted. When wormy pears commence to drop, the pears are ready for harvesting.

Peaches for home use may be allowed to ripen on the trees; for storing, they should be picked when fully matured and grown, well colored, yet firm, but by no means either over-ripe or green. Peaches that are picked too green will shrink rather than ripen, and they never attain their proper flavor.

Pick quinces when they are well matured and colored on the tree. If picked before they are ripe, they will not color well.

Plums for table use should be allowed to become fully ripened on the tree to obtain the finest quality. For

storing, pick when fully grown and well colored.

Early fall apples for home use or near market should be allowed to ripen on the tree; for shipping, pick when fully grown and well colored, but before they commence to soften. Late fall and winter varieties may be left until they ripen in the cool weather of the fall, but picked before there is danger of heavy windfalls.

Protection for Perennials

Editor, THE CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST,—In the August issue the question of protection for perennials was asked, and answered, but I think the full information asked for was not given. The cause of so much killing of perennials and other hardy plants in winter is caused by over-kindness, and from want of knowing how to protect. In this country most amateurs cover their border plants too soon, and too heavy. They naturally imagine that whenever the plant has gone to, what some think, rest, it should be covered and the warmer it is made the better. Now, let us take a closer look at this poor occupant of the soil. How would we like if our heads were put into a box and asked to live? And yet those plants are placed in somewhat similar condition, when covered over with manure or any close covering. We should remember that the work of the plant is not finished when its leaves die, or is killed back by the first slight frost. It still lives and breathes, and therefore should be allowed to have a chance to finish its season's work before it is wrapped up and smothered.

Never cover the plants until the regular hard frost has taken hold upon the soil, and just before the snow falls; indeed, I would rather cover after the first snow comes than before if the ground is not frozen.

In spring as soon as the snow is off the ground, this covering should be lifted off and shaken loose in the same place over the plants to give the atmosphere a chance to get in at the plants and the plants a chance to breathe the new breath of spring. Long before many think it, the plants are beginning to look upward in hope of soon seeing the sun which gives life. After all danger from frost is over, take away clean the winter covering which you shook out a few days before. I am satisfied you will lose less plants then in any other way.—S. S. Bain, Montreal.

The loss of a few cherries by the robin is little more than an equivalent for his friendly, cheerful spring morning chirp, which is worth something. I will not hold up my hand for the robin's destruction until he becomes more numerous.—W. Armstrong, Queenston.