



Cupressus as grown in half-inch galvanized chicken netting baskets lined with moss.

the following spring, when the plants are set out again in the open.

Hydrangeas and oleanders, as kept in the greenhouses over winter, bloom during the spring months, but by adopting the foregoing method, they bloom the whole summer, until late in the fall. Our lawns, thus, are more beautiful when friends are visiting us.

The plants in this cellar have stood the

test of 16 degrees of frost, and I believe they would stand a few more degrees without injury. This is the secret. As soon as they become frozen, they are not touched until the frost comes out. This may not happen for weeks at a time. The place is kept in perfect darkness until the frost is out by laying a temporary inch board floor over the joists over head. As soon as the frost is out the light must be let in again.

Some of the plants that are not hardy that were treated in this way include, Cotoneasters, Eleagnus, Euonymus, Hydrangeas, Holly, Laurel, Rhododendrons, Cupressus, Taxus or Yews, Oleanders, Acubas, Lenon Verbena, Fuchsias, and I could mention many others, but space forbids. Is it not then possible to have a beautiful home without a greenhouse?

## The Velvety Lawn

Rev. P. C. L. Harris

**L**AWNS are developed, not made in a day. They ought to be at their best hundreds of years after they are made. Many people wonder why their lawns give so little in return for the labor they put on them. Devotion in cutting or proper watering is only a portion of the work needed. In the making of the lawn was where the care was needed, but was not given. Frequently when a fine, comfortable house is built the practice is to level the hard pan soil taken from the cellar, sow some indifferent lawn mixture on it and wait in vain for the velvety grass. It will never come that way.

An ideal lawn is desired, but circumstances tell you that you cannot afford it. It would be wise to begin now and start an improvement fund by placing aside a little money every week or every month until there is sufficient to pay for the work. Many people wonder why so much water is required. The main reason is because the lawn has not been properly made. Care at the beginning spells success.

The first and most important factor is to have the ground thoroughly prepared by trenching two to two and a half feet deep, the soil to be well mixed with crushed bone not too fine. In trenching carry the soil from the first trench to the far side of the plot, where it will

be in place to fill in the last trench dug. If the soil is sandy, use plenty of cow manure with the bone; if clayey, use plenty of half-rotted stable manure with the bone. Then level and roll and re-roll until perfectly smooth.

It is important to ascertain what kinds of grass does best in the particular locality. For a general mixture use the following: Red Top, Kentucky Blue, and plenty of Festuca Ovina, with a little White Clover. If the locality is subject to heavy rains before the grass becomes well established, sow some white mustard or rape with the grass seed. As soon as the grass is nicely up, mow, so as to destroy the mustard and rape.

Nothing is more beneficial to a lawn than a fair sprinkling of crushed bone early in the springtime. This is a cheap and valuable fertilizer.

Many people have excellent opportunities for fine lawns were it not for the density of shade. In such cases the trees should be trimmed, and perhaps some of them cut out. This will pay. However, do not dock the maples. The lilacs are very injurious, and it would be best to keep them well removed, if you want a good lawn. The roots are great travellers, and gather up all nourishment for a considerable area around them.

## BULB DEPARTMENT

Questions Answered by  
Mr. Herman Simmers

### Bulbs for the Season

What are the best varieties of bulbs for outside culture? I would like to have a few to cover the season if possible.—Subscriber, Port Hope

This question is wide and I would suggest that subscriber condense his query. This question might be answered by giving a list showing in what succession such bulbous plants flower. The list is Snowdrop, Crocus, Tulip, Narcissus, Hyacinth, Lilium candidum, Montbretia, Japanese lilies, in variety), Tuberous-rooted Begonias, gladiolus, Tuberose and dahlias.

### Keeping Bulbs Over

Are bulbs grown in the house during winter of use to keep for the following season? If so, how are they best kept?—H.B.L.

To answer this directly I would say they are not of any use for the following season. If, however, they are wanted to be kept over, the pots should be set in the cellar after the plants are through blooming, and the tops allowed to die away. At this time water should be put on occasionally. As soon as the tops are dried off no more water is required. The bulbs should be left in the pots for a few months, after which they may be taken out and partially cleaned to allow them to become thoroughly dried. Final cleaning can take place, after which they will be ready to plant again. They do not flower nearly as well the next season.

### Coffee in Glengarry

Any novelties in horticultural lines are to be found in different parts of Canada, but coffee growing in northern Ontario is something beyond the ordinary novelty. Without the aid of greenhouse or hotbeds Mr. William Gamble, of Lancaster, has had success with this plant for two seasons.

His plants this year were obtained from seed sown on May 10 last in drills two feet apart. The coffee beans were put about three inches apart in the drills and covered lightly. In about 10 days the seed had germinated and soon the crop was making good headway.

"It will thrive on any good garden soil," said Mr. Gamble, "and needs no special care. All that is necessary is to keep the ground free from weeds by frequent use of a hand cultivator."

The coffee plant grows somewhat the same as the common bean but much taller and with an abundance of pods. Many plants reached a height of three and a half or four feet and pods were scattered freely in clusters of one to