

without cutting the stalks. This allows the plant to become well established and subsequent care consists in forking in annually the top dressing put on in the fall and a good sprinkling of common salt sufficient to whiten the ground.

Rhubarb, another indispensable garden necessity, should be planted now. Six roots are sufficient for a family's needs. Plant this in a sunny warm spot in good rich soil, deep enough to cover the crowns at least two inches and two feet each way.

Blanch your celery by earthing up and before stiff frost place two boards V shape, and cover over with straw or leaves. When severe frost sets in remove to a cool cellar, embedding the stalks in clean moist sand.

Cabbage should be pulled, never cut. Save the corn stalks to cover other mulching.

Clean up all litter, leaves, and other decaying vegetable matter and bury in a pit in the corner of the garden, which every good garden should have, to save weeds and garden refuse which, united with ashes and kitchen slops, makes a thick fertilizing material to be dug in the garden next spring.

Heavy clay or retentive soils should be dug up roughly and left for the action of frost and snow. This also allows moisture to penetrate deeper in the ground, also permitting it to be warmed up earlier in the spring by the sun than it would if not thus prepared. Leave your garden in neat order.

Now is the time to make cuttings of currants and gooseberries, grape vines, and many flowering shrubs, as flowering currants, syringas, deutzias, dogwood, privet, and so forth. Make them of well ripened wood nine inches long, and plant in rows in rich loose soil, pushing the cutting down to the top bud; fill in the soil and tramp firmly and mulch heavily. Mulching is indispensable, as it prevents upheaval in the spring by frost.

### Fall Planting of Bulbs

John Gall, Inglewood, Ont.

All kinds of bulbs are partial to a deep, rich, well drained soil. This is no small part of their successful culture. The site selected should be well drained, either naturally or artificially. Again, in flattish lands, the beds may be made above the surface, some eighteen inches high, and bordered with grass. A layer of rough stones a foot deep is sometimes used in the bottom of an ordinary bed for drainage, and with good results, where other methods are not convenient.

The soil for beds should be well enriched with old manure. Fresh manure should never be used in the soil about bulbs. The addition of leaf-mould and some sand also improves the texture of heavy soils. For lilies the leaf-mould may be omitted. Let the spading be at least a foot deep. Eighteen inches is none too deep for lilies.

All kinds of bulbs look best planted in masses, or at least in groups, and may be planted any time from October till

the middle of November. During planting or previously, the surface of the beds should be made somewhat rounding in to prevent water standing on them in winter, which is always likely to play havoc. A layer of sand below the surface, or a generous handful about each bulb, will also materially assist in carrying away water from the bulbs.

As the time of severe winter approaches, the ground planted with bulbs should receive a mulch of leaves, manure or litter to the depth of from four to six inches, according to the latitude. It will be well to extend the mulch about one foot or even more beyond the border of the beds. When cold weather is past, half of the mulch should be removed. The remainder may be left on till there is no longer danger of frost. Upon removing the last of the mulch, lightly work over the surface of the soil among the bulbs with a thrust hoe. If the weather happens to be very bright during the blooming season, the duration of the flowers may be prolonged by light shading—as with muslin or slats placed above the beds. If planted where they have partial shade from surrounding trees or shrubbery, the beds will not require attention of this kind.

### Autumn Work in the Garden

R. S. Rose, Pet.boro, Ont.

Early in October, if you have roses, you can start cuttings. I have found the following method very successful. Take the side shoots near the ground, you will find them the best, and plant them where you wish the bush to stand. Press a glass fruit jar down firmly over your cutting and heap the earth around it until only the top of the jar is visible. In the spring, when all danger of frost is past, remove the jar, being careful not to disturb the tender plant. The first few days it may be well to replace the jar during the hottest part of the day. I have found plants started this way give better results than one year plants obtained from the nursery or greenhouse.

Soon should come the general clean up in the late autumn when all old growth such as vegetable vines, stalks, and so forth, should be piled in small heaps. Let the air flow freely through the heap so that they will dry thoroughly. At the end of a week or so they will be dry enough to burn. Do not remove the ashes of the burnt up rubbish, as it makes a splendid fertilizer. When everything has been burned up, dig trenches all down your kitchen garden, throwing up the earth to about six or seven inches. Leave it in this condition for the winter. In the spring level it, then dig up, and turn over the earth twelve inches deep, the deeper the better. By doing this the work is easier and the earth more mellow and free from hard lumps.



A Portion of the Vegetable Garden at Inglewood, Hamilton, Ont.

Notice how the garden is divided by a hedge from the rest of the grounds and also the well-made walks.