



A Modern Pergola, in the Garden of Mrs. MacLaurin, Ottawa, showing a Blaze of Annuals in the Front

Late varieties of celery can be safely blanched with soil. They do not rust as readily as the early varieties. Allow no soil to fall into the crown of the plant. Keep hilling the plants up gradually as they grow.

Treatment of Calla Lily

F. Wise, Peterboro

My Calla lily is a young plant and is growing nicely, but has not flowered. New leaves are thrown up constantly, but the old leaves continually turn yellow and wither up, so that it never has more than three or four leaves on it at once. I have had the plant a little more than a year. I often stand it in hot water, and sometimes water it with fairly hot water, always with warm. It was re-potted in the early fall and I occasionally give it sterlingworth plant food. It looks very well, if it were not for the yellow leaves.—Miss C. M.

You are probably killing your lily with kindness. The treatment for calla lilies after they are potted up in the fall is to give them a good position in a sunny window and water them with tepid water; this does not mean hot water. Give an occasional fertilizing with some good plant food. Be careful not to overdo the latter. Do not give any fertilizer until you are sure that the plant has good root action.

The hot water treatment you have been giving may have caused a soft, unhealthy growth, or this may be caused by worms in the soil. If the latter is the case, it would be better to turn out the pot and stick a hatpin through the soil here and there, when the worm or worms will make their exit. Another plan is to give lime water occasionally, as this is helpful to the plant.

It is a good test of the quality of a garden bed to be able to dig in it with your hands quite easily.—H. M. Speechly, Pilot Mound, Man.

Gardening With a Lead Pencil

H. Gibson, Tuxedo Park

AUGUST is a month when a good deal of useful gardening may be done with a notebook and pencil. Many amateur gardeners start activities in early spring by ordering their packages of seeds from the seedsmen's catalogues without having any knowledge of what the resultant plants will be like. In making up the garden list the beginner often bases his choice on the fascinating illustrations and romantic names of the plants. Thus it is that many plants of less value and beauty remain comparatively unknown.

There is, however, a more practical way than depending upon the seedsmen's catalogue. It is by the notebook and pencil method. The time to get acquainted with the future inhabitants of the garden is during the flowering season. In your own neighborhood there are gardens containing treasures with which you can become acquainted. Visit them with an open eye and an inquiring mind, notebook in hand.

Rule the pages with column spaces for common and botanical names, height, color, flowering period, location as to sun or shade, annual or perennial character, planting time, and cultural methods. Your neighbor's experience, coupled with your own, will help to fix the information in your mind.

Should your own locality not offer ample scope, visit a nearby nurseryman. There you will find a wealth of material for your notebook, with the additional advantage that you may order plants or seeds on the spot.

The adoption of such a scheme will avert many a mistake and disappoint-

ment. By it one can save at least a year or two in the attainment of a satisfying measure of success in gardening.

Iron Sulphate for Dandelions

In the June issue of The Canadian Horticulturist some methods of destroying dandelions were given. During the summer of 1913, Prof. J. E. Howitt, of the O.A.C., conducted spraying experiments with the use of iron sulphate. Commencing early in May, one-eighth of an acre of lawn was sprayed before the first of August. In all two hundred and sixty-four pounds of the sulphate was used at a cost of one cent a pound.

This portion of the lawn was quite weedy and after the six sprayings had been given, fifteen hundred dandelions were spudded from the one-eighth of an acre. But from an adjoining square yard which had not been sprayed, three hundred and fifty plants were taken, indicating that the iron sulphate did good work. The data shows that the initial outlay for material is fairly large, twenty dollars an acre, but a satisfactory job would be cheap even at that price.

Supports for Sweet Peas

A. V. Main, Ottawa, Ont.

The question of what is the best support for sweet peas deserves some thought. Supports that are good, cheap and effective, and that will ensure economy in labor, will appeal to most of us. The oldest method of all, the use of branches, is almost obsolete. The best substitute is wire netting five to six feet high. It is cheap, durable, and can be stored away easily.

Where wire netting is used no permanent fixture is essential. The netting, when necessary, can be cleared away easily and free access to the ground be secured for fall preparation. As the peas climb, strands of binder twine can be run up and down the row to keep them to the netting.

Cement Flower Bed Border

T. J. O'Flynn

The following plan for making a cement border around a flower bed has worked well with me. Take a hose or rope and place it on the sod with the desired curves. Then with an axe or any sharp instrument cut a trench four inches by four inches to conform with the desired shape. Use cement and gravel in the proportion of one to four, and fill in the trench, being careful not to have it quite as high as the sod. Dig the sod on the inside of the trench when the cement hardens.

This will reduce the labor of keeping the edge of the bed looking nice, as the lawn mower can be run around on the cement. The cement need not appear. A little earth can be drawn over it