

as not to break the stalks from the bulbs. I then make a shallow trench in the vegetable garden in which I place them, keeping each color separate. I cover them a little deeper than before

taking up. When the leaves become parched and dried, the bulbs are taken up, and placed in paper bags or boxes. Be sure and mark each color so that you will have no trouble in arranging

the colors in the beds when planting in the fall. This short article is written in the hope that it may help some one who is a beginner in the cultivation of bulbs in beds outdoors.

Lawn and Garden Hints for September

THERE is plenty of work for gardeners in September. The early garden of next spring must be started now. Prepare for winter now. Send for and read the bulb catalogues. If you want bulbs, either indoors or outdoors, read the articles that appear on page 188 of this issue. Start your indoor bulbs now, and have bloom for New Years.

If you have a conservatory, repair the benches and heating apparatus and put them in good condition before the end of the month. Pot Bermuda lilies and a few freesias. Sow seeds of calceolaria and cineraria. Seeds of stocks for winter bloom may be sown. Princess Alice is a good variety. Sow some sweet peas in the greenhouse. They will bloom all winter. The best varieties are Christmas, pink, and Miss Florence Denzer, white.

FLOWERS OUTDOORS

Commence harvesting the gladiolus corms, taking the young stock first. Place them in pots and allow to dry for a day or two. Then carry them to the cellar, and put in a box or paper bags on a dry shelf.

House plants that have been outdoors all summer should be taken in when the temperature of the house is about the same as that outside. Do not leave them out too long.

Many perennials may be planted in the fall. Read the article on another page.

Save some flower seeds from your own garden. Dry them slowly for a few days and then store in a cool, dry place.

Dig the bulbs of tigridias before frosts. Dry and store in dry sand in a warm room or cellar where the temperature is not lower than 50 degrees.

Caladiums in the border should be dug as soon as frosts turn their foliage. After drying, pack them in dry sand in boxes, and store in a temperature of 45 or 50 degrees.

If you intend making a new lawn next spring, prepare the ground now. Plow or dig deeply and evenly, and drain, if necessary.

THE KITCHEN GARDEN

When frost comes, or just before, gather all the remaining fruits from the tomato and squash vines, and store them where it is dry.

Bleach the celery with boards or with

earth. Mulch the rhubarb bed with rotted manure.

Sow winter varieties of radish early in the month. Harvest before severe frosts and store in sand in a cool cellar. A sowing or two of summer radishes may yet be made.

In sheltered locations, spinach for cutting next spring may be sown now. Protect in winter with frames.

Plant a few Egyptian tree onions.

Have you a strawberry patch? If so, how did you plant it, and what are your methods of growing. Tell your experience to the readers of THE CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST. Send a photograph of the plantation, if you have one.

Largest Fuchsia in Ontario

J. B. Young, Trenton, Ont.

The fuchsia shown in the illustration, on the next page, is about thirty-three



Flower Show Held in July by St. Catharines Horticultural Society.

They will be ready in spring before other onions can be had.

If you want salsify early next season, sow the seed now. It will start this fall. Protect through the winter.

WITH THE FRUITS

Bud peach trees that have not done well. Choose a variety that is usually successful in your district.

Prune currant and gooseberry bushes. New plants may be set now. Take cuttings for planting next spring. Tie them in bundles and store in deep sand in the cellar.

If you think that you will not have time for the work next spring, remove the old canes from the raspberry and blackberry patch. It is safer not to clip the tops of the new canes until spring.

If your trees are infested with fall web-worms, 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.

years old, and was grown from a slip in my own house. In shape, it is round, with a drooping top, giving the appearance of a miniature elm tree covered with fuchsia bloom. It is about seven feet high, and the limbs spread about the same distance in every direction without artificial support. The stem at some distance from the soil is over two inches in diameter. This fuchsia is thought to be the largest in Ontario and, perhaps, in Canada, growing on a single, self-supporting stalk.

For the first few years it was treated as an ordinary house plant, then the top was cut down to the root, except one strong shoot, which was left to form the stalk. This was supported and allowed to grow to the desired height. No lower growth was permitted. All sprouts or buds were rubbed off from the lower part. It has been re-tubbed every three or four years and each time some ordinary, but rich soil was added.

For many years, it has been self-sup-