

should be laid down and covered with soil for the winter.

Do not mulch the strawberries until the ground freezes. If you do the field mice will make winter quarters under the mulch and will feast on the buds, destroying next year's crop.

Likewise mulch the bed of tulips, hyacinths, and other bulbs that have been set out this fall. Do it when the surface of the beds is nicely frozen. Leaves are useful for this purpose and can be kept in place by old pine boughs.

Speaking of leaves, have you gathered any for making leaf mould for potting purposes? Do it now; you couldn't have a better time. There's lots of them blowing about just now. Collect all those that lie about the house and on the lawn, pile them up in a quiet corner where they are not likely to be disturbed by the wind. They will make fine material for using with your potting soil next year.

Then there's soil for potting purposes which you will no doubt require before the snowflakes have ceased to fly, especially if you grow plants in the house, or you happen to have a small greenhouse. Quite a few bushels may be stored under the greenhouse bench, or if you have no such structure, it can easily be kept in the cellar, and will always be handy.

The lawn, too, requires some attention in the way of protection. Last year you covered it with stable manure. This not only looked unsightly until Dame Nature came to your assistance and hid it under her mantle of white, but it left unsightly patches of yellow, where the manure happened to be rather thick, which took some time before it disappeared in the spring.

This year try some pulverized sheep manure. It is dry and pleasant to handle, and can be spread on very evenly. It does not look offensive. In the spring rake it in instead of off as you did the stable manure. Sheep manure is a valuable fertilizer, and will greatly benefit the lawn.

As long as the weather keeps open so that outdoor operations are possible, just look round the grounds and see if there are not some improvements that could be made. Is there not some track across the lawn leading to a flower bed or some shady spot where a neat path would look better than an uneven track? You can do the work yourself or supervise some unskilled laborer. There's no need to call in a professional landscape gardener. If a straight path, mark it out with a string, or if a graceful bend then use some small stakes, which can be moved in or out at will until your curves are just right.

Cut the hedges evenly with a sod edger or sod cutter, and remove the sod

and soil. This can be used for the compost heap or for some bed that needs raising a little. The width of the path will, of course, depend on what it is used for, and on its harmonizing with other features of the place.

Dig the soil out to the depth of fifteen



Angels Trumpet

This magnificent plant, owned by Mr. Bernard Baker, Whitby, Ont., has borne as many as fifty perfect flowers at one time. The average size was twelve inches in length and five to six inches across.

inches. place into this excavated path clinkers, coarse gravel, coal ashes, or other coarse material, filling it to within two inches of the top. Pound down thoroughly and then fill in with fine gravel a little above the surface of the lawn, taking care to have it well rounded up in the middle. If possible, let the lower layer stay a while before putting on the top one, but the other should be in place and pounded down before the ground freezes. The advantage of making paths in the fall is that they have a chance to work down into a permanent position before the spring.

Wintering Roses

By an Amateur

The only winter protection necessary for hybrid perpetuals or hybrid teas is to hill them up after the ground has been frozen once or twice in the fall. Too heavy an application of manure at this season is apt to hold too much moisture. It is well to stop cultivation about the middle of August in order to give the plants time to ripen up their new wood.

The matter of pruning is something which must be learned by experience, as all roses do not require the same treatment. In the fall after the first frosts, all long canes should be cut back to about three feet. This prevents the plants being whipped about by the wind and loosened. In spring, before growth begins, the regular pruning should be given, always bearing in mind the general rule that weak shoots should be cut back more severely than strong, vigorous ones. The longer the wood is left, the more blooms, but at the expense of quality. All dead wood should, of course, be removed, and it is well to treat all very weak stems the same way.

Climbing roses being grown chiefly to ornament the garden and not for their value as cut flowers should only have the dead canes removed and probably one cane cut back each season in order to have some foliage near the base of the plant. Nurserymen's catalogues contain long lists of varieties in the several classes, and while it is no doubt interesting to test a number of varieties, the finest rose beds are not composed of great mixtures of color. Beds of one color make the finest display. The question as to what are the best varieties is a hard one to answer, as tastes differ, but the following list will prove satisfactory to most people:

Frau Karl Druschki, the finest white rose grown. It only lacks perfume to be perfect.

Clio, flesh colored, somewhat deeper in color at centre.

Mrs. John Laing, soft pink, one of the free flowerers.

Mrs. Crawford, similar to Mrs. J. Laing.

Paul Neyron, deep rose of the largest size.

Captain Hayward, scarlet crimson, large and very sweet-scented.

Hugh Dickson, crimson, very free bloomer.

Ulrich Brunner, cherry red, large size and fine form.

Mrs. P. Wilder, cherry red, free bloomer, and very fragrant.

Killarney, a hybrid tea, very free bloomer, having long pointed buds of a beautiful pink and white color.

A bed of ten each of these varieties will be a very handsome addition to any garden.

Peachblow Hibiscus does not flower well in the window in winter. They require rather high temperature for flowering. All of this class of Japanese Hibiscus are best partially rested during the winter in a very cool window or in a cellar, temperature forty to forty-five degrees, and should be re-potted in the spring to flower during the summer.—Wm. Hunt, O.A.C., Guelph, Ont.