

Lawn and Garden Hints for October

IMPORTANT work this month in the outdoor garden is the planting of bulbs for spring flowering. They should all be in the ground before the month closes. In preparing the beds they should be thoroughly spaded and enriched, and made a little higher than the surrounding surface so that the water will readily drain off. Plant hyacinths, narcissi and tulips so that the top of the bulb will be about two or three inches below the surface of the soil. Crocus, scilla, chinodoxa and snowdrops may be planted about one-half of that depth. After planting, firm the soil with a spade.

Dig canna roots as soon as they have been blackened by frost but before the frost touches their roots. Store the roots for a week or two in a shed safe from rain and frost, then remove to a warm room or cellar where the temperature ranges from forty to fifty degrees.

Dig the dahlia roots, free them of top growth and adhering soil, dry in an airy but shady place, then store them in boxes of sand in a temperature just high enough to prevent freezing in the coldest season. Be sure to label the clusters when they are taken up.

Treat roots of four-o'clocks as recommended for dahlias. Keep in a cool, moist cellar.

Lift gladiolus corms. Partially dry them before storing for the winter. Pack them in sawdust or sifted earth, and

store in a moderately dry room. Treat corms of tigridias similarly.

Before consigning oleanders, pot-roses and fuchsias to their winter quar-

tem is essential, the earlier the bulbs are planted, the better. After planting place the pots in a dark place for six weeks or more. The pots must be well filled with roots before bringing them to the light. This is the most important feature in the successful culture of bulbs in the house.



Horticultural Exhibition Held by Owen Sound Horticultural Society in August

The persons in the illustration, from left to right, are Mr. J. Y. Jackson, Secretary-Treasurer; Mr. Wm. Hunt, O.A.C., Guelph, Judge; Mr. W. T. Lee, President and Miss L. A. Harrison, Assistant Secretary.

ters they will be benefitted by hardening off as recommended for hydrangeas. They will not stand quite as severe treatment as the latter.

Store century plants in a dry room or light cellar where the temperature is about fifty degrees. Give them very little water during the winter.

If you do not divide the old perennial plants or buy new ones for transplanting this fall, there is still time. Better do it now.

Prepare for the garden next spring. Manure and spade the beds for flowers, so that the frost may have a chance to pulverize the soil and to kill insect larvæ before spring.

Rake and clean the garden. Clean and put away the garden tools when finished with them. Rake the leaves off the lawn and put them on the compost heap. Secure a store of potting soil for use this winter. Have on hand a supply of spruce boughs, straw or strawy manure for protecting the newly-planted bulb beds and any plants that may need it.

If you did not prepare an earth mulch for the lawn, as recommended in previous issues, apply a moderate dressing of well-rotted barn-yard manure, and spread it evenly.

FLOWERS INDOORS

Bulbs may be planted in pots any time during fall but the best results are had by planting them not later than the middle of October. As a good root sys-

tem is essential, the earlier the bulbs are planted, the better. After planting place the pots in a dark place for six weeks or more. The pots must be well filled with roots before bringing them to the light. This is the most important feature in the successful culture of bulbs in the house.

Freesia bulbs may be placed in the window at once. Grow some Chinese sacred lily bulbs in stones and water. Paper white narcissus may be grown likewise. Select strong bulbs for best results.

A pleasing addition to the winter window garden are hyacinths in glasses. A special vessel, known as a "hyacinth glass," may be used. In it, place the bulbs with a little soft water and some charcoal. Have the water in contact with the base of the bulbs, but no higher. Place them in a dark, cool place until well rooted, when they may be brought into the light. Change the water occasionally and do not let it freeze.

Some of your ferns and palms will require re-potting. Take them out of the old pots, clean the roots by removing a part of the earth and replace in fresh soil in pots of the same size. If the plants are root-bound, it may be necessary to put them into larger sized pots.

Bring the old geranium plants into the house before being frozen. Prune them back severely. Plant them in boxes or pots in sand. Plant them a little deeper than they stood outside. Give sufficient water to moisten all the sand. Stand the boxes or pots in the window and keep the sand moderately moist but not really wet. Leave the plants in the sand until the young growth or shoots have



Cannas Growing Around a Bay Window

Residence of Mr. J. T. Rose, Brantford, Ont.

store in a moderately dry room. Treat corms of tigridias similarly.

Renew the old lily clumps by dividing them and re-planting this fall. When the ground freezes mulch them with straw or spruce boughs.

If you have any half-hardy pot hydrangeas, do not hurry them off on the first sign of frost into unsuitable condi-