

MAKING GARDEN IN THE FALL.



It seems to be a hard matter for the average amateur to set himself about garden making at any other than in the spring. As a result many flowers, and some vegetables and fruits, that succeed best for autumn planting are either not raised at all or else it is done to poor advantage.

The *hardy Dutch bulbs*, Hyacinths, Tulips, etc., are one class that are much slighted in this respect. To us it is clear that fine collections of these flowers would be much more common could they be planted in the spring along with most anything else instead of being planted in the fall. From September until cold weather is the time to plant them.

Certain kinds of annuals are better for fall than for spring sowing. In nature we may observe that summer and autumn sowing is the invariable rule; seeds drop to earth as they ripen, and spring forth in the same fall or early next spring. All florists, we believe, now sow *Candytuft* and some other kinds in the fall for their first crop of outdoor spring bloom from these.

For a *list of annuals* suitable for fall sowing we would name the following: Alyssum Maritimum, Bartonia Aurea, Calandrinias, Candytufts, Clarkias, Collinsias, Erysimum, Forget-me-nots, Gilias, Godetias, Nemophilas, Saponarias, Silenes, Virginia Stocks, Pansies and Sweet Peas.

Of these all but the sweet peas should be sown between the middle of August and the middle of September. The peas ought not to go in before November, the idea being not to have them germinate until early next spring. Still, we cannot recommend the sowing of annuals in every kind of soil in the fall; the soil for them must be light and well-drained. The chief advantage of fall sowing is that the plants grow stronger, root deeper, and flower earlier and longer than those from spring-sown seed.

In the line of vegetables, spinach, and borecole or kale for an early spring crop are the better for being sown in September. To sow these now in good soil is to secure fine early spring greens that should prove most acceptable on any table. Cabbage, cauliflower and lettuce may also be sown for plants to be kept through the winter in cold frames for an early crop next year.—*Popular Gardening*.

WINTER STORAGE OF ONIONS.—Only bulbs that are perfectly cured, are fit for winter or spring use. Never attempt to keep onions that are not capped over perfectly, and are not entirely dormant, both at top and root part. If they are thus perfect, it will not be a hard task to keep them over the winter, provided we have a dry, cool and airy room, where we can keep them from freezing. Never store them in a large bulk together. Onions will also keep quite well when frozen. Store on the floor of some outbuilding, say fifteen inches deep, and as far away from the wall. When frozen, cover with a two-foot layer of hay; but do not handle them.—T. Greiner, in *Farm and Fireside*.