



A Glimpse of Autumn—Waiting for Thanksgiving

Lawn and Garden Notes for October

AUTUMN is come. The shortening hours of sunlight and the increasing sprightliness of the evening air betray its presence. It is the time of the falling of the leaves. The peaceful, quiet days of October become the season. They are restful after the busy turmoil and the heat of the summer that is gone. October is the twilight of the year, the passing from summer light to the dark of winter. It is a time for reflection.

When we review our successes and non-successes in matters pertaining to the garden during the past season, there are reflections that will present themselves to every mind gifted with the slightest power of contemplation. Have we made the most of our opportunities in the garden? Is there not some change that might have been made to improve the general scheme of arrangement? Have we allowed some helpless tree or shrub or plant to die for want of food, water or attention? These are some of the questions that come to us when we think.

In October, the evidence of our success or failure is plainly visible. Later, when summer blossom and leaf are seared by the autumn blast or hidden beneath a mantle of snow, the evidence will have almost vanished. Now is the time

to reflect, to observe and to plan. Next season's results should be better than this.

THE KITCHEN GARDEN

If you have let the asparagus bed take care of itself since cutting the crop, you should treat it as directed in our question and answer department.

Squash, pumpkins, melons and such crops are easily injured by frost. They should be harvested before danger comes. If they are still in the garden and not injured, pull at once and put them in a shed where they will be cool and dry, but not liable to freezing. When harvesting, leave about an inch or so of the stem, as a stem broken off short induces rot. When severe frosts threaten, remove the cucurbits to a dry room where the temperature is just above the freezing point. Heat and moisture cause them to rot in a short time, so beware of a warm, damp cellar.

Take up some parsley roots and grow them in a box or pot in a light cellar or in a shed. Thus you will have a winter supply which will be relished.

Home grown radish and lettuce may be had for Christmas by sowing seed in a mild hotbed. Carefully watch the young plants so as to protect them in the event of heavy frosts or freezing.

If you intend to shell some peas or

beans and want to do it quickly, let them dry thoroughly after picking and then run them through a common clothes wringer. This will separate the peas or beans from the hulls quickly without breaking them.

Winter celery should be banked up to protect it from severe frosts. It should all be stored away by the end of the month unless specially protected, in which case it may be safe to leave it out a week or two longer.

To have good seed potatoes for next spring, this is the best time to secure them. They are always cheapest in the fall. Early varieties of potatoes should be in the ground as early as possible in spring; if you wait till then to buy, you may be late in getting them planted. Get them ready this fall, whether you buy them or pick them out of your own crop. Pick them over carefully, selecting only the nicest ones, and then nail them up tight in a crate till spring. When planting time comes they will be ready.

Pull and store cabbage and dig beets, carrots, parsnips, and such crops, and put at once in the cellar. Some parsnips and salsify may be left in the ground all winter to be dug in spring.

Renew the old rhubarb patch by digging the roots, dividing them and set-