

Garden Plan A

1. Golden glow; 2. hollyhocks; 3. hardy aster or Michaelmas Daisy; 4. bleeding heart; 5. delphinium; 6. campanulas (Canterbury Bells); 7. phlox; 8. gypsophila (Baby's Breath); 9. doxineum; 10. achillea; 11. pyrethrum; 12. gaillardia. Grandiflora; 13. sun flowers; 14. Iceland poppy.

found a really good plan to fill a rather large deep wooden box with this mixture standing it in one corner of the house where it may be covered with large sheets of glass, or failing that, light newspapers. Such a box will be found to retain a steady heat much longer than would have been the case had the box contained only manure; usually long enough, in fact, to allow whatever seedlings are raised in it to become quite sturdy before the heat has entirely left the bed.

If sufficient can be gathered to make up a hot-bed of the usual dimensions for growing cucumbers and other vegetables in frames, the gardener with an eye to the future should take full advantage of the chance, for if these large beds are made up as advised for filling the boxes, the heat after doing duty next hot season, should turn out a small gold mine to those whose aim is to grow universal favorites like begonias, chrysanthemums and fuchsias, to perfection. In fact, if to this mixture is added equal parts of good sound loam a compost well suited for the majority of soft-wooded plants will be to hand.

Others having no glass houses, whose ambitions lie in the direction of large clean roots of almost every kind of vegetable and those of good shape and quality, would find the contents of such a heap very valuable, for even when used liberally, badly shaped or forked roots rarely result. In fact for show carrots, beet roots and parsnips this may be relied upon by the addition of a few potfuls to a barrowload.

The value of fallen leaves as a covering and protection for old stumps of scarlet lobelias, fuchsias and other flowers, may be known to many. A few dry leaves banked around the stems of choice roses often saves them from dying.

Frames, containing lettuce, endive, parsley, or some flowering plants, which do not require much protection in severe weather, can have a good bank round them as another useful way of utilizing fallen leaves. This outside layer not only spares covering material, but as it helps to keep up a greater warmth inside the frame, the plants inside receive greater benefit than when covered only at night.

Even leaves alone, a good heap of them, over well-established crowns of rhubarb and sea-kale, soon start these into growth, and although the growth may be more tedious than when manure is used the result is much finer. The time to do this is after the turn of the days. A piece of wire netting or a tub or box should be placed over the stools before covering them. After this place a wheelbarrow load over each clump.

Simple Garden Plans

R. S. Rose, Peterborough, Ont.

By laying out your garden in the fall, it can be put into good shape for the spring planting. If the work is all left to be done in the spring there will be too much to do to get the ground into proper shape in time for bedding out plants or sowing the seed for an-

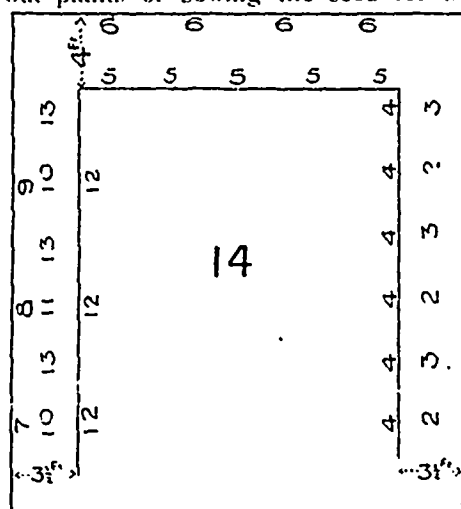
yard that gets lots of sun and has fairly good loam. After your beds are finished cover with a top dressing of decayed manure and dig this into the earth after the frost is out of the ground in the early spring.

Floral Notes

I have a seedling Pelargonium, leaves very round, and young shoots branch out from stem. It is a year old, but has not yet flowered. I would like to know if any subscriber has one like it, or anything on the market similar to it.—Chas. Harlock, Hillside P.O., Muskoka, Ont.

The Wistaria cannot be grown out of doors successfully in Ontario outside of the Niagara District unless under special conditions, such as winter protection. Even there they are sometimes injured materially during winter.—Wm. Hunt, Guelph, Ont.

There are two points in the culture of gladioli by amateurs that should be emphasized: the season of blooming of the variety and the size and age of the corn. In European catalogues buyers are advised of the season of blooming of each variety offered, while in America little attention is given to this important piece of information.—John Cavers, Oakville, Ont.



Garden Plan B

1. Background, phlox and perennials in various colors; 2. four o'clocks; 3. stocks; 4. sweet alyssum; 5. dwarf nasturtiums; 6. sweet peas; 7. sun flowers; 8. hollyhocks; 9. golden glow; 10. salvia; 11. asters; 12. pansies; 13. sweet William; 14. vegetables.

nuals. This should be done from a month to a month and a half before bedding out time, so leave as little work as you can for the spring, when you will have your hands full of other work besides laying out the beds.

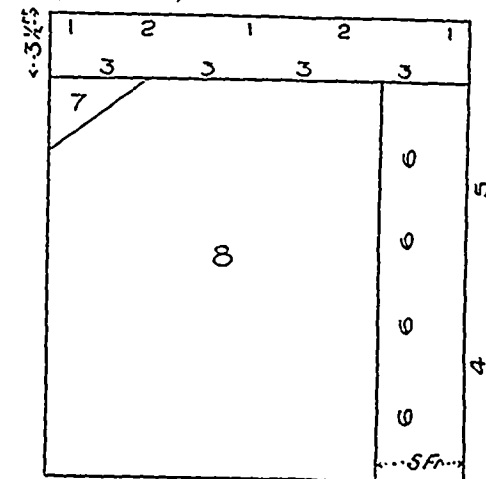
In the hope that it may help some I here give some plans for a small back garden with names of some of the plants that can be raised to advantage.

In diagram A the flowers are at the rear. Vegetables can be grown in the front of the flower bed, or it can be left for a grass lawn.

In diagram B the flower beds are at the sides and end. The centre can be used as one thinks fit.

In diagram C the flower beds are at one side, with spaces left for vegetables.

The plans are all simple and can easily be made with very little work. The seeds or plants can be got from any of the numerous seedsmen or nursery men, and can be grown in any ordinary back



Garden Plan C

1. Golden glow; 2. golden treasure; 3. nasturtium; 4. sweet peas; 5. morning glory; 6. asters; stocks; sweet william and other annuals; 7. rubbish heap, with sun flowers in front; 8. vegetables.