

about the middle of September, when they can be removed to the window.

To secure pansies that will produce flowers very early the following spring the seed should be sown about the third week in August. Pansy seed sown at the time mentioned will produce plants that will winter over well in a cold frame and produce early flowers. The protection of a few boards may be necessary over the frame during very severe weather in winter, but not if the plants are well covered with snow. The most critical time for autumn sown pansies is when the snow is melting away from them at any time during winter or early spring, hence the use of boards to prevent the snow melting on bright days in winter, or to shield them from the sun for a few days when first exposed to the sun in early spring days after the snow has gone.

Gladiolus should be staked up if they are liable to be broken down by wind storms or rain. This should be attended to early enough, as the stems often break off close to the corm or bulb, thus destroying the bulb for the present or successive seasons.

If any of the hardy lilies in the garden must be removed or transplanted, about the end of August is the best time to do it, but it should always be borne in mind that the less the bulbs of lilies are disturbed the more likely they are to continue flourishing and flowering. None of the garden lilies like to be disturbed very frequently, so that unless it is absolutely necessary, it is best to leave them undisturbed. Lily of the valley can also be transplanted late in August or early in September if required.

A mulching of rich soil or of thoroughly rotted stable manure about half an inch in depth placed over clumps or beds of lilies or lily of the valley will often reinvigorate them and produce much better results for a few years than transplanting them. If lily of the valley is transplanted the tips or bulbs should be planted so that the tips of the bulbs are not more than an inch under the surface of the soil. The surface of the soil should be patted down firmly after they are planted. A light mulch of manure placed over them late in autumn will also benefit them.

A PLEA FOR THE HERBACEOUS BORDER

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EVERY year quite a number of new herbaceous and perennial border plants are introduced to the flower-loving public, but there are few which surpass those that we know so well in the old-fashioned gardens. There are, however, many of the older herbaceous plants which seem to be neglected.

When one is making a new home, and a new garden, the borders are planted with shrubs, and the place is given a certain look of permanency, but what a constant succession of color may be obtained from the introduction of a few herbaceous plants. They have a grandeur peculiarly their own.

and their place cannot be easily filled by any other class of plants in the garden. With such a wealth of form and color as may be found in the masses of larger plants, and many of the conspicuous smaller alpine plants, their importance in the garden is very apparent.

My memory takes me back to a very old border in a very old garden, which though neglected perhaps, was beautiful in its wildness, and there was always a succession of beautiful bloom. What can be grander in the border than the blazing bloom of the Oriental poppies, or the long spurs of delphiniums. These and some of the stronger