

Floriculture.

HINTS FOR SEPTEMBER.

GRETA BEVERLY.

This is usually a trying month for our plants, and the gardener who would have her plants keep up their fine appearance, will find constant watching and care necessary. Remove all dying leaves, fading flowers and unhealthy shoots, keeping the flower beds and borders as neat and beautiful as possible. If the weather is very dry, water well and thoroughly.

In repotting for winter plants, use clean pots and be sure to have good drainage. When plenty of bloom is desired, most plants do better if not given too much root room; good, fresh soil should be provided.

Tie asters neatly to stakes, and do not let them lack for water. Rich earth must be given to them, as they are gross feeders and will not do well in poor soil.

Pinch in those geraniums that are intended for winter, so as to have nice, bushy plants.

For fine dahlia blooms, allow but one main shoot to each plant, and tie it up neatly to a stout stick.

Everlasting flowers for winter should be gathered before they are fully open; tie them in bundles and hang them with their heads down in a dry, shady place.

For verbenas that are rather exhausted from blooming, cut them back severely and give them frequent doses of liquid manure, or strew some artificial fertilizer over the ground around them.

Climbing roses, if not already pruned, should be looked after this month. Prune away all superfluous shoots, shorten some of the longer ones into proper shape, and manure well. Proper ripening of the wood this year will furnish more blooms for next year, as the next season's flowers will grow from the wood of this season.

Comparative dryness is said to be favorable to blooming, and moisture to growth.

Give carnations intended for winter bloom a rich, fibrous soil, and cut back this month for the last time.

Freesias are lovely winter blooming bulbs and may be started earlier than many other varieties of bulbs. Place a dozen in a large pot and they will make a fine window ornament, while their fragrance is exquisite.

Gloxinias, after having bloomed, should be set in a cool place, and the watering gradually reduced until they are entirely dry, then set them away to rest until wanted for another season.

Seeds of browallia, and ten-weeks' stock, may be sown now for winter blooming.

Nearly all plants are quite easily rooted from cuttings, and with a little care any one can be successful in rooting them. Have a wooden box from two to three inches deep, and large enough to hold a good many cuttings; bore a hole in each corner of the box, so as to allow all overflow of water to drain off, fill the box with good, clean sand, press it down a little, and then make a hole in the sand with a stick or knife, and insert your cutting in the hole, pressing the sand firmly around it. After the cuttings are in, give a thorough watering; give

a warm location, but shade them from the hot sun. Watch the sand every day, so that it is not allowed to become dry, but do not over water, or water them when the sand is wet, as the cuttings would be apt to rot. Keep all dead leaves cut off, and your cuttings will probably be nicely rooted in from two to three weeks' time.

All shrubby house-plants, like daphnes, ereias, azaleas, camelias, etc., should be shifted this month, if they need it at all.

Old fuchsia plants may now be severely cut back and repotted, being careful not to over water while the young growth is starting.

Winter-blooming begonias should be well pinched back, so as to induce stockiness and greater profusion of bloom later on.

Pansy seed should be planted for next spring's flowering. In watering ivies always use cold water. If any one is troubled with white worms in the earth, around the plants, just put a few drops of carbolic acid in the water with which you water your plants. They will trouble you no longer.

CURE FOR RASH.—For infants suffering from the rash which usually accompanies teething, nothing gives relief quicker than to bathe the parts affected with warm water into which a little pine tar has been stirred, or the tar may be diluted with warm water to the consistency of sweet cream and rubbed into the skin thoroughly. Both methods are equally efficacious.

