

border. Intersperse them among the bulbs, annuals and late blooming perennials, where they will make an immediate show, and keep up a succession of bloom.

Amaryllis, one of the finest Autumn blooming bulbs, should be set early in a warm border.

Annuals—Sow in fine, well enriched warm soil. It is essential that a good variety of fine blooming annuals should now be put in, to keep up a show of flowers late in the season, after most of the perennials have cast their blossoms. Most of those sown in the houses, to forward their growth, may now be transplanted to the open ground.

Bedding plants, as verbenas, petunias, salvias, heliotropes, Japan pinks, lantanas, pelargoniums, and others, may be readily obtained of the gardeners. The tender ones should be set out as soon as danger from frost is past. It is best to set each variety by itself, more or less.

Asters—Sow in open ground early, in various places, where they are to remain; later in the month transplant from hot-beds or frames. A few may still be started in boxes, if the ground be not ready—to transplant afterwards.

Biennials and Perennials—When it is desirable to increase the stock, remove a portion and leave the remainder undisturbed.

Box Edging—Keep close clipped and low; reset if necessary; renew weak or winter-killed spots.

Bulbs—Keep well supported, and stretch a light awning over the choicest, to lengthen the period of bloom, removing at night and during cloudy weather. Set Autumn blooming varieties, as amaryllis, gladiolus, tuberose, lilies of various kinds, etc.

Carnations and pinks may now be set out already in bloom. Tie to neat stakes. Divide old roots, and make layers to form new plants.

Cypress Vine, Morning Glory, and other annual climbers may be sown immediately and trained to strings around a central pole. Unsightly buildings, rough fences, etc., can be almost hidden beneath a mass of bloom, when covered with these climbers. Cypress vine seed vegetates much more freely when soaked in tepid water for 12 hours before sowing.

Dahlias—Sprout them in boxes of earth, or by burying in a warm border before planting.

Evergreens—Delay planting until the last of the month after the trees have begun to grow, except arbor vite and Norway spruce. Keep the roots from the sun. Hollies, rhododendrons and other broad leaved evergreens, do better when removed with a ball of earth attached.

Frames and Pitts—Remove any remaining plants.

Flowering Shrubs—Some are already in bloom or have cast their flowers; the later kinds may still be planted.

Gladiolus—Set the bulbs in a warm sunny place. Some of the newer varieties are very pretty.

Grass—Keep well trimmed and close clipped along the edges, using a line and sharp

spade, or edging knife. New turfing may also be laid; keep well watered until rooted.

Gravel Walks should be kept free from weeds with the shuffle-hoe, and be well covered with clean, coarse gravel, and rolled.

Fancy Gourds—Sow early, and train upon fences, trellises, or old trees.

Hedges—Complete setting deciduous, and abor vite, early, other evergreens later. Clip any not attended to last month.

Honeysuckles, Wistarias, Ivy, Ampelopsis, Bignonias, Clematis and other perennial climbers—set at once, if neglected until now. Arrange on trellises or lattice work. Sow seeds and make layers.

Insects—It will be much easier to keep them in check if they are combated upon the first approach.

Lawns will need mowings, and should be cut frequently and evenly. A good, cheap lawn mower is needed.

Lupins—Sow early and give plenty of room. Mulching is beneficial to newly planted trees and shrubs. Lawn clippings are excellent.

Pruning—Prune with reference to habit and manner of blooming; the knife may be used freely at all seasons, if used with discretion. Shrubbery needs to be kept dense to look well. Evergreens should branch quite down to the ground. Their outer extremities may be cut back slightly, to make a dense growth.

Roses—Let the supply be large and varied, if space permit.

The common June or garden roses must yield to remontants, teas, and bourbons. Tie up pillar and climbing sorts, layering the old wood. Turn those in pots into the open border.

Shade Trees—It is not too late to plant if they have not leafed out. Some will bear moving even then.

Trellises and Upright Frames—Set if loosened by frost, renew if decayed, before vines and climbers are put out.

Tuberose—Plant bulbs not potted, early, in very warm good soil.

GREEN AND HOT-HOUSES.

As few plants are retained under glass as possible, all that will bear the exposure, as soon as they are sufficiently hardened by free ventilation, are removed to the open ground. There is little fear of frost after the middle of this month. Roses and bedding plants are turned out of their pots. Keep all growing plants well watered and sponged. Plant out fuchsias in partial shade.

Pelargoniums—Cut back severely, and set out the pruning in masses. Oleanders, Myrtles, Oranges and Lemons, may be sunk in their pots or tubs—examine for scale bugs.

GRAPE AND ORCHARD-HOUSE.

Give good ventilation; syringe foliage, walls, and ground, freely and often. Thin out fruit if it is too thick. Go through thoroughly pinching sinshoots wherever needed. Grapes require especial attention; mingle sulphur in the water they are syringed with, and dust it upon both fruit and foliage. Abstain from syringing any fruit in bloom, and let bees have access if they will.