

swell the buds during this period. Give the plants plenty of water, as the foliage of chrysanthus, especially at this stage, should never be allowed to wither and droop. A light shading for these, and all lifted or repotted plants, will still be found beneficial. Syringing early in the morning will also help to keep the foliage bright and fresh looking.

Carnations planted out in the borders, should be either potted or planted on the benches early in the month; syringe daily to keep down red spider. Bench roses will require plenty of water and regular daily syringing with tepid water, early morning will probably be the best time for this operation. Tea roses in pots that have been resting, should be pruned back as required, and repotted firmly into good, rich, clay loam soil. Hybrid perpetual roses grown in pots for winter flowering can be left a month later before being repotted, as a slight frost or two is beneficial to harden the wood of these before being taken indoors.

Young bushy plants of antirrhinums, (*snap dragons*) and ageratums, etc., if lifted and potted carefully, will often give a supply of bloom during a great part of the winter. Double white allysum plants cut back, and potted three or four in four inch pots, are also useful for this purpose, and will furnish an abundant supply of cuttings as well, early in the spring.

If petunias, heliotropes and similar quick growing plants are wanted from the beds or borders, cut them back a week or two before taking them up, and give very little root room for a time.

Geraniums grown in pots (as recommended in May number of Horticulturist, page 201) for winter flowering, should be taken indoors toward the end of the month and allowed to flower.

Close ventilators early in the afternoon, and keep the floors well dampened. A little fire heat may be necessary toward the end of the month, especially for bench roses and

tender plants. Paint the hot water or steam pipes in the greenhouse with flour of sulphur well mixed in water, it will prevent and keep down mildew.

WINDOW PLANTS.—The beautiful annual climbers that are used with such pleasing effect around and about windows and verandahs in summer, will soon lose their brightness and show signs of approaching cold weather. These can, however, by a little care and attention, often be made to look quite fresh and attractive long after the flower beds have been dimmed or blackened by the first frosts of autumn. The accompanying photo, Fig. 1908, taken in Nov., 1899, showing the beautiful Mexican climber, *cobea scandens*, with its profuse, delicate foliage and tendrils, and its large purple campanula shaped flowers still fresh and vigorous, proves that even the slight protection of an open verandah will prolong the beauty of the most tender plants almost into the winter months. Many methods of temporary protection to plants of similar character, will suggest themselves to those who wish to prolong the summer beauty of their pet window plants and climbers. *Cobea scandens* is especially useful as a summer climber.

A few plants of lobelia, white alyssum, etc., may be potted up from the borders to brighten up the windows until the early winter flowering bulbs commence to bloom. Later on, before the boxes are emptied, some plants of the variegated vincas (*periwinkle*) tradescantias, isolepsis, *Festuca glauca*, *cæthonna crassifolia*, etc., may be potted; these will help to fill up the window and furnish a supply for next season's use. A few cuttings of German ivy or the perennial *tropæolums* can be struck in pots in sand, and when rooted, grown on in hanging pots or baskets for the window in winter. The old fashioned, but pretty and graceful looking trailing plant, *saxifraga sarmentosa*, known perhaps better by its numerous local names, such as "mother of thousands," "creeping