

wind, and be kept well watered. A shed or even a cellar will answer the purpose, as the shade and moisture are badly needed only for a day or two, that the plants may not suffer from too great evaporation. If taken up now and treated in this way, roots are soon made, the plants established, and new growth commenced before cool weather comes. Plants already in pots should be shifted into a size larger about the close of August, shaking from the roots as much of the old soil as possible. When this old soil is difficult to shake off, as sometimes happens, place the plants in a bucket of water for a little while, then it can all be washed away. A pot but a size larger or even the same pot is better than a larger one, as plants do not grow too large and flower better thereby. A good selection of winter plants may be made from the following list: Geraniums, abutilons, coleus, ageratum, fuchsias, linums, Impatiens sultani, Cypridium insigne, calla, begonias, both the flowering and the foliage kinds, ferns, Oxalis cernua, Catalonian jasmine, Cystisus racemosus, carnations, primroses, streptosolon, heliotrope, Ruellia macrantha, pansies and lobelias. Common candytuft sown now gives plants which bloom all winter long.

I hardly know whether to recommend roses, or not, because all do not succeed with them. But I have seen the well-known Hermosa, Malmaison, Perle, Archduke, Charles and other everbloomers flowering in good shape in windows. There must be a temperature not lower than 55° at night, to have roses thrive. Cactuses are sometimes desired both for their odd appearance and their beautiful flowers. Among the best blooming are the epiphyllums, and perhaps truncatum is the most satisfactory species, its crimson flowers being produced freely. Being a not over strong grower, it is often grafted on stronger growing sorts.

Special mention must be made of the cyclamen. But few plants are as good for winter blooming. Perhaps persicum is the best species for the purpose. It is not a hard plant to grow, and then, besides its healthy foliage and pretty flowers, the blossoms are so lasting, an individual flower often remaining in good condition for six weeks.

Palms are now largely used for winter decoration, and one of the best for dwelling houses is the *Areca lutescens*. It is of graceful growth and does not object to dwelling rooms as some palms do.

Bulbs are indispensable for winter. September is soon enough to start them. Afterwards a few more should be started about every two weeks, that a succession may be provided for. Hyacinths, tulips and crocuses still find much favor for the purpose.

A few vines among the other plants and to train about the sides of the windows may be used to good advantage. The common English ivy, the *senecio scandens* and the moon flower are excellent for the purpose. They can be supported up the sides of the windows and festooned across the top, to form a green covered bower, and when in this shape their value is apparent. It is as