

1½ foot thick of fermenting materials, consisting of two-thirds last year's Oak or Beech leaves, and one-third short stable-litter, treading the mass fairly firmly together. This affords warmth and drainage, but failing the leaves and dung, their place may be taken with furnace-clinkers, brickbats, etc., to the depth of a foot, putting a layer of rotten dung, 6 inches thick, on the top of these. The spot chosen for the Cannas should be the hottest in the garden (at the foot of a south wall if cut blooms are looked for), and the plants should stand at least 2 to 3 feet asunder, according to strength, so that the sun may reach them all round, and the soil; mulching in our climate does harm, in preventing the sun-heat penetrating the soil, and its place should be taken by a bi-weekly stirring of the soil to aerate it, and prevent the loss of moisture, a crumbly surface doing this almost as effectually as a mulch. The rest is a matter of water and liquid-manure. The foliage should not be wetted at night, but about seven in the morning if the previous day was hot and it is likely to be so the next. If the bare appearance of the soil in the early stages of growth be not liked, put around the bed a row of *Aralia papyrifera* (Chinese Rice-paper plant), *A. Sieboldi*, *Farfugium grande*, a dwarf *Solanum*, or some of the taller varieties of tuberous *Begonias*—now, we fear, almost lost to gardens, but which are as graceful as a *Fuchsia*.—Garden Chronicle.

### PREPARING PLANTS FOR WINDOWS.



THE preparing of plants for windows for winter is very apt to be overlooked at this season of abundance of flowers. It is because of this neglect that very much of the disappointment so many have arises. Those who do not care to prepare the plants or neglect to do so, usually depend on plants dug up from the garden when summer is over, or on what stray plants in pots happen to be available. It is much better to start at once to get established in pots a lot of nice plants in good assortment, such as are known to be good winter bloomers. Taking

the geranium as an illustration, the best results follow the taking of small plants which have been in pots all summer. Without exception, such plants are the best, whether they be geraniums or anything else suitable for winter. If such plants are not already in pots, dig up from your garden some medium sized ones, prune the tops back somewhat, to make them bushy and to lessen the risk of harm from transplanting, and then place them in pots a little larger than what will hold the roots comfortably. Do this soon. They should then be placed in a damp, shady place for a while, such as a shaded frame, free from much