

## BEGIN ON THE LAWN NOW.



HE month of September is the best time for seeding new grounds, and all preparatory work on them should be completed this month. It ought to be kept in mind in making this preparation that it can be done but once, and it is for a long time; therefore it should be thorough. Deep plowing or spading is a necessity for a good growth of grass. If the ground is wet or springy it must first be underdrained.

The final work is to pulverize the surface soil to the last degree; it is not possible to make it too fine and mellow for the reception of the seed. If stable manure is ploughed in, it must be old and well rotted, otherwise the crop of weeds will be too great. In place of stable manure use at the rate of 300, 400, or 500 pounds to the acre of some good commercial fertilizer. When the grass starts, whatever manure or fertilizer may have been used, there will also appear more or less weeds; many of these will be killed by frost later, but others will come again in the spring, for the seeds are in the ground and must germinate. Do not be surprised, therefore, to see them, but one need not be alarmed, for most of them will soon perish after cutting commences, or at latest by next autumn. Some kinds, however, should be removed in the early spring if they appear, especially dandelion and plantain.

In dragging and fining the surface soil see that all little depressions are worked out and the whole left as it is desired to appear when in grass. Use plenty of seed. It is poor economy to be stingy in seeding grass. The thicker it comes up the better the lawn, while if the seeding is sparse it often takes two or three years to remedy it. Choose a still day for seeding, when there is little or no wind, and scatter the seed as evenly as possible, and at the rate of at least four bushels to the acre. Afterwards rake over lightly, or if the surface is a large one, drag it with a light harrow or brush.—Landscape Architect.

**Begonias** love to be outside in summer providing they are shaded from sunshine, and are kept moist at the root and rather dry overhead, and by this time of year they are generally big, fat and flourishing. But very soon we are likely to have cool nights and occasional cold wet rains; begonias under such conditions are apt to lose their working roots by rot, then no matter how good looking the foliage may be it soon will suffer, and the plants assume a sorry plight. This teaches us that they should be brought indoors early, say before the middle of September, and before any of these unfavorable conditions arrive. Window plants may be kept on the piazza over night and in stormy weather. Begonias that are planted out should be lifted and potted, kept sheltered in frames or a house, and shaded from sunshine, but not coddled at all. As a rule hereabout tuberous begonias have been less satisfactory out of doors than usual, but nothing is brighter as pot plants or planted out in frames, and covered with shaded sash tilted up day and night. Save seeds from the best varieties.—Gardening.