

them down, according as these plants advance in height raise the frames to give them room to grow. The early Balsams, Cockscombs, and Tricolors that are now in flower, if they are pretty strong and of the requisite advanced growth, may now be brought into the open air.

Hardy Annuals

If any of the patches of Hardy Annuals in the borders remain too thick let them be thinned to the proper distances and watered. You may still sow in shady borders some of the quick flowering Annuals to blow in autumn, such as Mignonette, Ten Week Stocks, Candytuft, Virginia Stock, and such like.

Guernsey Lily, and other Autumnal Bulbous Roots

You may now transplant or remove any of the Autumnal flowering Bulbs, such as Guernsey and Belladonna Lillies, &c., the leaves being now decayed. But these need not in this country be taken up oftener than once in two or three years, especially the Guernsey Lily, which is then most necessary to be done to separate them from the increased parts or offsets, by taking them up, parting them, planting them into a new prepared bed, or singly in pots of new compost, it will encourage them greatly and they will shoot and flower much sooner. They may be either replanted directly or soon after removal, or housed till January or February, and then finally planted, and which in full grown Bulbs will flower in the Autumn, and the offsets after having one or two year's growth, will also flower in perfection.

[See January and February.]

These roots should be planted in pots of light sandy soil, or in beds of similar soil. They continuously flower in

March and April, in which soil, or in beds of similar soil. They commonly flower in March and April, in which time those in beds should be sheltered in wet and stormy weather, and those in pots placed in a frame or greenhouse.

During the winter season it would be well to protect them from bad weather.

Care of blooming Carnations

Take care of the choice Carnations, some of the most forward will probably towards the end of the month begin to break their outer calyx or cap or flower pod for flowering, at which time some particular sorts of the larger flowers will probably require some attendance in order to assist their blowing in proper regularity.

One great article of beauty of this curious flower is to have it open regularly ; but this the larger flowering sorts do not always effect without some little assistance of the hand ; therefore in order to facilitate the equal opening of the flower pod, and more regular expansion of the petals in such flowers, particularly which discover a tendency to burst open irregularly, may carefully slit the pod or cup a little way down at top on the opposite in two or three different parts, so as to promote the flower spreading regularly each way round. This should be done just as the flower begins to break the pod with a small pair of narrow pointed scissors, cutting the pods therewith a little way down from each notch or indentation at the top, taking care not to cut the pods too deep at first, but rather open a little at first at each place, and in a day or two after ; if that is not sufficient cut it down a little more. In doing this, take care to leave so much of the bottom part of the cup entire as will answer the purpose of keeping all the flower leaves

or petals regularly together, that they may expand equally each way in circular order, and to assist

which some florists bestow great pains in spreading out the petals as much horizontally as possible, in order both to enlarge the circumference, and to disperse the flower leaves in a particular manner to shew the stripes and variations to the best advantage ; and generally place a sort of collar of stiff paper under the flower on which to spread and support the petals more effectually regular.

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