

How to Grow Chrysanthemums from Plants.

BY THE LATE PETER HENDERSON.

If the young plants of Chrysanthemums are received in the winter or spring before the weather is warm enough to plant them in the open ground, they should be planted in small flower pots, say 3 or 4 inches in width, or in shallow boxes, such as cigar boxes, in any good soil such as is used for any ordinary house plant. It will be necessary to shift the Chrysanthemums into larger pots or boxes at least once during the season, otherwise they would not have sufficient soil in the smaller pot to grow the plants in the best manner.

After planting give them one good watering, which will usually be sufficient for the first six or eight days; after that, if the surface of the soil appears dry, they may again be watered, but very lightly, as they will not start to grow much for three or four weeks after planting. As soon as they begin to grow freely they will require water oftener and in greater quantity. As the Chrysanthemum is quite a hardy plant, it may be kept in a cool room or greenhouse where the temperature runs from 50 to 60 degrees. If

desired to be grown for indoor decoration, plants should be placed in any good, rich soil in flower pots of not less than six inches in diameter and depth; or, if the flower pots are not convenient, boxes of about the same capacity will do equally well, and placed out doors in a good, sunny exposure. It is rather the best plan for amateurs to sink the pot or box containing the plant, so as to be level with the surface, this keeps it cool and prevents it getting too dry in hot weather. The pots or boxes should be moved every two or three weeks, so as to prevent the roots getting through into the ground, as they must all be kept within the limits of the pot or box, otherwise they would wilt when taken up in the fall.

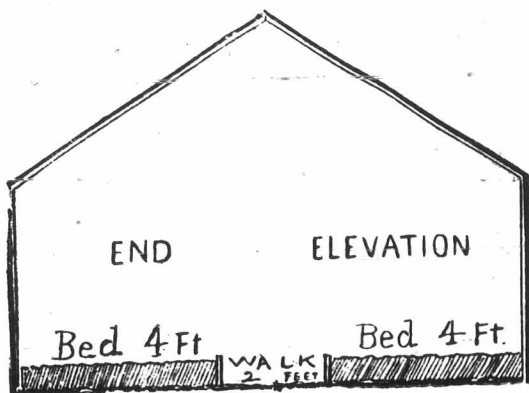
The time for setting the plants outdoors is best told by saying that they should be set out about the time corn and tomatoes are planted. Soon after the Chrysanthemums are set in the open ground they will grow rapidly. As soon as the shoots attain a height of nine or ten inches, they should be "pinched back," as it is called, that is, with the finger and thumb pinch out an inch or so of the centre of the shoot, that at once stops the upward spindling growth and causes the shoots to branch out from below. If fine, bushy plants are desired, this "pinching back" must be done every two or three weeks up to the middle of August, but not later; the plants will then have attained a growth of 1½ to 2 feet in the width and height. Although when the pots or boxes have been sunk to the level of the surface, they are not likely to require much water, yet, in long continued dry spells, it will be necessary to give them a good soaking

once a week, but that will usually be sufficient. By October, the plants, if treated as already directed, will have attained the height and width of two or three feet, having from fifteen to thirty shoots on each plant. On each shoot will be found, about the first of October, a cluster of flower buds. If the finest flowers are desired, all the buds except one—the strongest—should be rubbed off. By the middle of October they should be placed under cover in some plant room or greenhouse, where the temperature ranges say 50 to 70 degrees, and for five or six weeks you will be repaid for your labor by the gorgeous blooms suitable for exhibition purposes. Treated in this way, many kinds give flowers eight inches in diameter.

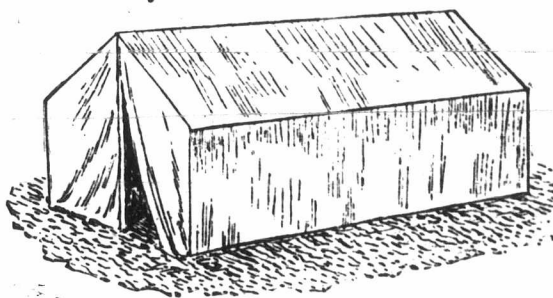
The above directions for culture refer to plants that are to be grown in boxes or pots for indoor culture, but where it is mild enough for Chrysanthemums to flower in the open garden, they had better be taken from the pots and planted at once in the open border (as soon as the ground is warm enough in spring); but treated by "pinching" and "disbudding" exactly as already described, if fine flowers are an object; if not, they may be left to nature and still make a grand

wards, so that for a Chrysanthemum tent 20 feet wide by 25 feet long, the cost for the protecting cloth would not exceed \$10.00, and the wood framework to support it, say \$15.00, so that for \$25.00 you can have a protection for Chrysanthemums just as effective as a greenhouse costing ten times as much. The cloth is simply nailed tight on the framework, as there is no need of providing for ventilation as in a greenhouse. The ratio of cost will be about the same whether the tent is 12 or 20 feet wide, small or large. These tents are now largely used by florists not only to prevent Chrysanthemums in fall, but also to protect tender plants in spring. The best plan for using the tent is to have the plants set out where they are to be covered by it at a distance of about 20 inches apart each way, if set out in spring; if set out in July or August, they should be set closer, say 12 inches apart, but at whatever season they are planted, if before the middle of August, small, healthy plants will grow enough to fill up the space. When this provision has not been made beforehand, plants can be lifted from the garden and planted under the protection of the tent or plants grown in pots or boxes can be placed under it.

It may be stated that if Chrysanthemums are wanted to be propagated in summer, that slips taken any time from May to August will root freely and produce fine flowering plants by November of the same year.



Perspective View



display, if the different varieties are used. In nearly all sections south of Baltimore the Chrysanthemums will perfect their flowers in the open garden and will stand the winter without protection; but very few of the finer kinds will perfect their flowers or prove hardy north of Baltimore, so when grown in pots or boxes the best way to save the plants is, after they are done blooming, to place them in a cool cellar, where, if kept dry, they will keep safely until they can be grown the next year.

A cheap and simple plan now extensively used to protect Chrysanthemums from the slight frosts that we usually have in the North—which in different sections come from the 20th of September to the 1st of October—is to use the greenhouse protecting cloth in the form of a tent, as shown by the cut. This tent may be (if 10 feet in width) 4 feet high at the front and 7 feet high at the apex; or if 20 feet wide, 4 feet high at the front and 10 to 11 feet high at the apex; if 10 feet wide, the walk (2 feet in width) should be in the centre, as shown in "End Elevation"; if 20 feet, there should be two walks (each 2 feet wide), which would leave the front beds 4 feet wide and the centre bed 8 feet. The tent may be any length desired, and if necessary may be heated by an ordinary self-feeding coal stove, or an oil stove as desired. This cloth can be bought of the best heavy grade at ten cents per yard in the lots of fifty yards and up-

How to Procure Good Forest Trees for Planting.

BY H. G. JOLY DE LOBNIERE, LECLERCVILLE, P. Q.

It is not easy to procure young forest trees worth planting. The trees raised in the nurseries can generally be relied upon and they are sold at moderate prices, but, owing to distance, want of easy communications, delays in forwarding and delivering and to the cost, however moderate, it is very seldom that the farmers have recourse to the nursemens for the forest trees they intend planting (I do not allude here to fruit trees).

They generally go to the woods for them, often a distance of several miles. Those who have tried it know how hard it is to find such trees as they want, how much time and trouble it takes to dig them up, and how impossible it is, even with the greatest care, to avoid wounding and tearing off the roots. They know, too, how little satisfaction they have generally derived from all that work. Trees taken out of the forest and transplanted on the open, are placed at a great disadvantage; they fail so often that people get discouraged and many give up tree planting, as too difficult an undertaking.

Nothing is easier; in the proper season, with soil fit to grow the kind of tree you wish to plant, if the tree is in good order, with a little care you ought to succeed. But the trees you dig out of the woods are seldom in good order,