

For tall herbaceous plants we select larkspur, rudbeckia, *Bostonia*, phlox, campanula, fox glove and hollyhock. For shorter growing kinds we have columbine, oriental poppy, dwarf phlox, iris in variety, achillea and chrysanthemums.

In our garden we must find room for annuals such as asters, petunias, nasturtiums, stocks, antirrhums and Indian pinks. For a small circular bed at the end of the walk nothing looks better than one of pink geraniums massed and margined with a circle of sweet alyssum. If our space allows and we have room for one of a more ambitious nature let the centre be a castor oil plant encircled by a row of canna, next a row of coleus Verschappildint of *Perilla*

Nankinam, a row of scarlet geraniums, margined by a circle of suitable edging. A little study and observation combined with experience gives anyone interested the necessary knowledge to make any number of combinations.

Climbing plants have an important part in our decorative work. For brick houses or stone the Boston ivy is unsurpassed, but for training up on a verandah or trellises roses are first, and then clematis.

For annuals, the most valuable would be *cobea scandens*, morning glory, *dolichos* and scarlet runner.

Make it a point to have some floral effect by one flower to dominate your garden.

Home Culture of Chrysanthemums

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(Continued from March issue.)

WHEN the roots of chrysanthemums are about an inch in length, which should be in about five or six weeks from the time they were set, they can be potted off singly into small two and a half or three inch pots,

sprayed every day with clear or soapy water, in hot weather, as well as with insecticides.

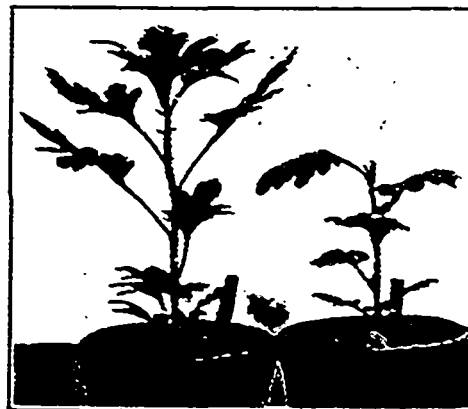
Plants can be raised from seed that will flower the first season if the seed is sown early in February indoors. The young seedlings should be transplanted singly into small pots, or be set about two inches apart in shallow boxes in good potting soil when four or five small leaves have developed. Grow these on indoors until about the middle of May, when they may be stood out of doors to harden, and be planted out in the open garden, or be potted into large pots, and the pots sunk out in the garden, and treated as before described for plants, from divisions and cuttings. The summer care and insect enemies of chrysanthemums will be described in a later issue.

During the winter place the plants in a sunny window away from fire heat as much as possible to flower. A temperature of fifty to fifty-five degrees will suit them. After the plants are through flowering, cut the tops down and place the plants in a cool window, tempera-



Chrysanthemum Cuttings, Rooted and Not Rooted

or set about one and one-half inches apart in shallow boxes. Use the same kind of soil and treatment as recommended for the root divisions, and re-pot them into larger pots as soon as the roots fill the smaller ones. About the end of June or early in July the plants may be potted into quite large seven or eight inch pots. The pots may be sunk to the rim out of doors in the open garden early in June. Place a piece of slate or stone, or an inch or two in depth of coal ashes underneath the pots outside to keep out earth worms and prevent the roots from getting through the bottom. The plants may be planted out of the pots in the open ground instead of potting them. Give the plants plenty of water at the roots and keep the tops



Young Chrysanthemum Plant Before and After "Pinching" or "Topping"



Section of Plant Before Dividing

ture forty to forty-five degrees, or they may be put in a light cellar or basement in about the same temperature. Keep the soil moist, not too wet, all winter. Bring the plants out in the spring early in March, and start them into growth on the window before dividing them up or taking cuttings.

White—Early Snow, Smith's Advance, and White Cloud.

Yellow—Golden Glow, Golden Gate, and Golden Chadwick.

Pink—Glory of Pacific, Pacific Supreme, and Uganda. Nellie Pockett,



Section of Plant After Dividing

cream color; Brutus, orange red; and Black Hawk, crimson, are other good varieties.

Good pompon (small flowering) varieties are: Rose Travenna and Alena, pink; Snowdrop, Anna and Nic, white; Klondike, yellow; Mme. Beau, bronzy old gold; Julia Lagravere, red; Lady-smith, pink.

Liquid solutions of manure water should be given chrysanthemum plants as soon as the buds show, or earlier if necessary. It is best to discontinue the liquid manure as soon as the flower-show color. Clay's Fertilizer or Bonora, sold at seed stores, are good commercial fertilizers. One-fourth part of pail of cow manure and about one pound of chicken manure put in a pail, the pail filled up with water, well stirred, and