

bacco is risky and unpleasant in a dwelling house. Much can be done to help keep down aphids with the smoke from a pipe or cigar if care is taken not to burn the plant. For scale insects wash well with soapy water, using a small brush to remove the scale if necessary. Wash with clear water shortly after using soap solution. Apply the solution to the under side of the leaves.

PLANTS FOR THE WINDOW

The following are lists of good house and window plants:

Geraniums—Single and double flowering; single flowering varieties best for winter.

Geraniums—Ivy-leaved, silver, bronze, and fragrant-leaved varieties are especially effective as window plants.

Begonias—*B. argentea guttata*, *B. manicata aurea*, *B. Otto Hacker*, *B. Thurstonii*, *B. rubra*, *B. Paul Bruant*, and other varieties.

Primulas—*P. sinensis* (Chinese primula), *P. obconica*.

Fuschias—Single and double.

Calla (Calla Lily)—*Richardia* *Ethiopica*.

Chrysanthemums — Pompon and Japanese types.

Impatiens Sultani (Bloom for ever).

Lilium Harrisii (Easter lily)—*Lilium auratum*, *Lilium speciosum rubrum*, etc.

Epiphyllum (Lobster or Christmas cactus).

Tuberous-rooted Begonias — Single and double.

Pelargonium (Lady Washington geranium).

Fresia refracta alba (bulbs with sweet scented flowers).

Valotta purpurea (Scarborough lily), bulb.

Amaryllis in variety (bulbs).

Otaheite Orange (Flowers, fruit and foliage are attractive).

Winter flowering bulbs—Roman and Dutch hyacinths, Narcissi (Daffodil), in variety. Tulips, single and double, early flowering.

FOLIAGE HOUSE PLANTS

The following foliage house plants are suitable for the window as well:

Anthericum vittatum variegatum; *Anthericum picturatum*; *Araucaria excelsa* (Norfolk Island Pine); *Asparagus plumosus*; *Asparagus sprengeri*; *Aspidistra lurida variegata*; *Dracena indivisa* or *Dracena australis* (Cordylina); *Farfugium grande* (Leopard plant).

Ferns — *Nephrolepis Bostoniensis* (Boston fern); *Nephrolepis Whitmani*; *Nephrolepis Scotti* and other varieties.

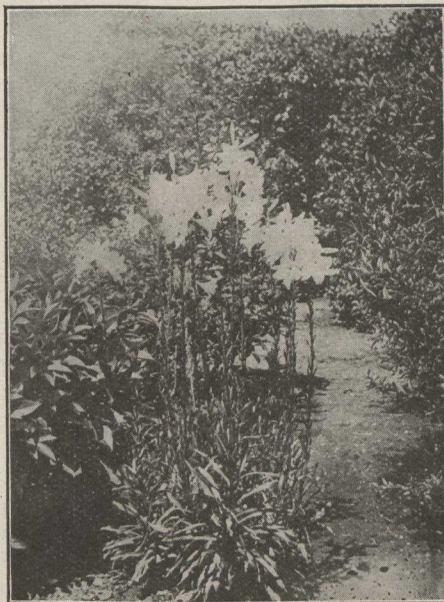
Ficus elastica (Rubber plant).

Palms—*Kentia Belmoreana*; *Kentia Forsteriani*; *Phoenix rupicola*; *Phoenix reclinata*; *Phoenix dactylifera* (Date palm); *Latania Borbonica* (Fan palm); *Cocos Weddeliana*; *Pandanus Veitchii*; *Sansevieria Zeylanica* (Bow-string hemp plant).

Wintering Flowering Bulbs

Wm. Hunt, O.A.C., Guelph, Ont.

Winter flowering bulbs give good results in winter with very little care. White Roman Hyacinths, Dutch Hyacinth, Narcissi or Daffodils give best results. Purchase the bulbs in October and pot them at once. Put three Roman Hyacinths or Narcissi in a five inch pot (or two Narcissi if bulbs are large), or more bulbs can be placed in a larger pot, pan or shallow box. The box should be about four inches deep and have some half-inch holes bored through the bot-



Madonna Lily

Lilium Candidum, or Hardy Garden Lily.

tom six inches apart for drainage purposes. Put one Dutch Hyacinth in a four inch pot or more in a larger pot. Use a little drainage material.

The top of the bulb should be just below the surface of the soil when potted, and the surface of the soil half an inch below the top of the pot to allow room for watering them. Water the bulbs well directly after potting so as to moisten all the soil. Then place the pots away in a cool, dark cellar or room. The cellar is the best place. The temperature should be about 40 or 45 degrees.

Bury the pots an inch deep in sand, light soil, or coal ashes. Sand is the best. Pack the sand around the pots so as to leave no spaces. Water this covering well if dry. Leave the pots covered in this way for four or five weeks or longer until a good root system has developed. Usually the roots can be seen growing through the aperture in the bottom of the pot.

One of the main points in growing these bulbs well is to secure a good roof system before the top growth commences. The pots can then be brought into the window or can be left in the

sand in the cellar until the top growth is about two inches in height. They should be taken out of the sand when the top growth is about the height mentioned. They can be left in a light place in the cellar a little longer if desirable. Introduce the bulbs into light and sunlight by degrees. Keep the bulbs well watered. Bulbs should never be allowed to become dry after they are once potted until through flowering.

The bulbs, especially the Narcissi and Dutch Hyacinth, can be dried off gradually, kept warm until summer, and then planted out in the garden where they may in a year or two flower again. They are seldom of any use to flower indoors the second year. It is best to purchase new bulbs every year. Roman Hyacinths and Paper White Narcissi potted in October can be had in flower by Christmas and New Year. Single Dutch Hyacinths are best for pot culture and can be had in white, red, pink, and blue colors. Good varieties of Narcissi are Von Sion (double), Trumpet Major, Princeps, and Bicolor Empress. The Polyanth Narcissi are also good.

Cultivation of Hyacinths and Tulips

Hyacinths may be planted outside during September and October. To grow them successfully a sunny, open spot should be selected, not in the shade of trees or high walls; a place where the water is stagnant in winter should be carefully avoided and the soil made as porous as possible. If the soil be light or medium, it simply requires to be worked; if heavy, besides deep digging and well-working, the bulbs should be surrounded with some sharp silver sand.

When manure is added, on stiff, heavy soils, horse manure is preferable to cow dung, which may be used on sandy light spots. The manure should be worked a few inches into the soil, thus preventing the bulb itself from coming into contact with it. The beds, thus prepared, are ready for being planted with the bulbs; the soil is taken out to a depth of say three to four inches and the surface made quite level with a rake. The bulbs are then put into the beds four to five inches apart according to their size and gently pressed down; carefully, without overturning the bulbs, the removed soil must then be brought over the bulbs again and after this, planting is finished.

TULIPS

Tulips content themselves with a less rich soil than hyacinths, though a poor one must be avoided. A spot where there is no stagnant water in winter should be selected and the beds so arranged that they get the fullest amount of sunshine in spring. The preparing of the beds is the same as with the hyacinths.