

THE CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST.

in the soil than is given to the others. I find that *Primula obconica*, also, likes a liberal quantity of leaf mold in the soil and is a very thirsty little plant. Carnations should be planted out in the garden through the summer, all buds removed until they are lifted in September and given a sunny window; shower often.

Among the petunias, I prefer the double to the single varieties. Roses are more difficult to manage, but the varieties named are more easily grown than most roses. Loam enriched with well-rotted manure, with a little yellow clay added, makes a good soil for them. Do not use a bit of leaf mold. To grow roses successfully, one must sprinkle thoroughly every day or they will surely

be troubled with the red spider. Begonias thrive best in a soil consisting mostly of leaf mold; they grow well in an east window, and do not care for much sun.

If the amateur will profit by these hints and select plants like the ones named, I think she will be delighted with the results. These may all be purchased of some reliable florist for a small sum; and if her pocketbook is in the condition that mine usually is, thin, very thin, she will do much better to choose from this list than to spend the modest allowance for a few costly novelties. It would be well to add a few bulbs in the fall, as they are both cheap and good —Farm and Home.

POINTERS ABOUT WINTER HOUSE PLANTS.

SEVERAL inquirers have asked, recently, for a little advice about Winter house plants. It is not difficult to make a fair show, even under restricted circumstances, but amateur gardeners often err in being too ambitious for their space and location. All plants that make a brave show in the greenhouse cannot be depended upon for equal results in the house. One window cannot be expected to accommodate plants of widely different classes. If the only available location is light, but practically sunless, do not expect a profusion of flowers. In such a situation, foliage plants only should be attempted. Carnations, violets and primroses should not be expected to flourish in a very warm room. A house in which there is neither steam heat nor gas is far more likely to give good results with ordinary house plants than one possessing these advantages.

BULBOUS PLANTS.

Every one likes Winter-blooming bulbs, and though their season of bloom is not long, they are very attractive, easily managed, free from insects or disease, and inexpensive. It is now too late to pot bulbs with the idea of having them in flower by the holidays, or to pot Bermuda lilies, which should have been making roots for two months past; but tulips, hyacinths and crocuses will give blooms for the latter part of the Winter.

"What general planting directions would you give for bulbs?" I asked a New York florist.

"A mixture of garden loam, sand, and well-rotted cow manure is a good compost for bulbs. Set hyacinth bulbs about half their depth in the soil, but tulips should be covered one to two inches. For single bulbs of ordinary size, use a four-inch pot, or put four bulbs in a