

necessary to repot them, now is the best time before active root growth has very much developed. Give them light rich soil and a few pieces of broken pot for drainage. Do not over pot them, as an over large pot induces leaf growth, but few flowers. Good drainage, plenty of water, and a moist warm atmosphere, are the main essentials for success with Callas. Too much soil around the roots is not necessary or desirable when they are grown in pots in the window to secure bloom.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS.—Pinching the growth of these plants should be discontinued after about the second week in July. The plants should be potted early in August if they have been planted out in the garden; or re-potted into larger pots to flower in if they have hitherto been grown in pots.

PELARGONIUMS.—These plants, that are often known as Lady Washington geraniums, should not be given much water during July. Keep the soil barely moist, so as to dry off and harden the wood, prior to cutting them back, which should be done in August. Pelargoniums should be stood outside during the summer in a partially shaded position. Stand the pots of these and all similar plants on a bed of coal ashes an inch or two thick. This is necessary to keep earth worms out of the bottom of the pots.

GERANIUMS.—Plants of these that have been kept pinched back should be allowed to grow freely after the end of July, but the blooms should be picked off until about the end of August if they are expected to flower well during the winter months. Cuttings of geraniums, salvias, heliotrope, coleus, etc., will strike readily in sand outside in the garden at this season of the year, and will make nice plants before winter. Shade the cuttings during the hottest part of the day, and keep the sand well moist, but not soddened. Old plants of geraniums in pots should be cut well back, allowed to break into growth slightly again, and then be repotted. Old

plants treated in this way will flower well during winter.

LILIES.—Late in July or early in August is usually the best time for planting new clumps of garden lilies, or of transplanting and dividing old clumps of lilies. It should be remembered, however, that lilies of almost all kinds dislike moving or transplanting very often, so that it should only be done when absolutely necessary from overcrowding. Lilies do not like manure placed near their roots when transplanted, a mulch of strawy manure on the surface of the ground around them is much more beneficial than if placed around their roots under the ground.

Lily of the Valley may be transplanted toward the end of August. These should not be planted too deeply. An inch of soil planted over them is generally sufficient. The soil should be patted down fairly firm with a spade after the pips are planted. A light mulch of long strawy manure applied late in the fall will help newly planted clumps of these beautiful little gems of the lily species. They give the best results when planted in a partially shaded situation.

FLOWERING SHRUBS.—Keep the clipping shears off the flowering shrubs. If the loose straggling shoots of these useful lawn decorative plants have not been thinned out when they were in flower, as I have so often recommended (so that they could be used for ornamenting the mantel or dining room table), the pruning should be left until late autumn or early spring so that the growth can be thinned out without clipping the shrubs into unnatural and oftentimes ugly shapes and forms. Clipping flowering shrubs not only leaves the shrubs unnatural and unsightly looking, but it removes about all of the growth that produces blossom the following season.

HYDRANGEAS.—Give hardy lawn Hydrangeas plenty of water at the roots during the hot weather if large showy panicles of bloom are expected in autumn.