

CHRYSANTHEMUMS IN AUGUST

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THE month of August is a busy one for chrysanthemum growers, especially for those who raise the early varieties, such as Fitzwigram, Bergman, Monravia, Kalb and Opah. The buds of these early sorts can be taken after August 12. These early buds are crown buds, and it is a good plan, when putting the growths out, to leave one shoot beside the bud for a day or two to draw the sap up and make the bud plump. Should the bud not swell you will then have another chance.

Wires running the length of the bench, in a line with each row of plants, and a string from top to bottom for each plant, the string being given a twist around the

growths, make a good support for single stemmed plants.

Keep the benches free from weeds and the plants well syringed with tobacco water for insect pests. If fumigation is practiced do not overdo it, as the leaves burn very easily. Give manure water once a week, as recommended last month, but a little stronger for the early varieties. Pot plants outside should be well watched for the chrysanthemum fly, which makes its appearance this month. If the plants are stung by the fly you will have only one sided flowers. Cover the plants with cheese cloth, or take them inside. Tobacco smoke keeps them away.

A TORONTO ROSE GROWER'S METHODS

AN unusual method of growing roses in the greenhouse is followed by Mr. A. J. Frost, of Preston avenue, Toronto, who, instead of renewing his stock every two or three years, as most growers do, has not renewed his stock for over 10 years.

"It is so long since I started any young roses in my greenhouse," said Mr. Frost to a representative of The Canadian Horticulturist, "that I scarcely know how frequently I change my stock. What I have now have not been changed since 1893. They were planted in 1892 and then replanted to where they now stand in July, 1893. The bloom was excellent that season, and during exhibition weeks I cut 400 to 500 per day. They have been just as good ever since, and I intend to leave them as they are just as long as they yield me as great returns as they have done each year.

"I have bloom to cut the whole year round," continued Mr. Frost. "When the other growers are setting out new stock I cut 50 to 100 off two benches each 110 feet long. The profit from the same bench space in 12 months is almost double that ob-

tained from methods of rose culture commonly employed. I cut 25 to 30 per cent. more bloom and have it at all seasons. Of course, naturally, they do not bloom so freely during the winter months.

The chief trouble in growing roses is the regulation of soil and air temperatures. With the solid bed the soil temperature very frequently goes much higher than the temperature of the atmosphere. This causes rapid growth of the roots, but the stem growth is checked. I now aim to have the temperature of the soil practically the same as that of the air in the house. A temperature of 58 to 60 degrees in winter gives the best results. To have the air temperature slightly higher is not objectionable. Instead of that, however, many growers have the soil temperature much higher. Low temperature gives high quality of bloom but short stems and low quantity.

"Before I started into business for myself I decided that florists did not use the most economical methods in growing roses. I thought that since out-door roses did not need to be renewed each season, those