

then filled up with loam, being careful that the surface is lower than the surrounding ground, so as to retain any water that may be given to the plants.

The plants are to be kept well watered until the roots have taken hold of the soil, after which they receive no water unless the season is dry and they show signs of suffering, when they may have it as often as needed, occasionally substituting liquid manure. Whichever is used should be applied at evening, so as not to be evaporated before it has time to soak into the ground. As soon as the roots begin to take hold of the soil, the plants will push out branches very freely, which should be pinched as soon as they are four inches long, repeating the operation as often as the branches become long enough, and continuing until about the middle of July, after which the plants may be allowed to grow at will, simply cutting back any unshapely branches. The most severe pinching is done while the plants are quite small, so as to secure as many branches near the bottom as possible. These remarks do not apply to varieties that make shapely plants without pinching; such had better be left to themselves.

The worst insect pest is the black aphid, which will cause much trouble if allowed to increase. Dalmatian powder, applied with a bellows, is an effectual remedy.

About the second or third week in August the plants are lifted, the best time being when the ground is very dry, for the plants will then recover sooner than when it is moist. They are taken up thus early because it is

better that they should form their buds after potting, for, if formed before, their potting will cause a severe check which is apt to result in deformed or one-sided flowers.

The plants are lifted with all the roots that can be secured; but in order to get them into reasonable-sized pots considerable of the soil is carefully shaken off, provided it is light enough to fall off easily without breaking into lumps. For potting, soil containing more manure than that for the small plant is used—about two parts of good loam to one of well-rotted stable manure. The pots are selected according to the size of the roots, being careful not to have them too large.

In potting large plants the soil should never reach higher than an inch from the rim of the pot, so as to leave ample room for an abundance of water and liquid manure.

After the plants are potted they are placed under trees where they can have plenty of air, but at the same time be shaded from the hot sun. They remain here about a week, or until they seem to have recovered, when they are taken to the ground where they grew, and plunged to the rim of the pot in the soil. As they begin to grow they must have plenty of water and never become dry. The young roots soon reach the sides of the pot, after which liquid manure may be freely given as long as the buds are growing.

As cold nights approach, the plants are placed under glass, even before actual frost appears. It is a mistake to try to keep the plants out until the actual appearance of hard frost, for we have many nights not cold enough