

or aphids, more especially on the underneath side of the foliage. Tobacco water applied to the foliage infested with aphids is a good remedy, but is far more successful as a preventive, as these insects are very hard to dispose of on Cinerarias when they once get on the plants. By starting early in the season and applying regularly about once a week the tobacco solution so often recommended in these columns, the green fly can be kept from them. When the plants are

out of bloom throw them on the rubbish pile, as they are of no further use as decorative plants. Cinerarias are not profitable window plants, and are uncertain and fickle plants to grow, but as greenhouse plants they are very showy. (The accompanying cuts show both the tall and dwarf type of these plants.)

TUBEROUS BEGONIAS.—The tubers of these summer flowering Begonias can now be started into growth. As a rule it is best to

start them in sand only. Fill a pot or a shallow box with fine sharp sand, place the bulb in the sand so that the top of the bulb or tuber is just under the surface of the sand. Water so as to moisten all the sand. Keep the sand moist, but not soddened. A temperature of 60 to 65 degrees will suit these Begonias to start in. In about two or three weeks the bulbs will require potting, or as soon as the roots are an inch in length. A five or six inch pot will usually suit an ordinary sized bulb, as these should average about an inch or perhaps two inches in diameter. The latter sized tuber would require a seven inch pot. Use plenty of drainage, and a fairly rich loamy soil, in which there has been mixed a small quantity of sand. Water well once after planting, then give water sparingly until the plants are well established. The tuber should be just under the soil when potted, as recommended in starting them. I prefer potting them into large sized pots at first, to repotting them as required into larger pots, as they

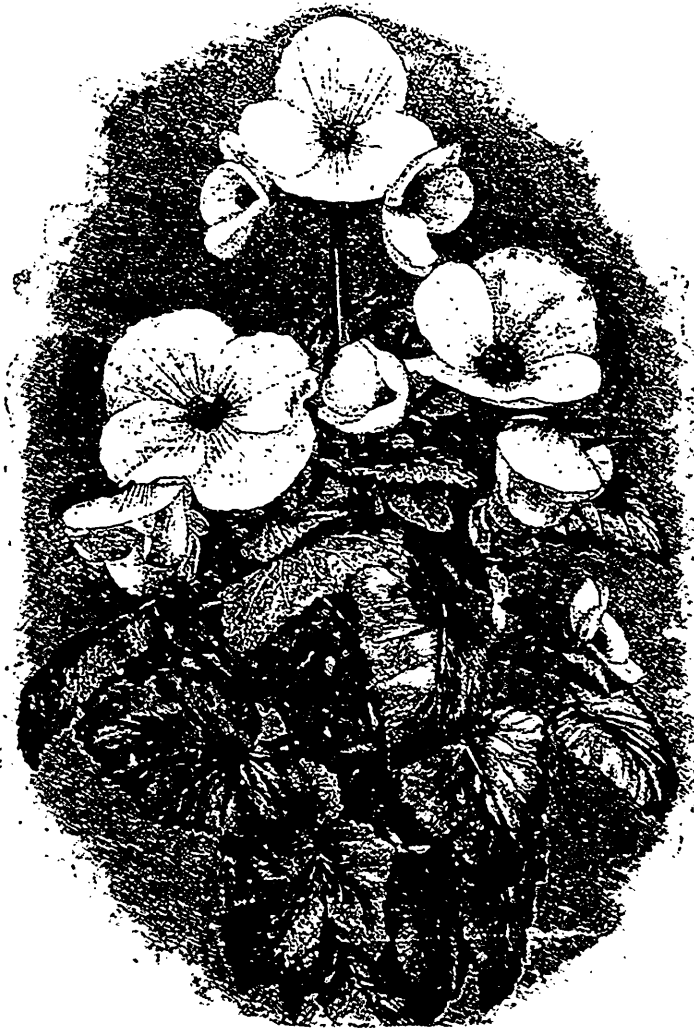


FIG. 2561. TUBEROUS BEGONIA—SUTTON'S QUEEN OF THE WHITE.