

of *Perfection*, pink, margined with white; (2) CHINESE, *Amphilla*, bright crimson; (3) JAPANESE, *La Charinense*, purple, shaded lilac and white; and (4) ANEMONE FLOWERED, *Tricolor*.

Regarding the CULTIVATION of the Chrysanthemum, we give the following valuable extract from a paper by Mr. A. H. Feukes, read before the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, at Boston:—

The *cultivation* of the Chrysanthemum should begin as soon as the plant is through flowering, for it is in a great measure upon the health of the cutting taken from the old plant that future success depends. Many growers, as soon as the plant has flowered, cut it down to the pot; but this is a very risky thing to do, as many varieties have a weak constitution, and will sometimes refuse to start into growth if the old tops are cut off too soon. The best way is to cut the branches back quite severely at first, but not to cut the plant down to the pot until the shoots have begun to start quite freely from the roots.

The Chrysanthemum is essentially a sun-loving plant, and any encroachment on its rights is fully paid for in sickly plants and flowers devoid of that exquisite coloring that should make them so charming. The plants, as soon as they are through flowering, should be put in the sunniest place possible, and have plenty of fresh air, judicious watering, and a temperature of about 50° or 55°.

An April cutting that has never been checked is much better than one started in February or March, and allowed to become pot-bound, for one great secret of success in

Chrysanthemum culture is to be found in keeping the plants in a healthy growing condition from the time the cuttings are made until they come into flower.

Pinching may begin as soon as the plant is about six inches high. Pinch out the smallest amount possible from the growing end, never cutting back to hard wood except in cases of unshapely growth. Pinching is best done a few days or a week before the plant is shifted to a larger pot, for by this time the new shoots have begun to start, and will be in condition to use the nourishment supplied by the fresh soil.

For planting out, such a location should be chosen as will, at all times, have a full exposure to the sun and air. It is desirable that it should be so situated as to be protected from strong winds, but this must not interfere with the prime necessities of sun and air. The plants can be so staked and tied that they will withstand all ordinary winds, but nothing will supply the deficiency of direct sunlight and fresh air.

A light, rich loam is the best soil; if possible, it should be quite sandy, so as not to adhere to the roots in hard lumps, but to fall away without taking the roots with it. With a proper soil and a high, open exposure, there need be little fear of mildew, the one nearly unconquerable enemy of the Chrysanthemum grower.

The plants should be placed in rows, about two-and-a-half or three feet apart each way. For each plant a hole about the size of a potato hill is dug and filled with manure, which is well forked into the soil. The plant is placed in the hole, which is