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incubating or incipient cases. There is then a certain amount of suspicion justifiable as to trees propagated from pits grown and buds cut in yellows-infected districts. I am inclined to think that this possibility of yellows transmission has been rather overworked, however, by orchardists.

REPLANTING AFTER YELLOWS

The trees can be replanted where yellows trees have been dug up and they will live and bear well. This has been demonstrated repeatedly for over forty years, both in New York state and Michigan. I recall very clearly some excellent cases of this sort in the Niagara county fruit belt in the orchards of Dr. C. A. Ring and Mr. Jesse Lockwood. Some orchardists have combatted this idea and held the opposite opinion but it should be remembered that replanted trees have the same opportunity to catch the disease as the original tree. In fact, experience shows that yellows causes less trouble in replanting, and the same thing is true of "little peach" disease, than root rot, black peach aphis, eel worm disease, or other root diseases. All of these in fact live over in the soil and cause serious trouble on the young tree set in the place of the one dug out. This is, of course, quite another matter from the yellows question.

Window Boxes, Hanging Baskets and Rustic Stands*

Wm. Hunt, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph

THE main point to be considered in selecting plants for a window box, hanging basket or rustic stand, is their suitability for the position they are to occupy as regards a sunny or shaded position. As a rule, plants that succeed in a sunny position, will succeed to some extent in a shaded position, with poorer flowering results possibly. Plants suited particularly for a shaded position, however, will not succeed well in a burning, sunny position, even with the best possible care and culture. This fact should be borne in mind when getting a box filled by a florist or in selecting plants to fill the box or stand yourself, as it is one of the main points leading to success or failure. Tell the florist whether the plants are for a sunny or a shaded position when getting a box filled.

The tall growing plants are best suited for the back row of the box, the low growing and those of a trailing habit for the front and ends, and intermediate sized plants for filling in between the back and front row if necessary. In filling rustic stands and hanging baskets, place the taller growing plants in the centre.

Another point in the selection of plants, is not only to have good sized plants, but to have plenty of them so as to furnish the box well at once, planting so that there are no bare-looking spots when



Box Filled for Sunny Position

finished. To have a bright and pleasing looking effect select chiefly bright, lightcolored foliage plants, as well as a preponderance of the lighter shades and colors of flowering plants. A good ad-

*The conclusion of Mr. Hunt's article that has been running in recent issues. mixture of white, pink, blue and yellow should be used to brighten up and relieve the ground-work of dark green foliage and the heavier shades of scarlet flowers so often seen in window boxes. Brightness is one of the main points to be considered in the effectiveness of window boxes, baskets and rustic stands. The following list of plants includes most of the varieties that can be effectively used for sunny or shaded positions:

Tall Plants for Sunny and Slightly Shaded Position. -- Dwarf cannas, lantana, coleus, salvia, irisene, geraniums, ivy-leaved geranium.

Low Growing and Trailing Plants.— Vinca Japonica, periwinkle (Vinca minor) nasturtium, Othonna crassifolia, annual and perennial sweet alyssum, dwarf ageratum, creeping Charlie, dusty miller (Centaurea gymnocarpa) Mesembryanthemum roseum, petunia, verbena, Mme. Salerio and other fancy geraniums, Gnaphalium lanatum, Gazania splendens and perennial tropæolums.

For very Sunny Position.—Cacti, echeveria, agaves, *Sansevieria zeylanica*, aloes and other succulent plants can often be made use of.

Tall Plants for Shaded Position.— Palms, dracænas, cyperus, fuchsias, begonias, aspidistras, araucaria, rubber plant (Ficus elastica) Asparagus plumosus, Pandanus Veitchii, Pandanus utilis and crotons.

Sweet peas, convolvulus, tropæolums, *Cobea scandens* and climbing nasturtiums can also be used very effectively in some positions as a background, as well as forming a shade for the window.

Low Growing Trailing Plants for Shaded Position.—Lobelia, cigar plant (Cuphea) nasturtium, Tropœolum canariensis, tradescantia, senecio or German ivy Lophospermum scandens, Campanula isolepsis, Convolvulus minor, leopard plant (Farfugium) Anthericum variegatum, Asparagus Sprengeri, Festuca glauca, Scirpus riparius.

Many of the plants mentioned, such as salvia, ageratum, petunia, verbena, centaurea, *Cobea scandens*, lobelia and tropæolum can be grown from seed. Sow the seed indoors about the end of March or early in April, and grow indoors until end of May or early June. Sow nasturtium, *Cobea scandens* and tropæolum seeds, two or three seeds in a small pot, as they do not transplant very well. There



Box Filled for Shaded Position

is probably no one kind of plant better suited for window boxes than both the dwarf and tall nasturtiums. They are indispensable for this class of plant decorative work. Seeds of these last named sown in the window box about the end of May will of themselves make a pleasing effect in a box or stand, but are later in flowering.

Worms in Flower Pots

The earth around some of my plants seems to be filled with tiny worms. Can you tell me how to destroy them? Will it be necessary to repot the plants with fresh earth? As my palms are large, I would like to avoid this if possible. What is the cause of the trouble?—Mrs. W. E. T., Bowmanville, Ont.

Worms may be removed from pots very easily. If the pots are small turn them upside down and strike the edge of the pot on something hard, when it can easily be removed. The worms can then be seen and may be picked out of the soil. If the pots are large, and not easily removed, take a lump of lime unslacked, as large as one's fist, and place in a half gallon of water. When slacked and the lime settles to the bottom of the can, water the plant with the water, and the worms, if any, will soon disappear, and the roots will be benefitted by the warming from the water.—Roderick Cameron, Toronto.

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