

and potted before frost in the autumn. The pinching process as mentioned is necessary in all cases, if good plants and plenty of bloom is expected.

Amongst the new varieties sent out in the spring of 1903 that have been tested at the College, a deep rich yellow flowered variety, H. W. Buckbee, promises to be the best and most suitable variety for pot culture, being of a fairly dwarf and very robust habit, very similar in that respect to the old favorite, W. H. Lincoln, the color of its flowers being very similar, but even a more intense yellow, whilst the form of the flower is a decided improvement on the W. H. Lincoln variety. Other new varieties that deserve special mention are Globosa Alba, a pure white incurve; W. R. Church, having an immense bronzy crimson and old gold flower; Madame Marie Liger and Mdme. L. Chevrant, both having silver pink and white flowers, are both very pretty varieties, whilst the tall growing variety, F. L. Taggart, with its large beautifully semi-incurved lemon yellow flowers is a decided acquisition to the hairy type of chrysanthemums, being much more representative of its class than any of its predecessors that are such favorites, such as Louis Gochemer, Beauty of Truro, *Enfant des deux Mondes*, etc. It would be difficult to say which was the most admired by the crowds who have visited the O. A. C. to see the 'mums during the last week or two, whether the last mentioned variety or the variety, H. W. Buckbee. The latter is, however, certainly the most suitable for a

pot plant. Miss Minnie Baily, a dwarf growing variety, having a bright pine rosette-like flower, also deserves special mention, as it is a decided improvement both in habit of growth, color and form of flower than the two varieties it was derived from, viz., Lavender Queen and Mrs. L. Perrin, both popular and well known varieties. The variety Miss Elma O'Farrell, introduced in 1902, is a grand flower, its extremely robust habit and its immense, rather flat shaped, but bright rosy magenta colored blooms, makes it a decidedly conspicuous and pleasing relief to the almost innumerable varieties and shades of color we have amongst the yellow, pink, dark and white varieties. No amateurs' collection of mums at least should be without this decided innovation in form and color amongst chrysanthemums. I may possibly be able to give in the next issue of the Journal a cut of one or two of these newer varieties of chrysanthemums that will show at least the form, if not the colors and shades of the new varieties mentioned.

**GIVING AIR TO WINDOW PLANTS.**—Fresh air is beneficial to window plants, but cold draughts should be strictly avoided. Open the top sash of the window, or open a window in an adjoining room when the room where the plants are requires ventilating, or remove the plants from the window if the bottom sash must be opened. There are very few days during the winter months that it is desirable to give direct ventilation on even the hardiest kinds of window plants.

## THE NARCISSUS ABOUT THE FRUIT GARDEN

**B**RIGHT yellow jonquils and daffodils do better than well in corners and along the sides of the square or parallelogram that defines the orchard. Jonquils and daffodils are early, flowering in March. The bulbs are only 50 cents per dozen, and

once planted will multiply and bloom ever after: frequently marking the sight of long abandoned places. Outdoor planting is decidedly the best, in the south, for these hearty bulbs. Plant them not less than ten inches deep: locate them in the sunshine.