

transplanting, as they do not like to be disturbed at the roots when in a growing state. Or you may secure some good bulbs from any seed or florist's establishment when the bulbs are dormant; get them in July or August if possible, when they can be at once potted into four or five inch pots, filled with good loamy potting soil, very little if any drainage being required. Plant the bulbs so that the tip or point of the bulb is just under the soil; press the soil lightly around the bulbs, water thoroughly. If the soil settles, so that the bulbs show, cover with more soil, water, and either plunge or stand the pot out-of-doors on coal ashes, to prevent worms getting into the pots. Water only when appearing to be dry; sparingly at first, but sufficient to soak the soil, increase the supply of water as required when growth commences, which will be slow. The pots can remain out of doors until about September, when they can be taken in and placed in a cool temperature, ranging from 40° to 55°, as the freesia rebels at any attempt to force it, resenting such treatment by producing small and inferior spikes of flowers, and producing small bulbs which will give poor results the following season. A few pots may be put into a warmer position when flower spikes appear so as to secure a few early flowers; by judicious management a succession of bloom may be secured from Xmas until Easter, possibly later. The plants may be supported as required; I find the best plan

is to put four or five small sticks around the edge of the pot, high enough to support the foliage, and wind around from one to the other of these fine twine or raffia. The after treatment of this bulb is very simple; keep them growing in a temperature as at first mentioned until the foliage shows signs of decay, then dry off gradually, until the foliage is nearly yellow, then withhold water altogether, stand the pots foliage and all away in a dry cool place, free from frost, until the following summer, when they can be shaken out and potted as above described. The freesia can be increased very easily, if the small bulbs found when repotting are picked out, and sown in boxes or pots similar to seeds of the same size, treating after as for larger bulbs, picking out any bulbs that are large enough to flower when repotting them and growing the small ones on again until large enough for flowering purposes.

In conclusion, I may say that no plant that I know of, will give more pleasure and gratification than this pretty little Cape, as it is easy of culture, and of graceful habit, which with its prettily formed and sweetly perfumed flowers, make it so desirable an acquisition to the amateur's collection of plants. I may add in conclusion, that neither of the three plants, treated on in this paper, will give the amateur much trouble with insect pests, a point that strongly recommends them as window plants

EARLY SEED SOWING—Plant seeds of nearly all varieties to be started in doors as follows: Fill shallow boxes nearly full of good garden soil, sprinkle the seed over, then sift on enough fine soil to cover the seeds well from sight, press down firmly with a bit of board, sprinkle or set the box into a pan con-

taining an inch or two of water until the moisture begins to show at the top of the soil, then cover loosely and set in a warm place near the stovepipe. Watch the box that the soil does not become dry and as soon as the first plant appears move to a sunny window.—[W. F. Heath.