ably the most practicable method of increasing the newer and more desirable varieties. Their growth will be rapid after the stronger growers on the under side of the leaf have been cut out. They should be laid in sharp dry sand, a few pebbles being placed on top to keep them down. The sand should be kept moist, but not sodden. Little plants soon begin to make their appearance on the surface of the leaf, but it takes some time before they attain much size. A much more speedy process for the older sorts, from which plenty of leaves can be obtained, is to cut away the principal part of the leaf, leaving only a little of the base, and about an inch of the stalk. If this is inserted in the propagating-bed like an ordinary cutting, roots will soon be formed from the end of the leaf-stalk, while fresh growths will break away from the old base. By this method good-sized plants can be had in a much shorter time. Divisions of the plants may also be as a means of increasing the stock, but few are to be found except in the work of the propagating garden.

Ordinary greenhouse treatment, with moderate shade and plenty of moisture, suits the general requirements of these plants. They like an open, well-enriched compost, with free drainage. During the early winter months they should be induced to rest by being kept moderately dry, and when the days begin to brighten and grow warmer they should be repotted and started anew. It is not advisable to shake them out severely, but is better to remove only a little of the old soil and use a larger size pot. During the summer months they may be used for house decoration, for grouping with other plants in flower-pots and other similar uses, as for window boxes or vases, but they should never be exposed to direct rays of the sun or they are apt to either burn or lose the delicate tints of their foliage.

William Scott.

Chrysanthemums.—Plants intended for specimens have had their final split, and are now well rooted in the new soil. Their growth will be rapid from this time onward, and frequent top-dressings will be required to keep them well balanced. It is soon select the most promising plants and spread them into shape with a few of last year’s stocks. These will be removed when the top dressing is done. When these bushy plants are left unspaced the central stems are weakened, and the leaves turn yellow and decay. Light develops them, and the object particularly now is to produce as many growing shoots as possible as a foundation for the future plant. Only the tips of the shoots should be taken, and none must be allowed to get away. When this happens by an oversight, and it is necessary to cut out two or three inches to bring the shoot back to the level of the others, it will be noticed that such shoots rarely break well. I am frequently asked how I manage to keep my plants so even and bushy, and how often I top them. The stopping is done every day without fail. Liquid-manure must now be stopped, and single plants are now regrown and become pot-bound. A month hence will be time enough. Cuttings intended for single blooms ought to be ready for potting or boxing off, as is most convenient. These, again, will be ready for planting out about the 15th of June. First-class blooms are grown from plantings made at this date, and medium-sized ones from plantings made a month later. This year we are growing a number of Chrysanthemums in eight-inch pots intended to fill medium-sized dinners in the medium-sized dinner. Large blooms are not available for all kinds of decoration, and medium-sized ones are useful for dinner-table work.

T. D. H.

Correspondence.

A New Hybrid Canna.

To the Editor of GARDEN AND FOREST:

Sir,—During a recent visit to Santa Rosa, California, I called upon Luther Burbank, and among other things was shown a new hybrid Canna which, when introduced, will probably create as great a sensation as Madame Crozy did. This plant is not a seedling of the well-known strains so deservedly popular, but is a hybrid between Madame Crozy, which has so long been the standard of excellence, and Canna flaccida. Canna flaccida is a native of Florida, a dwarf habit, and not a strong grower; its upright light yellow flowers would, in spite of these defects, give it a high place in the garden, were not so very ephemeral. So frail and fleeting are they that an hour in the morning often measures their term of existence. When Madame Crozy is combined with Canna flaccida the height is increased, but the leaves are of the same size as those of the flowers on a blooming plant of my own. The flower of C. flaccida is unique among Canna in having something of the grace of an Iris and a peculiar silver sheen that the latter bear. A fine growth of this plant.

For years Mr. Burbank has been trying to make a cross in which some of these fine qualities of Canna flaccida might be united with the vigor and lasting qualities of the Croy strain but while many new developments were grafted and bloomed, all, with a pertinacity which is so often the danger of the hybridizer, followed one of the parents, and that Madame Crozy. Last summer, in the third generation of hybridized seedlings, this seconded seeding appeared, and any one knowing Canna flaccida would have instantly recognized its parentage. Only a single seedling among thousands, yet Mr. Burbank feels that it repays the trouble.

In the new and as yet nameless Canna are united, happily, the Iris-like form, the satiny sheen and the large size of flower of Canna flaccida, while the Crozy blood, giving to the plant a decided tendency of growth ever increasing either parent, and a lasting quality to the flowers about the same as Crozy possesses, is only apparent in the coloring in a lemon more intense than in flaccida, and a few reddish spots in the throat. A marked feature of the new race is the development of some of the minor petals which in the Croy strain are all but rudimentary. In the new Canna they are broad and flat, giving a bold fullness of outline until now quite unknown in Canna. Considering the predominance of Canna flaccida in the seedling, the most critical point is its keeping qualities. In this regard it is not quite the equal of Crozy. The flower opens up a clear lemon-yellow never before known in Canna, yet it is on the unspotted, cooked, and the flavored more clearly. With age it becomes lighter in color, and in ordinary weather will last about as long as Madame Crozy, and I think for exhibit is inferior to any other Canna.

The foliage of a Canna is green, the growth a little stronger than that of Madame Crozy, the flowers well carried above the leaves and somewhat larger than those of the Crozy type.

The breadth of petal in the new strain is a marked feature which we can expect future hybridizers to still further develop.

The Stanford University Grounds.

To the Editor of GARDEN AND FOREST:

Sir,—The other day I visited Palo Alto, in Santa Clara County, and spent some time in the beautiful grounds which were the pride of the late Senator Stanford. Much has been written about the University, but I have seldom seen anything in print about the possibilities of the ground or the results of the experiments offered by the great Palo Alto estate. The original San Francisco Rancho of 1,000 acres was added to by Senator Stanford at various times until 1870, until the property now embraces over 3,000 acres, all of which is dedicated to the use of the University. The University also owns the famous Vina Ranch of 35,000 acres, in Tehama County, and the Ridge Ranch of 21,000 acres, in Butte County. It is evident when Stanford’s real estate holdings are modem in the State, and in others less, but one attention of all the departments of agricultural science, whatever lands are needed can be set aside, and every the various farm divisions can be made to give much practical training to students. All the estates—in part valley, in part foot-hills—offer a very wide range of soils and climates. In these respects, as