

ing out coarse growing weeds are attended to for the first season or two, the lawn will come out all right in the end.—E. A. LONG, of N. Y., in *American Agriculturist* for September.

TREES WITH ATTRACTIVE FLOWERS.

Under this heading I propose to enumerate a few trees desirable on account of their flowers. In the selection of trees this characteristic is often overlooked, and some of the best flowering trees are but little esteemed. I name first the *Virgilia lutea*, which undoubtedly is the finest flowering tree we have. Its long white racemes of pure white flowers hang gracefully about the tree, and form a picture the admirable points of which it is difficult to describe. The Chinese Magnolias are so well known that it is not necessary to refer to them, except in a general way. The Judas tree may be associated with them in groups with fine results. The large double-flowering Cherry, white flowering Dogwood, double scarlet and double white Thorns, white Fringe, and the Lindens are all admirable trees, and merit prominent places in ornamental grounds. The double-flowering Horse Chestnut is justly admired for its elegant form and magnificent inflorescence. The absence of fruit, by which much litter is avoided, is an important argument in favor of its employment. The red flowering Horse Chestnut is surpassed by few ornamental trees. *Koelreuteria paniculata*, with its golden yellow flowers, and *Catalpa syringefolia*, producing great clusters of white and purple flowers, cannot be too highly prized, as they blossom at a season when flowers are very scarce. The double-flowering Peaches, which flower immediately after the *Prunus triloba* and dwarf double-flowering Almond, are very desirable. One variety produces double rose flowers, another double white, and another double red. At the flowering

season every branch of these trees is thickly studded with blooms, remarkable for size, beauty, and the length of time during which they remain fresh. The three are a trio of flowering trees which deserve to be extensively planted. The scarlet Maple yields a profusion of scarlet flowers early in spring before the leaves appear. It is very showy and ornamental.—W. C. BARRY, Rochester, N. Y.

SOW NOW FOR SPRING FLOWERS.

While our gardens present a much greater variety than did those of a half century ago, there are some plants in which the old-time gardeners excelled. We do not see such beds of Pansies, or of Rocket Larkspurs, as were then the pride of the gardeners. Success with Pansies is mainly due to sowing the seed in autumn. If the seed is sown in spring, by the time the plants begin to bloom hot weather comes, and the flowers become fewer and smaller. In order to have flowers in spring, sow the seeds early this month. Make a spot of rich soil fine, and level the surface by pressing it with a board. Sow the seeds, sift a little soil over them, and press down firmly with the board. When the plants are an inch high, transplant them to the place where they are to flower. The plants are quite hardy, and all the winter protection they need is a little brush to keep the snow from pressing too heavily upon them. The Rocket Larkspurs are unlike the tall ones, annuals. A bed of them is as showy as one of Hyacinths. Sow in a well enriched bed this autumn, but leave them to flower where they were sown. The bed may be covered with brush during the winter, and if the plants are too much crowded in any part of the bed next spring, thin them by cutting out the surplus. They do not transplant satisfactorily.—*American Agriculturist* for September.