

THE CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST.

shades of lilac, pink, rose, carmine, violet, purple, red and crimson, and many of them are rose scented.

The herbaceous peonies send up stout flower stems every year, which die down at the close of the season. The roots are thick fleshy and much branched and if left undisturbed for several years, large clumps form, producing very effective masses of bloom. Peonies delight in a rich, deep soil, well manured, and the roots should be planted with their crowns or buds 3 or 4 inches below the surface. A top-dressing of rotted manure in the summer is also very useful by affording nutriment and preventing

evaporation, and a similar covering in winter is desirable for protection.

Another class of peonies is known as tree peonies. These are varieties of a shrubby peony from China, *P. Moutan* and do not die to the ground each year as the herbaceous sorts do. These have been grown with fair success at the farm at Ottawa, when the ground has been well covered with snow during the severe weather in winter, but if exposed to low temperatures when the ground is bare they suffer more or less from winter killing. The tree peonies are more expensive than the herbaceous sorts and are not nearly so satisfactory for general cultivation.

OUTDOOR FLOWERS IN FEBRUARY IN B. C.

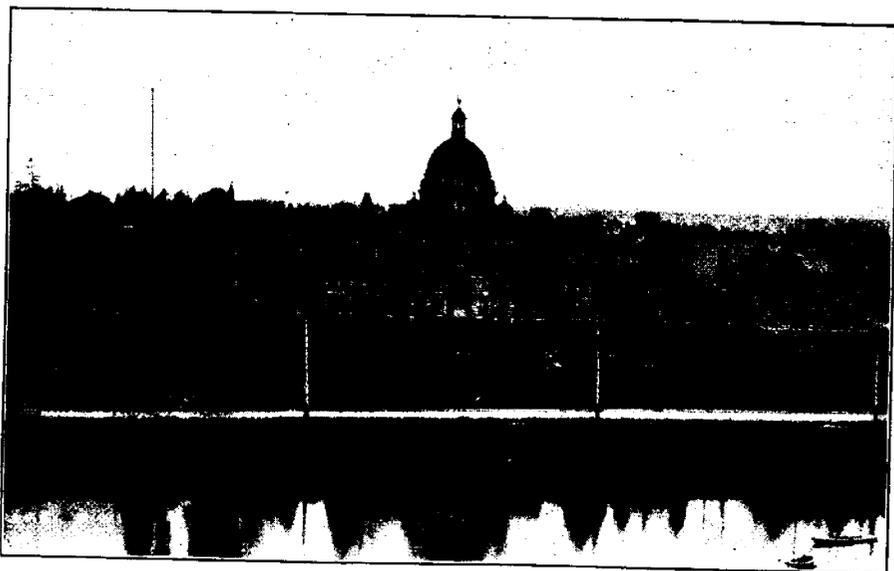


FIG. 1320.—PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, VICTORIA, B. C.

 UR readers will be interested in the following letter from Mr. J. R. Anderson, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for British Columbia, which proves so clearly what a mild climate that Province has,

when so many varieties of flowers are in bloom in February. The new Parliament Buildings of Victoria, are also an evidence of the rapid development of the country.

On the occasion of the ceremonies in