

been introduced, we doubt whether any one of them all is equal in all respects to the Jackmanni.

It is not only as climbing plants that these large flowering Clematis are useful, but there are few things that will equal them as bedding plants. It is said that Mr. Jackman was indebted to a severe wind storm that prostrated a number of poles laden with these Clematis for the suggestion of using them for bedding purposes. For some reason, perhaps press of work, these Clematis covered poles were suffered to remain for some time on the ground, and the vines formed such a bed of foliage, gemmed with brilliant flowers, that Mr. Jackman determined to try the experiment of planting some in a bed, pegging them down as they grew, so that they should not be swept about by the wind. The experiment was highly successful. Different shades of color were planted in some of the beds, their growths pegged down one over the other so that they were completely interlaced, and in the summer the bed was an even sheet of flowers of varying hues that was exceedingly attractive. Other beds were planted with only one variety, these were edged with *Cineraria maritima* or some other suitable subject to give a marginal color that would bring out the beauty of the gorgeous mass of flowers within the bordering. These Clematis are not given to producing any superabundance of wood, each branch gives forth a mass of bloom, so that the bed is just radiant with purple and violet.

If any of our readers are desirous of

trying a bed of the large flowering Clematis, we would suggest that trial be first made by planting only *C. Jackmanni* in a bed of such size as may be convenient, setting the plants about eighteen inches apart each way, and bordering the bed with *Golden Pyrethrum* or *Cerastium tomentosum*. Let the bed be made very rich with well decayed manure, and the growing shoots pegged down often enough to prevent the wind from swaying them about. When the weather becomes very dry water copiously at evening, and if the growth be not sufficiently vigorous, stimulate with manure water. When the bloom begins to show symptoms of decline, prune back the shoots somewhat and induce a fresh start, keeping up sufficient moisture by watering, if needed, and you will be rewarded by continuous bloom until approaching winter lays his frosty finger on pasture and garden.

But with all their gorgeousness of display these showy varieties are scentless, and there may be readers of the *Canadian Horticulturist* who would like to add to their collection of Clematis the sweet-scented *C. flammula*. The late A. J. Downing, in speaking of this variety, says, it is "the very type of delicacy and grace, whose flowers are brodered like pale stars over the whole vine in midsummer, and whose perfume is the most spiritual, impalpable, and yet far spreading of all vegetable odors."

NARCISSUS.—At a recent exhibition of the New York Horticultural Society last month one hundred and sixteen varieties of narcissus were on exhibition. This is a much neglected flower, yet a beautiful and attractive one, and valuable for forcing for in-door decoration. This is the largest display of the kind ever made in America.