

done much to educate the public taste for water lilies. In these places they are seen and admired by thousands. The introduction of water affords one of the most effective features in landscape gardening, and when judiciously planted with aquatics it becomes doubly pleasing.

The more the healthy taste for gardening develops the more we return to the natural methods of arrangement. Our gardens are planted more according to natural rules than formerly, and as varied as space and means will permit. With the exception of a well arranged rockery, nothing is more pleasing and interesting than a water garden judiciously planted with aquatics, where both foliage and flowers charm the eye from spring until autumn. A water garden may be either natural or artificial, the former of course always being the more attractive. Where there is a slow running stream or a natural lake or pond with sufficient current to prevent stagnation is the ideal spot, as the bottom is usually muddy the deposit of years of decayed leaves, sand, loam, etc., and therefore well adapted for growing aquatics.

In an artificial water garden care has to be exercised to keep the water constantly changing, especially during hot weather. With this provision there is no difficulty in growing aquatics without either stream or pond by simply having tubs sunk in the ground with about a foot of rich loam in the bottom and water to a depth of eight inches to a foot over that. Sometimes when a piece of water is available it is unsuitable for growing water plants on account of the bottom being rocky or clayey. In such cases, if the water can be lowered, holes may be dug and filled with good meadow loam, or where this cannot be done they can be planted in tubs and sunk. Often, in planting, it is necessary to attach stones to the tubs to keep them from rising and floating away. Many are no doubt deterred from the cultivation of these beautiful plants under the impression that the possession of natural ponds or a large outlay of money to provide proper conditions is necessary, but this is not so. Many of the finest and rarest water lilies are grown in tubs in small gardens and even in city or town lots.

The arrangement and grouping of plants in ponds is important. On no account should strong growing subjects, especially those with large shade-giving leaves, be planted near to weak growing species, or the latter will be crowded and killed. The best time to plant is in spring after the weather gets warm. The depth of water should not exceed four feet and there should be a shallow margin to allow the growing of *Limnanthemum*, *Lacunosum*, or *Brasenia*, which require shallow water for their development. There are plants that under ordinary circumstances grow high above the water. Others, such as *Nymphaea* whose leaves float on the water, and for the sake of arrangement in planting, I will divide them into erect grow in aquatics and floating plants, enumerating only the most important.

Nymphaea: This, the true water lily genus, is a most important aquatic class, all the species are beautiful in flower and distinct in foliage. The blooms range from pure white to deep crimson and royal purple, the culture of these lilies is fascinating and most of the varieties are entirely hardy.

The hardy varieties are as follows:

Nymphaea alba candidissima: A large flowering variety with broad petals of the purest white.

Nymphaea alba: The English water lily. Flowers pure white; a hardy and fine species.

Nymphaea flava: A beautiful water lily; flowers golden yellow; of free growth; fragrant.

Nymphaea Laydekeri rosea: Flowers delicate pink, with deep yellow centre, a fine grower.

Nymphaea Marliacea carnea: A magnificent flower of flesh tint, a delicate blush, vanilla scented.

Nymphaea Marliacea rosea: Flowers soft rose of exquisite tint, a beautiful variety.

Nymphaea
fragrance.

Nymphaea
large, rosy

Nymphaea
pink shade

Nelumbium
is extremely
yellow.

Nelumbium
beautiful

TENDRIL

Nymphaea
fragrant.

Nymphaea
lillies. The
deep rose

Nymphaea
eter, fragrant

Nymphaea
immense

Nymphaea
blue water
eter, fragrant

Without
have been a
grown in an
piece of water
bloom can be

To those
Calamus (S)
Pontederia (S)
cynth). The
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Mr. L. V.
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Cold Water,