

zone of light, dull red. As pot plants they have few equals, though their flowers are small and inconspicuous. They are propagated from either whole or segment-leaf cuttings, but do not root readily for the amateur.

The culture of the Rex is simple. Soil should be similar to that for other

begonias. They require a moist, but not wet, rather warm, shady situation, protected as much as possible from strong winds. I know of no other plant that affords more pleasure and satisfaction when grown as a pot plant under favorable conditions.

Begonias, generally speaking, are in-

jured by too much sunshine during the summer; they are benefited by all the sunshine they can get during the winter and spring months. Their culture is simple and they are seldom attacked by insects. With fair treatment, they will always prove satisfactory.

What Can be Grown on a Small City Lot

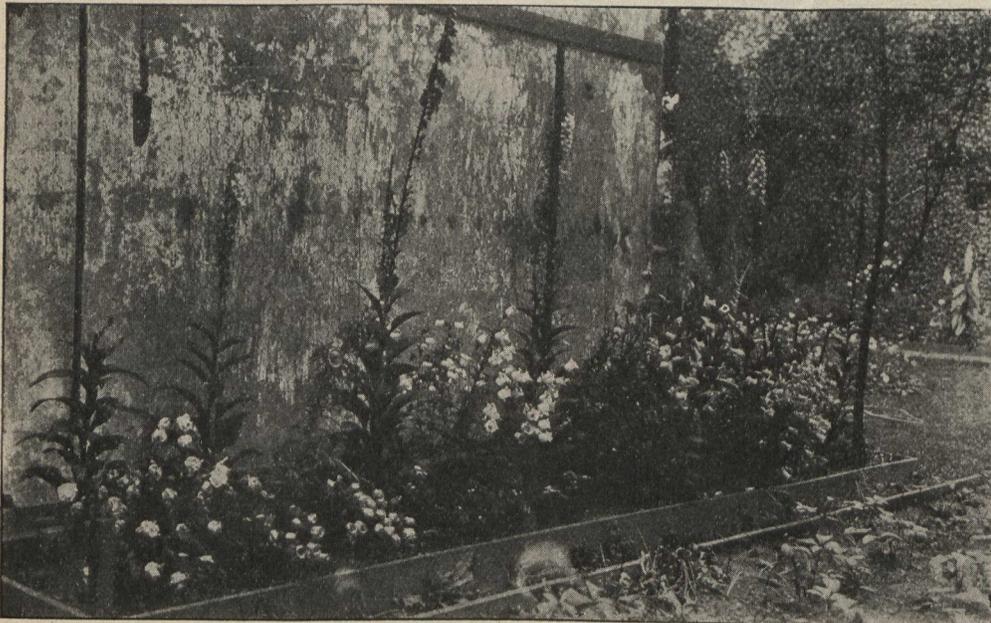
Dr. Douglas G. Storms, Hamilton, Ont.

MY lot on which the numerous varieties of plants and flowers are grown is $91\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep with $45\frac{1}{2}$

close together and arranged so that the colors are mixed. These include Persians, white and lilac, also the cut-

double cream, pink and very dark purple. This hedge is not allowed to grow more than five feet high. What pruning is required is done as soon as the flowers fade, cutting off the old flower stalks at the same time.

In the north-west corner of the garden, in the shade of a large pear tree, is the wild flower garden where we have—beginning in the earliest spring and coming in succession until the late fall—some rare beauties. This collection comprises: Hepatica, Liverwort, March to May; Claytonia Virginica, Spring Beauty, March to May; Sanguinaria Canadensis, Bloodroot, April and May; Trillium nivale, Early Wake Robin, March to May; Trillium erectum, Purple Trillium, Wake Robin, April to June; Trillium grandiflorum, Large-Flowered Wake Robin, May and June; Viola obliqua, Common Purple Violet, April to June; Viola pedata, Birds' Foot Violet, April and May; Viola pubescens, Yellow Violet, April and May; Arisæma tryphyllum, Jack-in-the-Pulpit, April to June; Polygonatum biflorum, Solomon's Seal, April to June; Vaguera racemosa, False Solomon's Seal, May to July; Cypripedium hirsutum, Yellow Lady's Slipper, May to July; Orchis



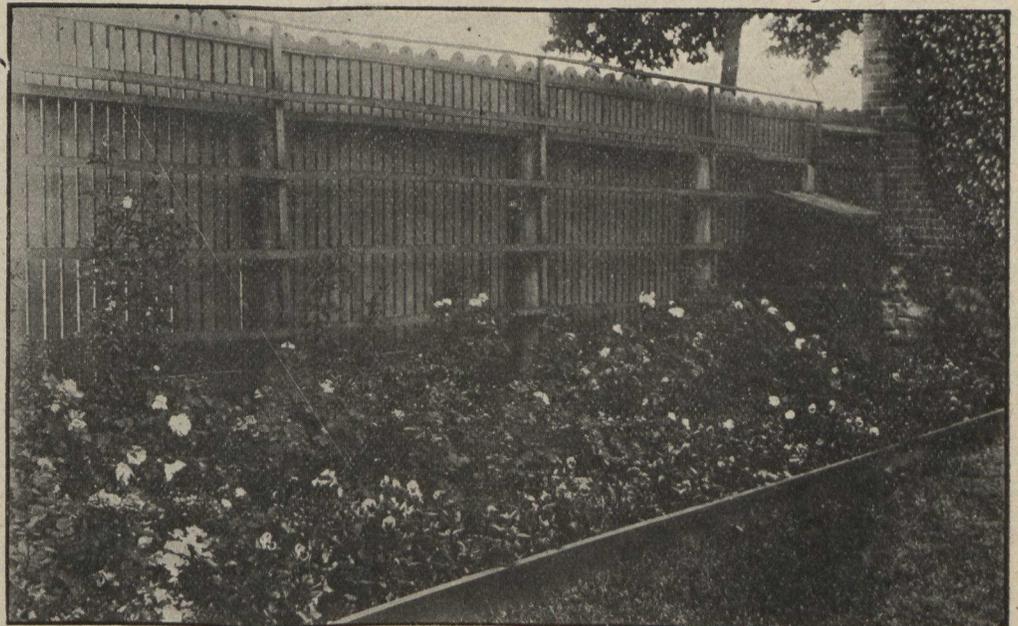
Digitalis and Canterbury Bells in Dr. Storms' Garden

feet front facing the west. In the north-west corner $31\frac{1}{2}$ by $25\frac{1}{2}$ feet is taken up by the house. This leaves a block in the rear 46 by $45\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and a strip along the south side of the house $25\frac{1}{2}$ by 14 feet. The lot is shut in on the east by a large building, presenting a blank wall the whole width of the lot. This wall I have covered almost completely with Ampelopsis Veitchii. A bed runs the full width, $45\frac{1}{2}$ feet by eight feet, filled along the wall with such hardy perennials as Anemone Japonica, six varieties; aquilegias, 10 or 12 varieties; Coreopsis grandiflora, helianthus, gaillardia, rudbeckia (Golden Glow), and R. hirta, Papaver orientale, digitalis, 12 perennial phloxes, a corner of Lily of the Valley, and a few others, and in front of these rose trees, including a bed along the north side about 10 feet wide, to the number of 127, comprising about 100 varieties of roses.

Along the south side and in a bed in the strip south of the house, there are over 40 varieties of native ferns.

Protecting the fern bed is a hedge comprising 23 varieties of lilacs planted

leaf which is rare, single and double blue, single and double white, and



One of Dr Storm's Rose Beds