

Calendulas or Cape Marigolds and the "African" and "French" "Marigolds"; their beautiful yellows and oranges are very effective, and the odour is not very objectionable if you do not handle them.

Though somewhat coarse and rough, the *Zinnia* has some fine shades of color that entitle it to a place in the border.

The *Balsam* has many admirers, the individual flowers, particularly the double white and pink are very handsome, but its habit of growth is against it.

Calliopsis as it is now called, the old *Coreopsis* is very pretty, especially the new varieties "Golden Wave," all yellow and "Coronata," yellow with small red spots near the base of the rays.

As a low bedding plant, the *Verbena* is very fine, it is a slow grower when young, and seed must be sown in a hotbed to have flowers before September.

Some of the new *Petunias* are a great advance over the old rather commonplace flowers, both in shape and color. The seeds are very small and require careful treatment to get them to germinate.

Nigella Damascena, or "Love in a Mist," is a unique flower, unlike anything else in the garden, the large pale blue flowers with their fringe of finely cut leaves have a very pretty effect.

The annual *Gaillardia*, while not equal to the perennial variety, is a very showy plant. *Gaillardia Picta Lorengiana*, a double form not unlike a Sweet Scabious in appearance, makes a brilliant show.

The *Bismarck Larkspur* is a handsome variety in white, pink, blue and lavender.

Lastly, do not leave out a few *Sunflowers*. The common variety and the double "Globosus" are very majestic plants in their proper place, at the back of the border. Among the smaller *Sunflowers* "Stella" is a profuse bearer of handsome yellow flowers three to four inches across.

In conclusion, to get the greatest possible pleasure and benefit from your gardens, besides being able to appreciate beauty of form and color and enjoy agreeable perfume, you should know something of the causes that produce these results, enough of the science of botany to understand the connection that exists between different plants and between the mineral and animal world on each side of them, to know how plants grow and do their work—work that has such an important bearing on our lives. With such a knowledge, it never could be said of you as the poet said of Peter Bell:

"A primrose by the river's brim,
A yellow primrose was to him,
And it was nothing more."

THE CULTIVATION OF WATER LILIES.

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This subject has been seldom written up by cultivators of the present day, and I do not propose to do so fully in a short paper such as this, but will merely touch briefly upon points of interest, and methods of cultivation, in the hope that it may draw attention to this most beautiful class of plants, which deserve and no doubt will receive more attention from growers in the near future, as they are rapidly increasing in public favor.

Aquatics were never as much appreciated as they are at present. During the past season this branch of floriculture has formed the centre of attraction in public exhibitions throughout the country. I have been very fortunate in having seen a great many of these ponds. In the public parks of the large cities the introduction of water plants has