



This Border of Pansies Between a Footpath and a Garden is the Creation of an English Farm-labourer's Wife and Daughter.

and in doing so remember the advice already given on colour and grouping. A selection of excellent flowers, for the reason that they seem happy almost anywhere, consists among the *dwarf*, that is, those for the front of the border, *Achillea*, white, blue *Gentian*—the colour indicated by the name, *Candy-tuft*, also known as *Iberis*, *Catchfly* or *Silene*, pink, *White Pinks*, *Violas* (*Pansies*), *Gypsophila*, white, *Heuchera*, crimson, *Pyrethrums*, colours various,

the lilac-tinted *Thyme*, *Wallflowers*, *Funkias*, *Gladiolus* (plant further back), *Saxifrage*, rosy purple and red shades, *Stachys lanata*, called *Woolly Lambs-ear*, because of the silkiness and shape of the leaves, *Medium Canterbury Bells*, *Aquilegia* or *Columbine*, *Pentstemons*, *Gaillardias* (*Blanket-flowers*), *Campanula* (*Bell-flower*), the *Cardinal-flower* (*Lobelia*), *Coreopsis*, *Cornflower* (*Centaurea*), *Day-lily* (*Hemerocallis*), *Doronicum*, *Fun-*

kia, the red *Geum*, *Gladiolus*, *Golden Glow*, also known as *Rudbeckia*, bright crimson *Heuchera*, *Carnations*, *German Irises*, *Lilies*, especially *speciosum* and *tigrinum*, scarlet *Lychnis*, *Oswego Tea* (*Monarda*), *Paeonies*, *Tradescantia*, and for the back big groups of the beautiful grass *Arundo Donax*, *Cannas*, *Dahlias*, *Larkspurs* (*Delphiniums*), *Phloxes*, the appropriately named grass *Eulalia gracillima*, *Flame-flower* (*Tritoma*), *Hollyhocks*, *Oriental Poppy*, the soft lilac *Scabiosa caucasica*, and at the ends of the borders *Yuccas*. There may be, of course, bulbs for spring, *Daffodils*, *Tulips*, *Crocuses*, *Hyacinths* and the other things that gladden the garden in the opening flower season of the year.

At Work.

Plant all trees and shrubs, whether evergreen, flowering, or otherwise, at once, and also the exotics, purchasing, if they have not been raised at home, the white scented *Tobacco* (*Nicotiana affinis*) which is pleasant in the warm summer evenings near the house; its flowers seem to gleam in the darkening day, and remember the annuals that have been already written of, the *Shirley poppies*, whose seed should be sown in a little shade, to prevent the seedlings from drying up in the fierce sun, *Sweet Peas*, *Mignonette*, *Virginian Stock*, *Foxgloves*, in shade, *Nasturtiums*, both the climbing and other kinds, the brilliant little *Portulacca*, a flower gem of glistening colours, *Sunflowers*, and the *Cosmos*, which flowers late in the year—a tall annual of exquisite grace. Thinking of good effects from colour association reminds me of the beauty of that glorious *spiraea*, *Van Houttei*, with its white plumes, and the smaller, intense crimson-flowered *S. Anthony Waterer*, in front. I hope in the fall to give a list of such happy plantings. Remember above all things to plant with great care. Do so as if one loved these living things of the earth. Gardening must result in failure unless the flowers are loved for their own sakes. Careless or ignorant handling of plants, whether of the garden or the park, means that healthy growth cannot come. Money and patience are wasted.

Planting Lake and Pond Sides

By A LANDSCAPE GARDENER

AT this season of planting—and there is no time to be lost—various phases of garden and country life present themselves. It may be the herbaceous or mixed border, the glory of many a garden, the orchard, or—unfortunately of too rare occurrence—the lake and pond sides which offer opportunities of enjoying a flower life not possible where only ordinary conditions exist.

Moisture-loving flowers and trees and shrubs are some of the most fascinating that deck this fair world of ours and I shall have much to write from time to time of water flowers and the plants that may be used with picturesque effect in moist soils. One of the greatest authorities on this subject is Mr. William Robinson, whose name is known wherever a love of gardening exists. He has made some pertinent remarks on the actual formation of the garden.

Fortunate indeed are those through whose grounds runs a brook or streamlet. Even where natural ponds exist it frequently happens that the banks of the pond, as well as the water itself, are either perfectly bare or are covered only by the rankest weeds.

The ponds chiefly considered here are those mostly formed without cement, by natural flooding from a brook, streamlet, or river. If the water supply is abundant and continuous, it matters little whether a portion of the water is wasted by percolating the sides of the pond, but when only a small supply can be had, the bottom and sides of the pond must be either concreted or puddled with clay.

It often happens that when the excavations for a pond are completed, the bottom is found to consist of impervious clay, but the sides of ordinary soil, which would allow a large portion of the water to waste. In such cases the best way out of the difficulty is the cutting of a narrow trench, say 18 inches wide, to a depth a little beyond the surface of the natural clay subsoil. The trench, which should skirt the whole pond at some little distance from the actual edge of the water, is then filled with clay "puddle," that is, clay made by pressure quite hard, till just above the water-line and forms an effective remedy against waste, while the water-soaked soil between the trench and the actual outline of the pond forms an excellent home for all the more vigorous marsh plants.

The outline of a pond is of the utmost importance. Regular curves or circles or ovals are utterly out

of place and look ridiculous in a landscape with irregular and naturally undulating ground. In order to be effective, the outline of the pond must not only be irregular, but it must be also in accordance with the laws of nature, and as in most cases the natural pond or lake is merely an expanded stream or river, we must look to the shore-lines of the latter for guidance in the forming of artificial ponds.

In a natural stream the curves are mostly due to the water meeting with some obstacle which caused a deviation in its course. We find invariably that where prominent, a projecting rock, or some other obstacle caused an alteration in the course of the water, the latter is thrown against the opposite bank with greater force, and unless the ground be very hard a good portion of it is washed away by the force, and an extended recess is the natural result.

In the same way an irregular pond to look natural should have the largest and boldest recesses opposite or nearly opposite the largest prominent on the other side. The shore-line should not terminate abruptly, but should form a slope continued below the water level.

IN planting the shore of a pond, or lake, it is the ground which projects into the water which should be furnished with the largest and boldest plants. This is not only perfectly natural, but has also the effect of partially concealing some of the recesses of the water. A pond thus treated will appear larger than it really is, and a walk around the shore-line will reveal fresh surprises with every step.

The great principle of grouping trees or flowers must not be overlooked; it is the only principle that means a cloud of simple colouring. Look at the willows now yellowing in the sun, a group of them, and there is a shimmer of gold, a picture in itself for the true artist to paint. The artist who paints natural effects has not far to seek for subjects, and perhaps with all the great beauty set out by nature, some Corot will arise to bring everlasting fame to Canadian art. Group them, and the number of plants used will depend of course upon the extent of the water-line.

There is an evil in overcrowding, but let every-

thing used tell its own story of flower or bark colouring. Of shrubs or trees there are the *Red* (*Siberian Dogwood*), with deep crimson stems which glow with colour at the close of day. A mass of this by the water-edge with dark plummy *Pines* behind is a rare effect, the sun sinking fast and low sends shafts of light through the wood and touches the *Dogwood*, an effect that if transferred to canvas would be regarded as an example of mental exaggeration. The silvery-leaved *Rosemary Willow* recalls the *Rosemary* with perfumed leaf "that's for remembrance," the *Golden Willow*, companion to the *Siberian*, and the common weeping willow are all endowed with characteristic charm.

OF flowers, plant in quantity and together *German* and *Japanese Irises*, which have a strong appreciation of moist soil, the *Scarlet Perennial Phlox*, *Oswego Tea* or *Bee Balm* (*Monarda didyma*), which is easily known by the strong perfume of the newly-born leaves, the *Cardinal flower* (*Lobelia cardinalis*), the *Marsh Marigold* (*Caltha*), a true water flower, and the tall *Swamp Lily* of North America (*Lilium superbum*). These are a few beautiful things to use. It is wise to plant those known to do well generally than, unless one wishes to do so, try experiments. If these are a failure the gardening pastime is not encouraged.

A Word About Boathouses.

THE writer brought these few hints from "The English Flower Garden," adaptable to this country of great waters. "Among the things which are least beautiful in many gardens and pleasure grounds in the boathouse. Our (meaning of course in England—Ed.), builders are not simple in their ways, and are seldom satisfied with any one good colour to make a house with, or even a boathouse, but every kind of ugly variation is tried, so that harshness in effect is the usual result, where all should be simple and quiet in colour, as it is in boathouses on the Norfolk Broads made of reeds and rough posts. The simpler the better in all such work. . . . The place, too, should be carefully chosen and the building not conspicuous. It is best to use materials of the estate or country. Living creepers may help to protect the sides of the airy sheds. Larch comes in well where Oak is not to be spared, and Larch shingling for the roof."