



The Arrangement of Beds in Assiniboine Park, Winnipeg.—A Plan for Planting on a Large Scale  
This park was designed by Mr. Todd, and its superintendent is Mr. George Champion.

magenta crimson, purple rock cress, of which there are many shades, chiefly of purple and lavender, soapwort (*Saponaria ocymoides*) pink—all these, with various stonecrops (*Sedums*) and houseleeks (*Sempervivums*), and sandworts (*Arenarias*) for very dry sunny spots, will give you a carpet of lovely flowers, and scarcely less lovely foliage. In addition to their beauty they can be relied on for keeping the roots of such plants as need mulching, from drying out, if planted close enough to them, and borders so covered need but little watering.

These same plants, if you want to have a "rock garden" will clothe the stones with beauty, for they are rock plants by nature, and there are a host of other charming dwarf plants which will only thrive under such conditions. Rock gardens need great care in the making and before attempting one, I would advise reading up thoroughly on the subject.

A straight wide path leading from one part of the garden to another might be made most attractive by building a pergola over it. In England, they are chiefly covered with roses, though occasionally other vines are used; here, it would no doubt be wiser to have clematis or other hardy vines, as well as a rose at each pillar, if we wanted it well covered, or grape vines alone would cover it well, and be both ornamental and useful.

Another fascinating adjunct to a garden is a pond, with bullrushes, iris and arrowheads growing on its farthest side and rounding one end, and water lilies floating about in the centre. Do not make the mistake of placing your pond in a conspicuous spot in the middle of the lawn—rather put it down towards the end of your lot and let shrubs screen it slightly, so that as you walk towards it you only see a glint of the water through the leaves. So situated, your friends will come upon it almost as a surprise—a little reserve in gardens is as necessary as in people. We soon tire of those in which we can see at a glance all there is in them. Ponds also require special care in the making.

## What Amateurs Can Do in December

**F**LOWERING and ornamental plants make excellent Christmas gifts.

Jerusalem cherries, genistas, cyclamen, potted bulbs, primulas, azaleas, rubber plants, araucarias, poinsettias, screw pines, Baby Rambler roses and Gloire de Lorraine begonias are some of the kinds, that may be selected. Place your orders with the florists early this month so that good specimens may be reserved for you. Should you have any of these plants grown by yourself, so much the better as they will be more appreciated when this fact is known by the recipient.

Books on gardening or fruit growing also make acceptable gifts. There are many to choose from. Send to THE CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST for our book catalogue. Why not give to your horticultural friends, one or two year's subscriptions to THE CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST? No gift would be more appreciated, and it would serve as a monthly reminder of the donor's good wishes.

### THE WINDOW GARDEN

Perhaps you are growing some bulbs for Christmas gifts. If so, give them constant attention so that they may give satisfaction. Keep them well watered, and not too warm. They delight in plenty of sunlight but the roots should be kept cool.

House plants should not be kept in an atmosphere that is too dry. Moist air and judicious watering at the roots are necessary. Cacti, century plants, hydrangeas and oleanders do not require much watering.

Geraniums, lantanas, heliotropes and all light-loving plants should be kept in the south window. Begonias and other plants that do best in sunlight only in the forenoon may be placed in the east window. When plants are grown in a western exposure, which usually gives too much heat, the temperature may be diminished by means of a curtain of thin muslin. Ferns, palms, aspidistras, rubber plants, lycopodiums, tradescantias and plants of like nature, will grow suc-

cessfully in a north window.

Avoid drafts of cold air on plants as they check the growth and often induce attacks of mildew. Ventilate on mild, warm days.

When repotting plants, place them in pots only one or two sizes larger than the ones in which they have been growing. It is a common mistake to use pots that are much too large.

Newly-potted plants should be watered once and thoroughly as soon as potted. Do not repeat until the soil shows signs of dryness.

### SOME WORK OUTDOORS

Cover the bulb beds if they have not been mulched already. Use strawy manure, spruce bows, leaves held in place by brush, or anything that will serve to hold back freezing in fall and prevent alternate thawing and freezing in the spring.

Protect the tender and half hardy perennials. Mulch the lily beds, especially the Japanese varieties.

Make a compost of the fallen leaves. It will come in useful next spring. Saw dead limbs from trees. Wrap and protect tender vines and shrubs. Lay down climbing roses that are not too old and mulch the hybrid perpetuals with strawy manure. Mulch the strawberry bed. Remove and burn garden rubbish. Clean garden tools that will not be used again this season and cover the iron work with grease to keep it from rusting. Prepare for winter.

Make a plan for next year's garden.

Enquirers who sign "subscriber," "reader," and so forth, must send name and address before their questions can be answered in these columns.

If you have learned something new about gardening during the past summer give others the benefit of your experience by telling about it in a letter for publication in THE CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST.