

grade, as mentioned above, gradually from the back and sides of the garden to the front, so that there will always be something in bloom in every part of the garden.

HAVE SOME COLOR.

Try and avoid too much greenness. Many gardens are spoiled by this, which would be vastly improved by a little dash of color here and there. I would not advocate planting flowers of the same species in different parts of the garden, as a rule, although there are cases (as in that of gladioli) where this can be done to advantage. The general and best rule is to keep the flowering plants of the same species together so as to make a mass of them.

There are many lovely and beautiful gar-

dens in Ottawa. The Lady Minto garden competition has done much to encourage people to improve their grounds, more than that it has given other people who were not in the competition object lessons from which to lay out their own grounds. It is a fact to be noted that when in a locality even one man starts to improve his grounds and beautify them, it is not long before his neighbors begin to follow his example, with the result that there is a general improvement in the locality. The gardens and grounds of Ottawa are of many and varied styles, each with its own peculiar beauty. This is as it should be, as each garden must be laid out in that way which best suits its surroundings and locality.

PANSIES IN THE GARDEN *

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PANSIES are easily raised from seed. The seed can be sown at any time, but the usual way is to sow it in July and August to have plants to flower the next spring, or in March or April, which will produce nice plants to flower during the summer and fall months.

If sown in the spring the seed should be sown in a pot or pan, in a light soil, or gentle hotbed, and kept moist. As the wellbeing of the plants depends on their being well rooted it is necessary to prick off the seedlings as soon as they are large enough to handle into other boxes filled with a rich light soil, about three or four inches in depth, placing the plants about three inches apart each way. This space will give them room to grow and also allow a nice sized ball of roots to be lifted, with the soil adhering, to plant out in the garden.

The soil should be of a free, rich and gritty nature, and deeply cultivated, as the pansy makes lots of roots of a fibrous nature and likes to penetrate a considerable dis-

tance in search of food. Grit is essential to the well being of the pansy. Road sand, gravel siftings with sandy loam, and lots of well decayed manure and leaf soil, are all favorable to the plants. When planting out to flower it should be done firmly and deep, as the plants are continually being renewed by means of the fresh growth which spring up from their base.

It is a good plan to top dress the roots once or twice during the season. This can easily be done by taking some light soil and shaking it close around the stems of the plants to a depth of about two inches, which treatment has a wonderfully sustaining and fertilizing effect on the pansy.

SOWING THE SEED.

If you wish to have plants for flowering in the early spring sow your seed about the early part of August. Do not think that by sowing earlier you will have more flowers the next spring, because, although you will get larger plants before winter sets in, you will find a lot of them liable to die if the

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