

In the doubling up of the Golden Glow, these disk flowers have changed into ray flowers. The black-eyed Susan will thrive in dry soil, but the other being indigenous to the borders of swamps and low meadows, requires a fair amount of moisture. The origin of this double form is yet unsolved. About 1894 John Lewis Childs found it in his grounds among some unknown plants sent him by some of his customers. From it he increased the stock that has, in the main, reached the gardens of the United States and Europe.

While I bought three plants in the spring of 1896 from Mr. Childs, I had three given me in the fall of 1895 by Mr. Jensen, the superintendent of Humboldt Park, Chicago, who called it a double *R. laevigata*. Childs gave it the name Golden Glow, and I bought from him in order to compare it with those received from Mr. Jensen. They proved identical. Mr. Jensen had seen, in the fall of 1895, a large clump of it in the garden of a German in Chicago who had received it a year or so before from a relative, and traded some geraniums for a few roots. This traces it back to 1893 or 1894. At this later date it was blooming both in Mr. Childs' place and in Chicago.

A writer in an English paper about a year ago claimed that it was introduced to English gardens nearly twenty years ago under the name *R. laevigata*. Mr. Falconer in an editorial note in *Gardening* dispels this illusion in a clear and forcible manner. The mere fact that a plant so attractive in all its parts, so hardy in constitution, so readily grown and rapidly increased, was unknown in this country until within the past few years, even in the largest collec-

tions and among the most intelligent professionals and amateurs, is evidence enough that it was not known in English gardens twenty years ago.

The group illustrated is composed of three plants obtained from Mr. Childs which were placed in their present position in the spring of 1896. Some young plants from the outside of the group have been taken away. The group is supported and protected from damage by the winds by an iron hoop four feet in diameter placed about four feet from the ground and fastened to four strong stakes set among the plants. This is put in place when the plants are some five feet high. The hoop—which is of round iron—is slipped over nearly all the plants. Enough of the outer row of stalks are left outside the hoop to hide it and the stakes; these are then distributed evenly along the hoop and tied loosely, allowing each stock three or four inches play. When a heavy rain, accompanied by winds, comes they are apt to become top heavy and may break. In such cases I run temporarily a heavy but soft string around the whole group, well up towards the top, and draw it in quite closely—thus bunching it as one would a sheaf of wheat. This is removed when the storm is over and the blooms dried off. In this way one stalk supports the other and damage is seldom done. It is such a striking ornamental group upon the lawn that it pays to devote some extra care to it. The drip from a lawn hose connection is carried under this group by tiles, thus affording it an extra amount of moisture. Where plants are not given enough water the blooms are much smaller.—*Gardening*.