

time if dried; blue; very fine herbaceous plant.

*Yucca filamentosa*—Adams Needle, this variety is hardy, and flowers beautifully in the counties of Welland and Lincoln. They are imposing objects, they grow from six to seven feet high when in bloom; flowers white lily like.

*Lythrum Salicaria*—(Spiked Loosestrife), Niagara Falls native plant, very good perennial; three feet high; blooms all summer, flowers reddish purple.

*Anemone Japonica*—or wind flower, height three feet, (Japan). There is a number of varieties of this beautiful late flowering plant, but this one which is white and its sister variety *rubra*, red, is the best for common cultivation; flowers in September and until cut down by frost: the red one is only two feet high.

*Chelone coccinea*—is a charming plant; two feet; red flower; very showy good to cut. RODERICK CAMERON.

*Before Niagara Falls Horticultural Society.*

PREPARATION FOR PLANTING FALL BULBS.

WHAT more desirable ornament can be suggested for the border of a well-dressed lawn, than a few beds of spring flowering bulbs? They are so delightful to the eye in early spring, after gazing so long at the monotonous white snow and defoliated trees. The month of October is the time for planting hardy bulbs, and, if they have not been already ordered, no time should be lost in securing them.

different varieties of the same kind. The following cut, which has already appeared in this journal, well shows the proper depth for planting the various bulbs. Crocuses and snowdrops should be planted two or three inches apart, tulips five inches, and hyacinths seven.

Mr. E. E. Rexford, a well-known American florist, writing about tulips in the *American Agriculturist*, says: "Among the tulips

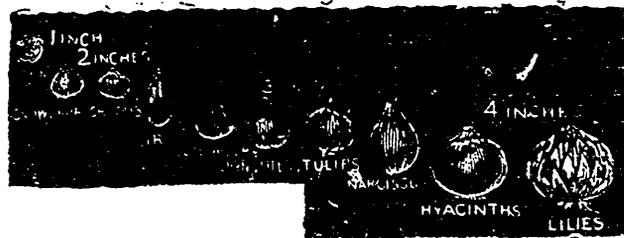


FIG. 2154.—SCALE OF DEPTH FOR BULB PLANTING.

The mere mention of tulips, hyacinths, crocuses, narcissi and snowdrops is surely enough to enthuse the flower lover with ardor in the preparation of the ground and the selection of varieties for planting.

The soil should be well drained, and before planting, spaded deeply and well enriched with old cow manure. Then plant each kind of bulb by itself, and, if contrast of color is needed, it can be secured by using

can be had scarlets and yellows, and other light colors in sufficient variety to afford charming and strong contrast. In the hyacinths; reds, whites and blues afford ample chance for contrast. But do not plant double and single varieties promiscuously, because they happen to be of the color desired. Better keep each kind by itself. The same will apply to tulips, which show better in masses."