

oness Rothschild, Mrs. Sharman, Crawford; white—Frau Karl Druschki, Margaret Dickson, Mrs. G. Bruant.

TEAS

Maman Cochet, pink and white; Marie Van Houtte, yellow; The Bride, white; Anna Oliver and Edith Clifford.

HYBRID TEAS

This is the finest class of rose grown, but a little more tender than the hybrid perpetuals. The following varieties can be grown successfully in this locality:

Bessie Brown, creamy white; Mde. Caroline Testout, salmon pink; Mildred Grant, white; Lady Battersea and La France, white and pink; Killarney, suffused pink; and Lady Ashton.

POLYANTHA CLIMBING ROSES

Crimson Rambler, bright crimson; White Rambler; Dorothy Perkins, shell pink; Lady, deep rose.

POLYANTHA DWARF

Baby Rambler, Mignonette, Perlee, The Pet or Red Pet.

Sedum Spectabile

Wm. Hunt, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph

THIS showy species of the "Live-for-Ever" family of plants is not seen as often in the hardy flower border as its attractive beauty and usefulness warrants. Coming into flower

of a weaker growth and less floriferous than the specimen shown in the cut. This fact and, as it is well known that most of the "Live for Ever" or "Stone Crop" family of plants are suitable for



Sedum Spectabile Roseum—An Excellent Plant for the Hardy Flower Border

as it does usually in September when there are so few of the occupants of the perennial border in flower—except the yellow autumn flowers—the beautiful lavender pink flowers of the variety shown in the cut are most conspicuous and pleasing.

The variety shown is known as *Sedum spectabile roseum*, and was planted in the college borders three years ago, having stayed there each winter without any protection save the ordinary covering of snow. Contrary to general supposition that it flourishes best in rather stiff soil, this specimen is planted on a piece of high, light soil in the border, the subsoil being well drained by a quantity of old mortar rubble.

Another plant that I have planted on lower, moister ground does not flower nearly as well as the one noted, being

rockeries and dry positions, leads me to think that a moist situation or a stiff soil should not be recommended for this plant.

It is herbaceous in character, dying down to the ground in winter, hence could be easily protected if desired. Its honey-scented flowers are very attractive to bees and butterflies and other winged insects, as will be seen by the cut. The plant grows to about two feet in height.

An Amateur's Water Garden

T. W. Armitage, Toronto.

The illustration on page 168 shows an amateur's first attempt at a water garden. In constructing the pond which is about fifteen feet long by eight feet broad, the earth was shelved out to a depth in the centre of about a foot, and three half barrels sunk in a line in the

middle so that the tops would come just to the bottom of this basin, and the surface of the basin was cemented to the level of the lawn. The barrels were half filled with very rich soil and were then ready for planting.

In each of the end barrels we put a water-lily, *Nymphaea Gladstoniana* in one, and *Nymphaea Marliacea* var. *rosea* in the other. In the centre barrel we planted rushes and a giant arrowhead (*Sagittaria* sp.) and then partly filled the basin with water. This done, we placed a water hyacinth and a water poppy on the surface and, as the lilies grew, increased the supply of water until the basin was full. The water is supplied by means of the garden hose. No drainage is required, the sun causing considerable evaporation. The water garden thrives without any other attention and is a source of unending interest to ourselves and our friends.

Potash as a Fertilizer

F. T. Shutt, M.A., Chemist, Dominion Experimental Farms.

Wood ashes, long the only form of mineral fertilizer used in this country and certainly a form of potash that cannot be excelled, are fast disappearing from the market. Wherever obtainable in the unleached condition, at reasonable prices, the market gardener and orchardist should never hesitate to purchase them. Of good quality they will contain between five to six per cent. of potash and two to three per cent. of phosphoric acid. They also possess from twenty to thirty per cent. of lime, a very useful amendment on many soils. For vegetables and small fruits from one half to one ton per acre may be used.

Sulphate of potash, muriate of potash and kainit are all used in the compounding of fertilizers. The two first contain in the neighborhood of fifty per cent. of potash, the latter, kainit, about twelve and one half per cent. of potash. Sulphate of potash is more desirable than the other two named for certain classes of crops—e.g., potatoes and tobacco—but for the majority of garden crops there is no objection to the muriate or kainit. The one source of these potash compounds are the mines at Stassfurt, Germany. Of the sulphate and muriate, the usual dressing per acre is from 100 to 150 pounds; of kainit, from 400 to 600 pounds.

This, and what has been published in the last two issues of THE CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST, is a very hasty and imperfect account of these fertilizer ingredients, but to go further into details, interesting as they are, is now impossible, for we must say something of the requirements of the various market garden crops. This question will be discussed in the September issue.