

THE CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST.

glossy leaves and auxillary flowers usually in pairs.

Solidago, Golden Rod has a large number of varieties, the yellow flowers of which appear in summer and autumn. They range in height from six inches to 6 feet, and present considerable variations in foliage and flowers. They are very brilliant, "like flaming swords of fire," and are useful for cutting. The fine hairs of some of them irritate the skin, which probably accounts for their being mistakenly considered poisonous.

Tiarella cordifolia, Foam Flower, False Mitre-Wort, May, 6-12 in., is very pretty, with maple-like radical leaves and scapes with racemes of white, star-shaped flowers. It is fine in masses and is said to be good for forcing.

Trillium, Wood Lily, Wake Robin, May, 1 ft., has a tuberous root, three leaves and a single flower with the parts in three's. There are several varieties with white to purple flowers. They are very attractive in the border and easily grown. The shoots come up rather

late in spring with the flower bud already formed. It soon opens and after flowering they die away, so that they may be easily lost in digging the border.

Vicia cracca, Tufted Vetch, July, 1½ ft., is a pretty clinging plant with pinnate leaves of 20 to 24 leaflets, and the leaf stable prolonged into a tendril. The flowers are blue turning to purple, in a dense, one-sided raceme.

Viola, Violet, has many varieties, among which *Violet blanda*, Sweet White Violet, *Viola palmata*, Common Blue Violet and *Viola pubescens*, Downy Yellow Violet are well known spring bloomers, easily grown and attractive.

Viola Canadensis, Canada Violet is particularly valuable. It is a stemmed violet, about a foot high and flowers most of the summer. The petals are purple outside and white within and it has heart-shaped, pointed leaves.

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DAFFODILS FOR POTS.—There are a hundred varieties of daffodils good enough and distinct enough to grow and flower in pots, and their cultivation is of the very simplest. Pot them up, four, five, six or more bulbs in a pot, according to size, during August or September, and stand them in any convenient spot. They need not necessarily be kept covered nor darkened, as they will fill the pots with roots

in any case. Place the lot which is to flower first in a temperature of fifty-five to sixty degrees early in December, and they will open during January, while by moving other batches in succession, the display may be kept up for three or four months, and it never need be monotonous if a wise selection is made and every batch consists of a different variety.—Garden and Farm.

