lower petals shaded crimson, creamy spots.

*OEugene Scribe. — Pale rose shaded carmine; good habit.

OGeorge Paul.—Deep crimson shaded yellow, spotted violet-purple.

George B. Remsen.—Carmine red veined and shaded lighter; large spike and

OGiant Pink.—Deep rose with markings of deeper pink; strong flower.

OJane Dieulafoy. - Creamy yellow, blotched crimson.

Klondyke.—Primrose yellow, blotched crimson.

OLady Howard de Walden. - Bright yellow, inferior petals flaked with car-

*OLa Luna. - Creamy yellow heavily blotched with chocolate carmine.

Lamarck.—Cherry red, tinted orange and carmine, centre white.

OLittle Blush.—Creamy white shaded yellow, heavily striped and shaded car-

Magnificus. - Rich reddish crimson, with white and carmint markings; strong

May.—White shaded cream with rosy carmine markings.

OMeadowvale. - Almost pure white, slightly shaded crimson and pink.

Mephistopheles. - Large flower, red with dark red and creamy shading.

Mrs. Beecher.-Rich crimson scarlet, with white throat.

Octoroon.—Salmon pink; pleasing.

Pacha.-Dull orange with reddish markings on throat on creamy ground; large flower.

*OPeace.—White, slightly suffused pale

carmine; large spike; very conspicuous.

OPhiladelphia. — Deep pink, shaded and diffused lighter; strong grower.

*OPrinceps.—Bright red, lower petals streaked and blotched lighter.

*OProphetesse.—Pearly white almost pure; round, compact flower.

ORosella. — Light rose shaded purple and white; large flower.

OScarsdale.—Lavender; strong grow-

Shakespeare. - White, blotched rose color shaded carmine.

Snowbank.-White slightly marked red at base of petals; large spike.

Sulphur King.—Clear yellow shaded

*OVictory.—Bright yellow; large spike and flower.

Waukesha.-Lily-shaped flower; crimson scarlet, centre creamy white and carmine

White Lady.—One of the best whites. OWm. Falconer.-Creamy rose shaded and spotted red and carmine.

Send enquiries to our question and answer department. The replies may help you and others. Send name and address. Only initials will appear in print.

Lawn and Garden Hints for June

OMPLETE the sowing of seeds of hardy garden vegetables. If the garden is small and there is room for only a few things, sow salad crops, radishes and other kinds that make quick growth and do not require much room. Carrots, parsnips, turnips, cabbages, cauliflowers and similar kinds, need not be considered for gardens of small area. Where there is plenty of room, however, grow everything that you can.

As soon as the young plants appear commence cultivation. Use the hoe frequently. Do not wait until the weeds get a start. By stirring the soil early many weed seeds that have sprouted and not yet made an appearance above ground, may be killed. Surface cultivation also prevents the evaporation of soil moisture. It



A Neat House Front in Toronto

forms a loose earth mulch through which water cannot escape.

Apply water to the vegetable garden in the evening; but water at any time rather than allow vegetables to suffer. Mere sprinkling is useless. Give the ground a good soaking. It is better only to water a portion of the garden properly at one time, rather than to water all in a halfhearted way.

Hand weeding and thinning will be necessary in the case of onions, parsnips, carrots, beets and so forth. When once thinned, however, late weeding may be done with the hoe. When thinning beets the leaves of discarded plants may be used as table greens.

The Swiss chard, a type of beet, is excellent as a boiled green. Sow the seeds early. Thin the plants when up. Other little known vegetables that are worth trying are kale, Brussels sprouts, cardoon and Chinese cabbage.

Sweet corn may be sown any time now. A sweet flavored variety with yellow kernels is Golden Bantam.

Transplant cabbages, cauliflowers and

tomatoes. The latter may be trained on stakes and on fences.

When danger of frost is past, sow the seeds of tender vegetables such as cucumber, pumpkin, squash and melon. Early maturing varieties of muskmelons will grow in many districts where usually it is thought impossible.

WITH THE FRUITS

The blossoms of newly set strawberry plants should be removed. This will divert all the plant's energy to growth and the production of runners. Cultivate the new patch continually.

To get larger and better fruis on your trees thin them after the so-called "June drop." If you think this operation unnecessary, experiment this year by thinning the fruit on some trees and leaving others unthinned. Note the difference in

Spray fruit trees and bushes with Bordeaux mixture and Paris green. This is the best-known remedy. There are others that give equal satisfaction and are easier to prepare and handle. Consult the advertising columns of THE CANA-DIAN HORTICULTURIST.

THE FLOWER GARDEN Plant gladiolus corms. This is a flower that should be appreciated and grown more than it is by amateurs. Read the article on page 141.

In the annual flower beds be sure to have plenty of mignonette. It is a useful flower for cutting. Among other common annuals that should be in every garden are marigolds, petunias, eschscholtzia, calliopsis, salpiglossis, balsam, zinnias and poppies. For edging, use portulacca, sweet alyssum, lobelia and candytuft.

One of the best general purpose border plants is the hardy perennial phlox. Give it a good rich soil and keep the grass and weeds away.

The hollyhock is useful in the background of borders. Do not plant them singly; they are more effective when grouped.

The names of plants suitable for the hardy border are legion. Select from the seed catalogues a good assortment, and have this year a border that will surpass past efforts.

Plant dahlias and cannas when all danger of frost is past. At that time also set out bedding plants such as geraniums, coleus, caster oil plant and iresine.

Grow water lilies at home. Fill a half-cask about one-third full with soil (good loam, sand and leaf-mould), set the plants in this and fill the tub with water. The tubs should be sunk to the rim in the border of the lawn.

Roots of grasses near flower beds are apt to undermine them and rob the flowers of food and moisture. Better run a sharp spade into the ground about the edges of the beds once a month.