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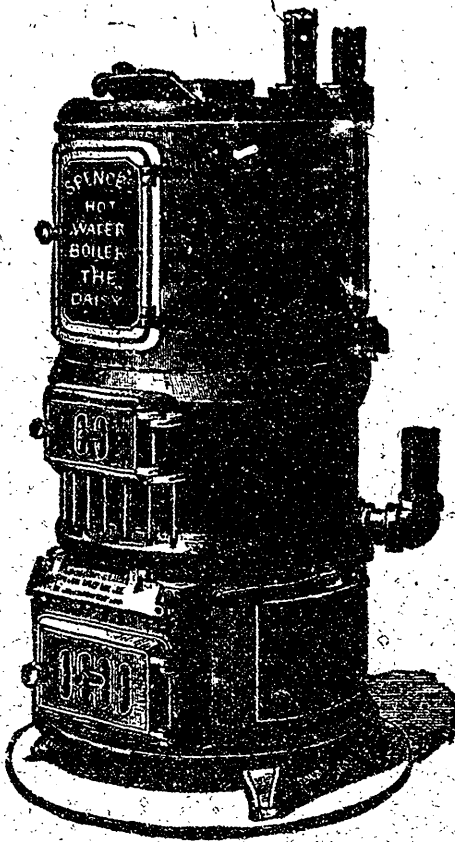
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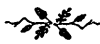
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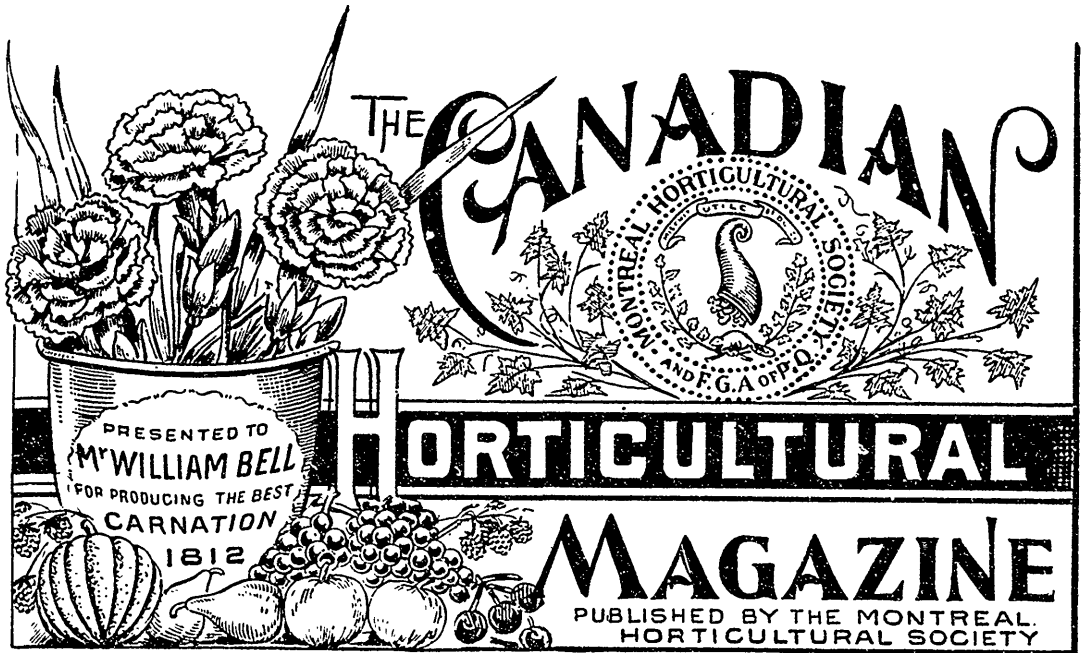
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CHANCE COSMOPOLITAN FLOWERS.

BY MRS. ROBERT JACK, CHATEAUGUAY BASIN, QUE.

"Why, this is like an English garden," said a stranger, suddenly entering the flower grounds of an old established place, where fruit, and herbs, and flowers could be seen in mingled "blowing and growing."

In the same garden another stranger asked, "What is this?" A Japan quince, was the answer. And that? A Japan rose. And this other? A Japan cherry. And that variegated vine? A Japan honeysuckle—and so on through a number of familiar plants—ending by saying, "Why, it is like a Japanese garden." The Scotch heather, hawthorn, yellow broom, blue bell and gowans, brought forth the remark from a Scotchman, "It's like a little corner of old Scotland here." So now-a-days, the flowers of every clime bloom in close proximity, and until we stop to analyze and think, we can scarcely believe that these cosmopolitan seeds from all corners of the earth, come to us to delight our senses, and brighten our homes. Here is a plant from Paraguay that pleases us all summer with its aromatic odor. It is the *Aloysia Citriodora*, called often Lemon Verbena, as its leaves when touched yield a delightful fragrance. It received its name in honor of Queen Mary Louise of Spain, the mother of Ferdinand VII. It belongs to the Vervain family. Quite from another direction comes the Angelica—which is a native of Labrador, and the poets of Lapland thought it inspired them, to wear it as a crown. Being of the parsley family it is often used as a salad.

A flower often seen in country gardens when the housewife cherishes a few house plants is the *Agapanthus*—sometimes called African Blue Lily. It was originally introduced from the Cape of Good Hope. It has long graceful leaves—curving to either side of the bulb—and quite attractive even when not in bloom. From among the leaves comes a flower stalk often a foot and a half high,

and from it springs like an umbrella a mass of lavender blue flowers that remain a good while in blossom. It requires plenty of pot room and plenty of water, and grows more valuable the older it becomes. If well treated they flower twice in the same season. They delight in a moderate heat, and must not be left in a low temperature.

I do not know why the Hibiscus we grow now seem so tender. I remember an old variety that stood our winters for years, but I cannot get these now sold to withstand our severe seasons. It is a valuable plant, blooming when other shrubs are scarce, and its brilliant blossoms are very attractive. Familiarly called the Rose of China it is indigenous to many countries—and easy of cultivation. It belongs to the Mallow family, but is a high bred cousin among them, and its ancestors date back to the time of Pliny, who recommended the Hibiscus for many healing properties.

No old-fashioned garden is complete without a shrub of Southernwood—valued for its pleasant aromatic odor. It is called “Old Man” and “Lad’s Love” by some people, but I have never heard who gave it those names. The botanical name of the genus *Artemisia* is from Artemis the Greek name for Diana, who, perhaps, liked its fragrance. It is possessed of tonic and narcotic properties, and I have been told that in the Flower Mission distribution it is eagerly sought for and appreciated by the aged dames from the old country who recognize it as a remembrance of their youth.

In the old garden I have in mind, is a plant of the English Honeysuckle or woodbine—it will soon be forty years since it was planted there and must have been twenty years before, that it was brought from England and established in the garden where I found it. Its beautiful creamy flowers have a fragrance peculiarly their own, and the way in which they twine from right to left if meeting other plants, and if meeting each other, go in different ways, one to the right, and another to the left, shows a perceptive power in the plant life that is interesting to observe.

There are some species of the Saxifrage family that are always associated with the old country flowers—and in this same garden is a plant of London Pride—*Saxifrage umbrosa*—with its waxy pinkish

flowers on the top of each slender red stem. It grows well amid city smoke, and perhaps for that reason got its nick-name, though being plentiful in the mountains of Ireland, it is called St. Patrick's Cabbage, and blossoms profusely among the crags near Killarney.

While talking of flowers across the water it often amuses me to see what hold a clump of Wallflower has upon the senses of those who have seen it when cultivated in the cottage gardens of the old land. Like the violet, its perfume is associated with youth and springtime. Would an old-fashioned garden deserve its name lacking a Peony? How wonderfully that plant has changed, I will not say improved, for that would be to libel the dear old red Peony we all know so well. But the beautiful shades that have been revealed by cultivation are a delight to the æsthetic taste. The name is from "Paion" a Greek name for Apollo, the god of medicine, as the roots were considered to be antispasmodic. The white Peony is a native of Central Asia, and the Mongolians use the root in their soups and grind the seeds to put in tea. There is a true Peony in the same old-fashioned garden. It is expected every spring that it will have succumbed to the severity of the winter, but even last season, so hard on many things, it came out uninjured. It is the same with the lilac. We wondered when first seeing the pink variety, and more so when the double varieties came to us. How beautiful their clusters, how sweet the perfumes, for they differ, yet none of them have the charm of the old-fashioned lilac, with its pale spikes and its own fragrance. It is a native of Hungary and its Latin name *Syringa* is from the Greek word "suriggias," meaning a hollow cane that can be made into a flute, the shepherds used to play on this reed or pipe when tending their flocks, improvising tunes for each others amusement. The pith in the centre being easily removed with a strong wire; and one can imagine these Grecian shepherds roaming from one field to another enjoying this simple music. So there is an air of romance about the lilac that endears it to the flower lover. Thus the world's "ministering spirits" come to comfort and cheer us,—as I have in mind an old English lady who enjoyed the tuft of lavender that lived in a secluded corner.

It reminded her of home, of the perfume among the linen of which Shenstone wrote :

“ And lavender, whose spikes of azure bloom
 Shall be erstwhile in arid bundles bound,
 To lurk amid her labors of the loom,
 And crown her kerchief clean with rare perfume.”

And as we close our talk about these old favourites, we cannot help being thankful to the Great Giver of all good for His blessing left to earth, amid all the sorrow and sin, the blessing of the flowers.

ANNIE L. JACK.



NOTES ON OLD AND MODERN GARDENS OF MONTREAL.

BY MR. RICHARD G. STARKE, WESTMOUNT.

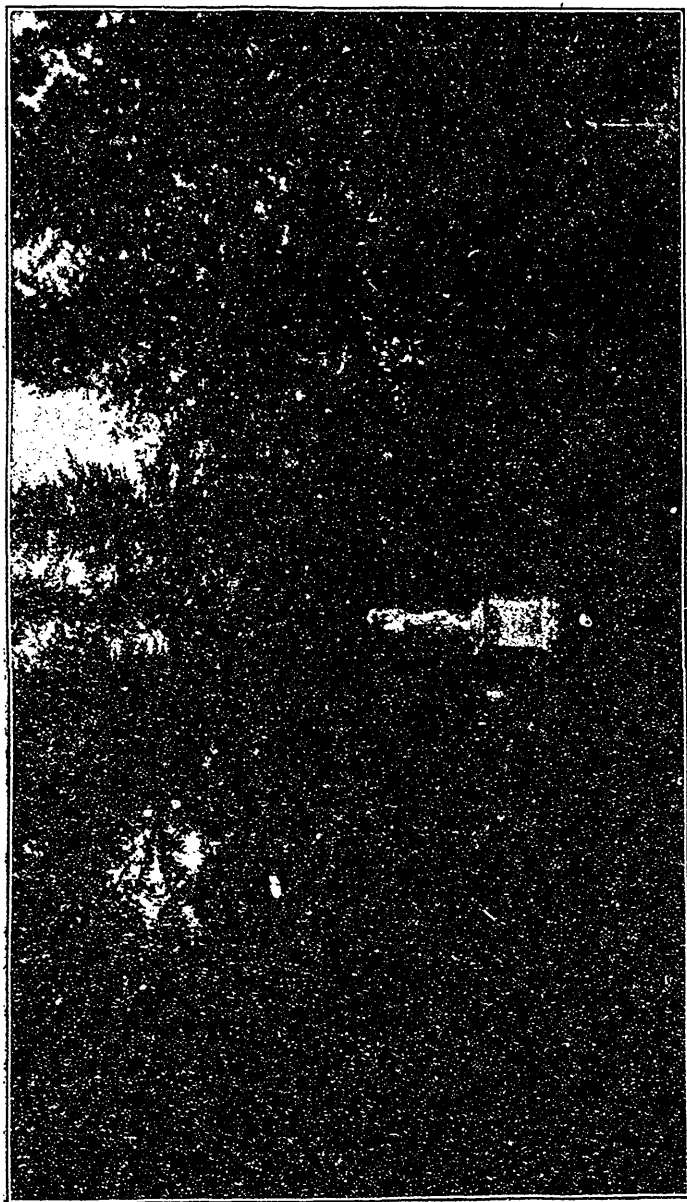
PART IX.

Pursuing our way down the Côte des Neiges Hill, on our left, at the first turn of the road, is Temple Grove. It was built, in what was then the country, about 1837, by the Hon. Mr. Justice John Samuel McCord, as a summer residence. Its Grecian Doric form and its situation suggested the name. The owner was as cultivated as he was learned. He knew and loved the silva and flora of the country, and he surrounded himself with not only the contributions to our climate from other lands, but here was to be found the only collection of native plants in Montreal. Engaged judiciously in every part of the Province, the closing of the Court was often followed by an expedition into the woods or swamps, and the privileges of the Judge of the District frequently exercised in stopping the progress of the coach, then the method of conveyance, to procure a desired specimen seen by the roadside. The result was that the *American border* at Temple Grove was an easy medium for the travelling scientist or educated English woman to survey at a glance the denizens of the not easily penetrated haunts of nature. The



TEMPLE GROVE.

The residence, 1837-65, of the Hon. Mr. Justice John Samuel McCord, and now that of his son, David Ross McCord, Q.C.



TEMPLE GROVE.
A glimpse in the grounds.

deep blue Gentians, the flashing *Cardinalis*, the rare yellow *Azalea*, the *Lady's Slippers*, *Sarracenias*, *Loniceras*, the tall *Field Lilies*, the *Kalmias*, the *Orchids* and *Dirca Palustris*, the *Regal Osmunda* and its graceful allies, down to the little *Walking Leaf*, were among the floral friends to be met and greeted on the mountain by their admirers, while the glades left undisturbed in the intervals of the garden proper produced all the commoner flowers the recurring seasons bring with them. The long shrubberies and and more conventional *parterres* perfumed the air, or displayed in scores of beds what our climate permitted to be grown of the perennials and annuals. A rustic bridge, covered with vines, spanned a ravine and terminated in an arbour, one of the many that suggested a book or thought. *Honeysuckles*, or *Espalier Roses*, ten feet in height, adorned the walks. The place was a succession of gracefully broken surfaces, and the paths followed them. The theory of the garden was to be directed by nature rather than direct her, and the success of the result proved the correctness of the theory. There was hardly a straight walk, and there were acres of them. A system of curves predominated, even in the more useful domain of the fruit and vegetable garden, which in their productiveness demonstrated that the love of the beautiful had not weakened the knowledge of the useful. The young trees, planted in imitation of the seclusion whence had willingly come the retiring flowers, to be admired by the world, have now so grown that their rivalry has extinguished their protégés, and the American border dwells only in the memories of friends, many now scattered over the Empire, who here learned their first lessons in Canadian botany. No,—much of it still lives in the beautiful water-colour drawings of Mrs. McCord, in the possession of her children.

Civilization in the form of avenues has invaded the *jardin potager*, and intersected the orchards. The timber has grown park-like, and while the freedom of outline and the general beauty of the place is increased, there is now too much shade for the former garden treatment. Judge McCord was one of the reorganizers of the Horticultural Society, and for long years one of its most active

members, and his name is found among the presidents of bygone days.

There was more leisure in the Judge's time. We did not live so rapidly, and, at Temple Grove, Bishops, General and staff officers and their wives, with the merchants and professional men, lingered over the flower beds as they discussed the topics of the day. Many a brilliant garden party those glades have witnessed.

One of the attractions was a summer house, certainly the most beautiful in Canada, and perhaps on the continent, a delicately modelled octagon of about sixteen feet in diameter, which had cost a hundred guineas, in the English style, now popularly termed early colonial. It had been a gift to Mrs. McCord, from her father David Ross, Q.C., Advocate-General, and had earlier graced a beautiful country garden of his on Dorchester street, between the old English burial ground and de Bleury street, an appanage of his city residence, the present Provincial Government House on St. Gabriel street, opposite the Champ de Mars. The situation of this garden seems to indicate that it originally formed a portion of the old Liniere garden mentioned in Part I. of these notes and shown on the plan of the city of 1759.

Portfolios of engravings covered the tables of this summer house in the days we speak of, and telescopes courted a nearer prospect of the distant mountain bounded horizon. With the exception of the opening of Cedar avenue, a beautiful thoroughfare, which connects Pine avenue with the Côte des Neiges Hill, and which passes to the rear of the residence, the property remains the same as in the Judge's time, and is occupied by his son David Ross McCord, Q.C.

As an evidence of how Montreal was embowered in early days and how it has changed, at the beginning of the century there was a beautiful garden attached to the Manor House of Fief Nazareth, the property of Thomas McCord, M.P., for Montreal West and Bedford, from 1790 to 1826, the father of the builder of Temple Grove. It was a late Gothic structure within a spacious court yard opposite to Black's bridge, near where the first lock of the Lachine Canal was subsequently constructed. Readers who have passed



TEMPLE GROVE.
The Summer House in the garden.

middle life will recall it. Here was the first vinery in Montreal, and peaches sought the protection of the high sheltering enclosure.

The reputation deservedly acquired by Montreal for its melons is of long standing. They used to be gathered in clothes baskets in the garden of David Ross, near Bleury Street, and the flats where are now Grey Nun, King, Queen and Duke Streets yielded a rich harvest of this fruit to old Mr. McCord. Subsequent to 1832, this Manor House was the residence of Turton Penn, Esq., merchant. Extensive warehouses now cover this property.

Having conducted the reader through the city and made the circuit of Mount Royal in our quest of old and modern gardens, and returned to a vicinity in the neighbourhood of our starting point, La Place Royal, it seems to the writer the most appropriate place to bring these notes to a close. Those of more recent date and well worthy of being described, for obvious reasons, he has felt constrained to omit, leaving this agreeable task to other and he would fain hope fitter hands.

RICHARD GRIFFIN STARKE.



CHATS ABOUT FLOWERS.

BY MRS. G. W. SIMPSON, MONTREAL.

PART X.—FLESHY FRUITS—THE STRAWBERRY.

The word *biology* is a scientific word, in such general use, just now, that, except in a chatty paper written chiefly for young people, it would scarcely be necessary to define it. It is formed from two Greek words signifying a discourse about life, and includes the knowledge of all living things, or rather, an enquiry up to date into what is known about living things. Half a century ago, much less, scientifically, was known about *life* than at present, and half a century hence we may hope that such knowledge as we now have will

be extended and improved. Biology, then, treats of plants and animals according to our present knowledge.

In the present paper I desire to remind my readers that plants are living creatures—I had almost written animals—and I am not sure that I should have been very far wrong had I done so. A plant moves. The parts of a plant which have motion are the growing points. How shall we discern these growing points?

It will be best, in order to answer this question, to fix our minds on one particular plant, and for our purpose none can be more suitable than the Strawberry plant. Very soon the fruit will be in our markets and on our tables, and amongst the first of our spring visitors the whole plant will appear, in the woods and fields, as well as in the large suburban gardens. The main object of a plant, especially in the wild state, is to reproduce its kind. Every ripe and well-fed seed contains a living, undeveloped plant.

The sowing of seed is one mode or manner of preparing for reproduction. The Strawberry is not altogether dependent on seed-sowing, but can reproduce itself naturally by means of *runners*, which are stems or branches with a peculiar habit of growth. But there is a great distinction between these two modes of reproduction. A plant grown from seed has two parents, the flower containing the pistillate or female organ, and the plant containing the staminate or male organ, and because it has two parents it naturally partakes of the qualities of both. Seeds therefore seldom *come true*, as the gardener would say, by which he would mean that a plant from seed is seldom quite like the plant which bore it. On the other hand the plant which is the product of a *runner* is said to have but one parent, and the manner of reproduction is called *vegetative*, whereas that by seed is called sexual. The young runner does not differ from its parent, of which, indeed, it is simply an extension. The plantlet in the seed, waiting its time of growth, has two growing points, called respectively *radicle* or root, plumule or stem and leaves. The growing point of the radicle is covered with a cap for its protection and assistance as it gropes its way into the dark earth; the plumule stretching its growing point up into the air and sun-

light, bears up for its protection a screen of green leaves. The Strawberry has no stem to speak of, and therefore is called *acaulescent*. What stems it can boast belong to the leaves and flowers.

When the leaves have attained some size and growth, and the root has multiplied its fibrous roots, each with its own growing point, when, in other words, the plant has firmed itself in the earth, and gained some size and strength it produces growing points in the axils of its leaves. Each growing point has in it the power of a new life—it may be a leaf, it may be a flower, according to plant requirement. Its requirements are influenced by its surroundings, by which I mean soil and air. The growing point is a bud formed of living cells, each of them alive—myriads of cells; and that which I wish to impress is, that each living cell is endowed with actual chemical power. You will remember that chemical power is a secret natural power by which two or more unlike things or elements can produce a third unlike either or any of them. It happens then that the growing points of the Strawberry, apparently all alike, may develop, one a bunch of leaves, another a raceme of flowers, while a third stretching out its leaf-stem to prodigious length, will start in business for itself. These changes can to a superficial extent be directed by the gardener, but it is no part of my place to enter into that. Whatever he does must be done with knowledge of the plant he cultivates, and it is the constitution of the plant and not the gardener which concerns us now. The chemical powers of the growing points are very varied. Each point contains myriads of living cells, and each cell is a chemist. How they work no one can say. That is known to the Supreme Intelligence. What they do is open to all, and that we will consider just as carefully as we can.

The Strawberry, like the *Campion*, is hermaphrodite, diœcious, and polygamous. In the first case the flowers contain both stamens and pistils; in the second each organ lives by itself in separate plants; and in the last case the plant nourishes hermaphrodite flowers and both kinds of diœcious flowers.

Now we will examine them in anticipation of the time when they will be before us, wild or cultivated. Here is a handsome

flower, most attractive in appearance. It has five white petals ; a beautiful calyx of five green sepals, protected by five green bracts ; it has several large yellow stamens surrounding a dull cushion-like receptacle : but there are no pistils. No pistils mean no fruit. A little beyond we gather a flower, not quite so attractive, but neat and trim for all that. This flower has no anthers—there may be a show of abortive filaments but there are no yellow anther sacs. But the little cushion-like process is covered with tiny specks. On the same plant is a flower with enlarging cushion and seed-like specks, and hard by, still on the same plant, there is a strawberry turning red. The specks are pistils on the way to become seeds. The pistil of a strawberry is easily seen through a magnifying glass. It is a body with egg-form ovary, with style or tube on one side and a cup-like stigma. Soon a passing, flying insect, probably a bee, fertilizes the pistil by bringing pollen from a staminate flower and pollinating the stigma. Immediately the living cells are stimulated to new action. Chemists as they are, they begin to evolve new tissue out of their own substance, drawing their own nourishment from the earth by the means of root and stem. In the case of the Strawberry the new tissue consists of pulp, piled up on the top of the receptacle or fruit stalk, in the shape of a hemisphere or cone, to be a bed for the swelling carpels or seed-cases. This bed is to feed as well as support the carpels, and for this purpose our chemists, the living cells, have furnished it with fine-flavoured acids and starches of which we human creatures take advantage and use as human food. Nature is prodigal of her gifts. There are strawberries enough for every purpose, for animal food and vegetable seed. It is man that is the close calculator, so economical that he often defeats his own purpose.

It is easily understood that good gardeners do not like staminate plants amongst their fruit-bearers. Staminate plants are large and strong, exhaust the ground to the detriment of the fruit bearers, and moreover, having no ovules to mature, set to work, as soon as their pollen is ripe and spent, to utilize some of their growing points by throwing out runners to exercise their power of vegetative repro-

duction until every space is occupied with staminate plants like themselves. It is well to know therefore that they will be near enough to their pistillates if they are from fifty to a hundred feet away. The bees will serve them quite as well in some unimportant part of the garden with plenty of air and sunshine. Only let there be good pollen and plenty of it. The pollen is not wanted for the fruit alone; the insects seek it for food and carry it unconsciously to the pistillates when they seek those flowers in pursuit of nectar or sweet sap secreted beneath the cone or soft receptacle. The very air should be full of pollen for the general good. Where there is a generous supply of food, there is less disease; first, because nothing is hungry; and second, because the growing plants are strong. I often see half pollinated fruit, that is, fruit with the top of the cone hard and immature. Some people attribute this to frost, but it is much more often due to a niggardly supply of pollen. The pistillate plants are quieter than the staminate. The pistillates send out but few runners, and none at all till the fruit is mature. They also want air and sunshine, and good rich ground. If not too closely planted they will give fruit from four to eight years in succession. The maturing of fruit is heavier work than stamen ripening, and the plants must have more care than the staminates. As the runners fill the vacant places the old plants should be removed. Both pistillates and staminates are greedy of moisture.

The fruit of hermaphrodite plants is generally smaller than that of pistillates, but it may be very good for all that. Their pistils are nearly as particular in their habits as those of diœcious plants. They will not accept pollen from the flower in which they grow; they must have it from a neighbour. This is evident from the fact that their stamens do not ripen until the pistils have been pollinated and show their fertilization by their growth.

I must not close without saying that the Strawberry is not a berry at all. It is an Etærio, that is, the bulk of the fruit consists of an enlarged receptacle or fruit-stalk on which the pistils are seated.

The best fruit is given on the pistillate member of the diœcious plants. The staminates, of course, being males, do not bear fruit at

all. Nevertheless, they are quite as necessary to the well-being of a garden as the pistillates. And this is true of other plants than the strawberry. They enrich the air and feed the insect world, thus maintaining the balance of life and health.

We have at least four kinds of wild strawberry plants in Canada, distinguished thus :—*Fragaria Canadensis*; few flowers on long pedicels, fruit oblong, carpels sunken in pits, the leaves (always trifoliate) are hairy both in stem and blade.

Fragaria Virginiana has red hemispherical fruit with achenes imbedded in pits.

Fragaria Vesca, said to have come from Europe, is a stout, dark green plant, not very hairy. The fruit is often conic, the calyx leaves are spreading, and the achenes borne on a smooth surface.

Fragaria Americana is a slender, light green plant, producing runners more freely than the others, the calyx lobes are generally reflexed in fruit, which is an elongated cone. The colour is light red or pink.

The seed of the Strawberry is an achene. An achene is a one-celled, one-seeded fruit, with a dry pericarp, which is separable from the seed.



OUR NATIVE ORCHIDS.

BY REV. DR. CAMPBELL, MONTREAL.

PART VI.

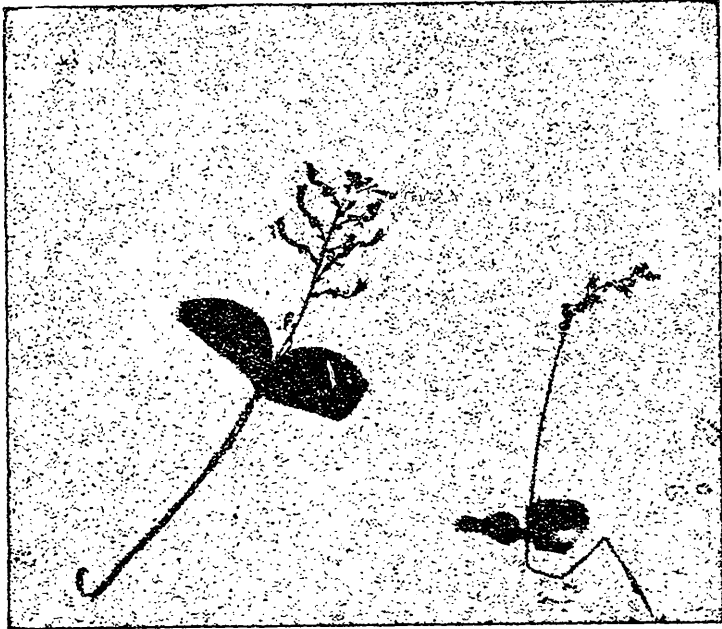
LISTERA.

1. LISTERA CONVALLARIOIDES (S.W.) TORR.—*Broad-lipped Twayblade*. This genus bears a close resemblance to the *Epipactis*, described last month, only that its representative species in this country are very small. It gets its generic name from Martin Lister, a naturalist who lived early in the last century. Though little, the *Listera* is an interesting plant, and is easily recognizable by its pair of opposite round oval leaves, whence it derives its folk-name, *Twayblade*. Both species here described have fibrous fleshy roots. The characteristic feature of the *Convallarioides* is its broadly wedge-shaped lip, hence the qualifying epithet, *Broad-lipped*. The bloom is of a greenish colour. The plant is to be looked for in high woods. I have found it at Bic and Cap-a-l'Aigle.

2. LISTERA CORDATA (L.) R. BR.—*Heart-leaved Twayblade*. This is a still more delicate little orchid than the one last described. It rarely reaches above six inches in height, whereas the *convallarioides* sometimes rises up to ten inches. Its leaves and blossoms are also more diminutive than those of the *Broad-lipped Twayblade*. Its beauties are scarcely discernable to the naked eye, but it is worth while examining it through a lens. The structure of the minute blossom is then seen to be very curious. The raceme is narrower and less regular than that of the *convallarioides*. Its colour is purplish. It is rarer than the former species, and is to be looked for in moist woods. The species used in the illustration was collected at Cap-a-l'Aigle.

PERAMIUM.

PERAMIUM REPENS (L.) SALISB.—*Lesser Rattlesnake Plantain*. This plant is more familiarly known in this country as *Goodyera repens*. The feature of this flower to make it well worth cultivating is its leaf, which is light-green, blotched with white. The scape



1
(1) BROAD-LIPPED TWAYBLADE. *Listera Convallarioides* (S.W.) Torr.
2
(2) HEART-LEAVED TWAYBLADE. *Listera Cordata* (L.) R. Br.



Downy Rattlesnake Plantain.
PERAMIUM PUBESCENS.



1
2
(1) WHITE ADDER'S MOUTH. *Acroanthes monophylla* (L) Greene.
(2) GREEN ADDER'S MOUTH. *Acroanthes unifolia* (Michx.) Raf.

risers about eight inches high and is bracted to the top. The spike is usually one-sided, and is not without beauties of its own. The blossom is a greenish white. There are two other species of *Peramium* in Canada. *P. Pubescens* and *P. Menziesii*, but I have not been as yet so fortunate as to come across them. The species *REPENS* is very abundant in the high woods at Cap-a-l'Aigle, and should not be difficult to transplant.

ACHROANTHES.

1. ACHROANTHES MONOPHYLLA (L.) GREENE.—*White Adder's Mouth*. This genus is perhaps better known as *Microstylis*. The *White Adder's Mouth* is a very common plant throughout these inland Provinces. There is scarcely a bit of high woodland in which it is not to be found. And although it is not conspicuously noticeable, it is a very pretty little flower when closely examined. It rises to a height of about five or six inches. It has a single leaf, taking its start in a sheath near the bottom of the stem. The raceme is very regular. The blossom is pearly white, its lip being its most prominent feature, the outline of which resembles a miniature maple leaf.

2. ACHROANTHES UNIFOLIA (MICHX.) RAF.—*Green Adder's Mouth*. This *Adder's Mouth* is differentiated from the species last described by two features that are at once perceived. Its one leaf clasps the middle of the stem, not with a sheath rising from the root, like the other. Then, the raceme is wider and less regular than that of the *Achroanthes monophylla*. A third distinguishing mark of this *Achroanthes* is the green colour of its blossoms, hence the qualifying term *Green Adder's Mouth*. It grows in the same general localities as the *White Adder's Mouth*, and is almost as abundant. There will be no difficulty in getting both species of ACHROANTHES to grow in gardens and greenhouses.

ROBERT CAMPBELL.

LIST OF ANNUALS.

PART I.

Annuals should be sown in April or May, in pots, pans or shallow boxes. These should be kept in a light warm window, hot-bed, or, best of all, a greenhouse.

If boxes are used, they should not be deeper than 3 inches. A few holes should be made in the bottom of each, and about an inch of coal cinders, the size of marbles, or larger, placed in the bottom for drainage. Any open porous material, such as broken pots or coke, will answer the same purpose.

A mixture of good rich loam and sand, sifted fine, with a small proportion of broken charcoal added, is a very suitable soil in which to sow most seeds.

Fill the boxes with soil to within half an inch of the top, packing it rather firmly and levelling it off nicely, making a smooth surface for the seed bed.

Moisten the soil thoroughly before sowing.

Sow the seeds thinly and cover them very slightly with finely sifted soil.

The very small seeds hardly require covering at all. Simply press them into the soil with a piece of glass or small board.

Cover the boxes with panes of glass, and shade them from the light until the seeds germinate, when the glass and shading should be removed.

After the seeds are up, care should be taken to give them plenty of air.

Water carefully, as too much water makes the young plants "damp off."

Transplanting of seedlings is generally more tedious to the amateur than the sowing of the seed.

This should be done carefully, and while the plants are still

small; in fact, some varieties have to be transplanted while still in the seed-leaf to prevent them from "damping off."

The same soil as recommended for sowing will suit for this, and the boxes or pots should be prepared in the same manner—but do not water the soil until the operation is complete.

When the ground is warm enough, which is seldom before the 24th May, and when all danger of frost is over, the plants may be set out where they are intended to bloom.

It is not always time gained by having annuals too far advanced before they are planted out, and for this reason a second sowing, three or four weeks after the first, is recommended.

Plants from the earlier sown seeds are often allowed to get hard in the wood and their growth stunted for want of water or other cause, and seedlings transplanted from the seed box to the open ground often prove more satisfactory, as they receive no check if handled at the proper time.

Many annuals succeed best when sown where they are intended to bloom, and in the case of *Portulaca*, Poppy, *Mignonette*, *Larkspur*, *Lupin*, etc., this is the only way they can be grown to satisfaction.

In this case the seed bed should be well prepared, and the seedlings thinned out early.

If possible, all newly transplanted seedlings should be shaded for a few days and watered in dry weather.

The flowering season can be greatly prolonged by carefully removing the old flowers before they develop seed pods.

In the following list are included only those flowers that are botanically called annuals, although some of the varieties, can be carried over two or more years by preventing them from seeding.

An annual is a plant that grows from seed, flowers, bears fruit, ripens seed, and dies—all in the course of the same year.

With a view therefore of containing annuals only, in the following list, such plants as *Pansies*, *Petunias*, *Verbenas*, etc., have been excluded—although these are all treated as annuals in this climate, and in fact it is the only practical way of doing.

A few brief notes are given, denoting in a general way the height, colour, and time of flowering of the different varieties :

Abronia umbellata,

Rose. Pretty trailing plant, flowering in midsummer. Sow in open ground in rather poor sandy soil.

Acroclium roseum,

Rose, 1 to 2 feet, summer. Album is a white variety of the preceding. Both are very pretty everlasting.

Adonis, autumnalis, scarlet, and æstivalis, crimson,

Spring, 1 foot.

Ageratum mexicanum,

Blue, white and rose; summer and autumn, 1½ feet. There are also dwarf varieties, growing about 9 inches high. They are all fine free blooming bedding plants.

Agrostemma Coeli-Rosa, rose, (Rose of Heaven),

Late summer, 1 foot. There is also a white variety. Both easily grown, free flowering bedding plants.

Alonsoa linifolia,

1 to 1½ feet, flowers the whole season, very bright.

Alyssum maritimum (Sweet Alyssum),

White, 3 to 6 inches.

"Tom Thumb," or "Little Gem,"

is very dwarf and makes an elegant border plant.

Amarantus,

In variety. Strong growing plants of great beauty. The foliage varieties are very ornamental, 2 to 5 feet, according to variety. Summer and autumn.

Anagallis grandiflora,

Requires a sunny situation, height 4 inches, compact little annuals, of various colours, late summer.

Argemone grandiflora, and A. lutea,

White and yellow, 2 to 3 feet, summer and autumn. In a large garden their poppy-like flowers and handsome foliage are very attractive.

Arnebia Griffithii,

Yellow, summer and autumn, 1 foot.

Asters, China, French or German (Callistephus Chinensis),

In great variety and colour, 1 to 1½ feet. Soil cannot be too rich for them. Sow early in April. A succession of flowers can be had by sowing outside in May. These will flower quite late.

Balsams,

Various colours, 1½ to 2 feet, midsummer. Plant in rich sandy soil. Fertilize and water abundantly.

Bartonia aurea,

Golden yellow, 3 feet, midsummer, very fragrant. There is a dwarf variety which grows 1½ feet high.

Bidens atro-sanguinea,

Dark red, 2 feet, summer and autumn; resembles the Callispsis.

Brachycome iberidifolia (Swan River Daisy),

Purple, 1 foot, late summer. Pretty edging plant. There is also a white variety.

Calandrinia discolor, rose, speciosa, purple,

3 to 6 inches, late summer. Bright little annuals suitable for edgings in a sunny place. Difficult to transplant.

Calceolaria pinnata,

Yellow, 2 feet, summer and autumn. Pretty bedding annual.

Calendula (Pot. Marigold),

Yellow and orange, 1 to 1½ feet, summer and autumn. Showy and very free-flowering. Suitable for beds or mixed borders. Easily raised from seed sown in May in open ground.

- Calliopsis or Coreopsis tinctoria, and cardaminifolia,**
Red and yellow, 1½ feet. Drummondii, yellow and brown, 1 foot. Elegans-picta, yellow and brown, 2 feet, summer and autumn. Very graceful and showy annuals of easy cultivation. Excellent for cutting.
- Callirrhoe pedata,**
Violet and white, 2 feet, midsummer. Free flowering.
- Campanula Macrostyla,**
Large lovely violet flowers, autumn, 2 feet.
- Candytuft (Iberis),**
Annual varieties, white and different shades of purple. Popular and showy-good bedders, useful for cutting. Some varieties are sweetly scented.
- Catananche alba, white, and lutea, yellow,**
Midsummer, 2 feet. Bright everlasting.
- Celosia,**
Red and yellow, 3 feet, midsummer. Handsome plants, producing large plume resembling ostrich feathers. Several varieties.
- Celosia cristata (Cockscomb),**
Scarlet and crimson. They produce handsome heads if planted into very rich soil when comb is forming.
- Centaurea Americana,**
Purple, 3 feet, autumn.
- Centaurea cyanus (Cornflower)**
1 to 1½ feet, blue. Midsummer.
- Centranthus Macrosiphon,**
Red, 1 foot, midsummer. Albus is a white variety, and Nana a dwarf red, 6 inches high. Pretty and free-flowering. Excellent for rockeries and vases.
- Cerinthe retorta,**
1½ feet, summer and autumn. Grown principally for bees.
- Chrysanthemum (Annual), Coronarium and tricolour,**
Various colours, 1 to 1½ feet, summer and autumn. Free flowering annuals of great beauty.
- Clarkia, elegans and pulchella,**
1½ feet, rose and white, summer and autumn. Both double and single varieties Beautiful in beds, borders, hanging baskets or vases. Free flowering, easily grown.
- Clary (Salvia Horminum),**
Purple, red and white, 1½ to 2 feet. Early summer, odd and pretty.
- Cleome speciosissima,**
Purple, early summer, 2 feet. Resembles Castor Oil plant. Grows best in sandy soil.
- Clintonia (Downingia), pulchella,**
Rich blue with yellow eyes. Very pretty for edgings or hanging baskets, 6 inches. Midsummer.
- Collinsia,**
In variety, purple white and blue, midsummer, 1 to 1½ feet. Pretty free flowering annuals, of easy cultivation.
- Collomia coccinea,**
Scarlet and yellow, and grandiflora yellow, 2 feet, summer and autumn. Pretty, for pots, suitable for bees.
- Convolvulus tricolour (Dwarf Morning Glories),**
Blue, white, crimson, etc., 1 foot, all summer. Attractive for beds, clumps, vases, etc.
- Convolvulus Major (Ipomea purpurea) (Morning Glory),**
10 feet, mixed colours. Handsome climbers. The Imperial Japanese has beautiful foliage, and is a great acquisition. It grows 30 feet high.
- Cosmidium Burridgeanum,**
Orange, midsummer, 2 feet. Very attractive.
- Cosmos, bipinnatus and tenuifolius,**
White, pink, red and yellow, 3 feet. Late autumn, greatly improved of recent years. Excellent for cutting. Must be grown in poor soil in order to have them flower in this locality before winter sets in.

Datura,

Yellow, white, violet, etc., 3 feet, midsummer. Showy large trumpet-shaped flowers, beautifully coloured. Both double and single varieties. Some are sweetly scented.

Delphinium Ajacis (annual Larkspur),

Different colours. Sow where they are to flower and thin out to 4 inches between the plants.

Erysinum,

Annual varieties, yellow and orange, 1½ feet, spring and summer. Bright colours, free flowering.

Eschscholtzia,

Yellow, white, orange and red varieties, 1 foot. All season. Splendid large cup-shaped flowers, remaining a long while in bloom. Excellent for beds or borders.

Eutoca viscida and Wrangeliana,

Blue, 1 foot, spring until fall. Free blooming, pretty for beds.

Gaillardia Picta,

Mixed colours, 1 to 1½ feet, midsummer. Very pretty and useful annuals which should be grown more extensively. Pretty for beds and useful for cutting.

Gilia,

Blue, white or rose, spring and summer, 1 foot. They do well in any soil, and make showy beds.

Godetia,

Mixed colours, 1 to 1½ feet, blooming all season. Beautiful for beds or pots. Lovely colours, free blooming.

Grammanthes,

Yellow, 6 inches, midsummer. Pretty edging plant.

Gypsophila elegans,

White and rose, 2 feet, muralis pink, 6 inches. Pretty graceful flowers for cutting. Will grow in any soil. Blooms freely.

Helianthus annuus (Common Sunflower),

There are many varieties of the annual sunflower, several of which are very pretty. Yellow, 6 feet, summer and autumn.

Helichrysum bracteatum,

3 feet, summer and autumn. Various colours. Everlasting of great beauty.

Hibiscus Africanus,

Yellow and brown, 2 feet. "Crimson Eye" is a fine sort, of recent introduction.

Ice Plant,

White, summer and autumn, 6 inches.

Lasthenia Californica,

Yellow, early summer, 1 foot.

Lavatera trimestris,

Red, midsummer, 2 feet. Alba is a white variety.

Leptosiphon,

Orange, blue, white, or red. 6 inches to 1 foot, midsummer. Produce masses of bloom.

Limnanthes Douglasii,

Summer and autumn, white and yellow, 1 foot. Fragrant.

Linaria maritima,

1 foot, yellow, and Maroccana, 9 inches, rose, summer and autumn. The latter resembles the Snaydragon in shape.

Linum (Flax), grandiflorum rubrum,

Crimson, 9 inches, summer and autumn. Makes a pretty pot plant

Lotus Tetragonolobus (Winged Pea),

Yellow, 9 inches, midsummer.

Love-in-a-Mist (Nigella),

Blue or white, 1 foot, spring and summer. Easily grown. Curious and pretty.

Lupinus,

Annual varieties, blue, rose, yellow or white, 2 feet. Summer and autumn Nauus, grows only 6 inches high, colour blue and violet. Very ornamental. Do best in a rich soil. Sow where they are to bloom.

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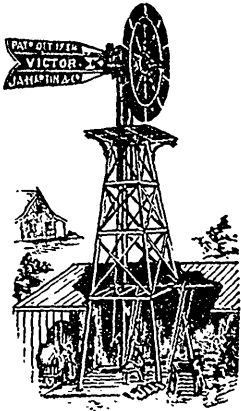
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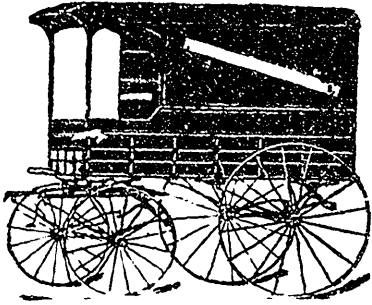
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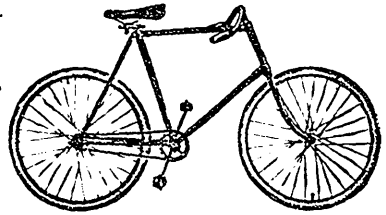
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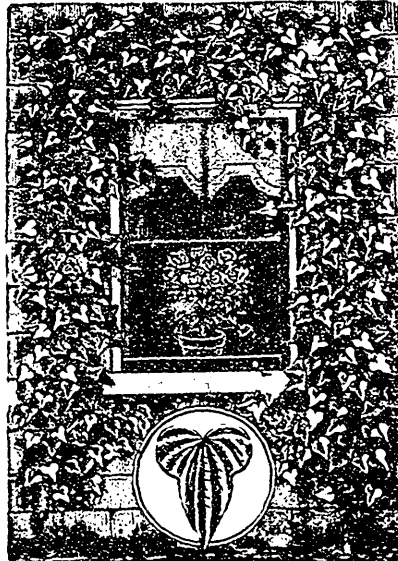
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