

Life in the Garden

Practical Advice for Amateurs

Two New Roses.

We give an illustration of two new roses raised by Messrs. S. MacGredy and Sons, Portadown, Ireland. They were exhibited at the meeting of the Royal Horticultural Society, and both received awards of merit from the Floral Committee. The variety shown in the upper part of the picture—Mrs. Edward J. Holland—is a deep rose-pink in colour, and quite distinct from the reddish-yellow of the bottom flowers that are named after Mrs. Alfred Tate. The varieties belong to the hybrid tea section, a class that has furnished some of the finest roses in recent years. The variety Mrs. Edward J. Holland develops large leaves, which show to advantage the beautiful deep rose colour of the blooms; that in the older petals is of a lighter tone. The variety Mrs. Alfred Tate does not possess a large number of petals, so that a full-blown flower is like a large single rose. The colouring in the buds is extremely beautiful, being of that coppery-red tone that is so much admired in roses. This tone loses itself in a base of yellow suffused with reddish-pink.

Richardson, attractive single chrysanthemum of bronze colour, was employed at one end of the building and the variety Margot at the other, while the sides of the building were arranged with masses of such varieties as Source d'Or, La Triumphante (both the pink and the yellow varieties), white and yellow Mille, Lacroix, crimson and white Quintus, and other decorative and well-known free-blooming varieties.

The main banks on each side of the pathway are unobtrusive, the arrangement displaying to the very best advantage the large-flowering and leading varieties in the Japanese, incurved, and anemone sections. In the centre of the group were several of the best single varieties, including the pink and bronze Pagram, Miss Mary Anderson, Annie Holden, and Mary Richardson. A group of the white Money-maker—the long-keeping qualities of the blooms found a host of admirers—was also employed. The whole was edged with well-grown and profusely-bloomed plants of Lady-smith, a useful single variety, that well withstands the effects of the constant rubbing caused by visitors. At certain times, and especially on Sundays, visitors may be seen waiting in a row extending for 100 yards outside the entrance, for their turn to enter.



Saxifraga sarmentosa.

A New Fruit—The Lowberry.

Hybridists are often producing new flowers, fresh variations in foliage, and improved habits of plants; but their labours in connection with fruits are not rewarded so bounteously, and the process usually takes longer to obtain results. The lowberry is a cross between the loganberry and the blackberry. In appearance it might be described as a gigantic blackberry, measuring 1 1/2 in long, jet black in colour when ripe, and the

fruit is very juicy. Although the raspberry is one of the parents of this new fruit, the habit of the plant is more akin to the blackberry, for the long canes run from 12ft to 18ft in one season. The lowberry should be planted with plenty of room to allow for this abundant growth, and may be trained on trellises in the same way as the raspberry, and it also makes an excellent plant for training over arches.

Mother of Thousands.

(Saxifraga Sarmentosa.)

Apparently soon after its introduction the above saxifrage was recognised as a very suitable one for rooms. Not only is this the case in Britain, but our neighbours on the Continent have also discovered its suitability for window culture. It is a native of China and Japan and so nearly hardy that it will live out of doors in sheltered and well drained situations in gardens about London and, of course, round the south and west coasts where the climate is mild and equable in winter. Planted out under those conditions, runners, somewhat like those of the strawberry, are produced in great numbers and root in the ground round the mother plant, so that the cultivator soon gets quite a dense mass out of them. The plant is worthy of attention in this form for the sake of its foliage alone, and if the cultivator took the trouble to lift a number of these runners but strong runners will branch them in boxes for the winter, he could have a stock of a useful plant for making a small bed of a foliage plant that would answer instead of begonias. Small plants could scarcely be expected to flower, but if flowering specimens are desired, then the plants should be lifted and preserved in the same way. For window culture the plant is quite as serviceable, if not more so, than for out doors, but to be seen at its full beauty it should be suspended, as shown in the illustration. This allows the runners to hang down in quite a graceful fashion. Each produces a little plant just like the parent in miniature at the end of the runner, but strong runners will branch and produce a number of these little plants in the same way as the strawberry. The plant will succeed admirably even though the amount of light is moderate.

Limnanthes Douglasii as an Edging Plant.

If a bold edging is wanted to a long border, this showy annual should certainly be used. The plants in the ac-



A Beautiful Edging of an Easily-grown Hardy Annual (Limnanthes Douglasii).

companying illustration were set out quite 18 in apart in the autumn, and during June made a fine display. L. Douglasii is, perhaps, the hardiest of all garden annuals. Frosts and wet never kill it, even when it is moved in midwinter. It reproduces itself freely from self-grown seed, and will do well anywhere, being a good subject for slug-infested gardens, since these pests do not touch it.

Chrysanthemums in Victoria Park, London.

For many years an exhibition of chrysanthemums has been held annually in this park, and we reproduce a view of one of the principal glasshouses during "chrysanthemum time." This house is 100ft long and 25ft wide, and, as may be seen on reference to the illustration, the plants are arranged on either side of a central path. Each end is pleasingly draped with tall, naturally-grown plants, right up to the apex of the roof. Mary



Two New Hybrid Tea Roses.

Mrs. Edward J. Holland (rose pink) and Mrs. Alfred Tate (yellow, suffused with reddish pink).

A GOOD FERN FOR AMATEURS

Among the many plants that amateurs delight to grow, the maidenhair, with its many varieties, is still the most popular, but where one succeeds there are 99 that fail to grow it well all the year round. In taking notes of really good specimens of any exotic fern that have been grown by amateurs nearly all the year round in the dwelling house, I find that Asplenium biforme is one of the very best, for it